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O! stretch thy reign, fair Peace, from shore to shore,  
Till conquest cease, and slav'ry be no more;  
Till the freed Indians in their native groves,  
Reap their own fruits, and woo their sable loves.



THE

# Gentleman's Magazine,

AND

## Historical Chronicle.

VOLUME XXVI.

For the YEAR M.DCC.LVI.

PRODESSE & DELECTARE



E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

L O N D O N :

Printed for D. HENRY, and R. CAVE, at St JOHN'S GATE.



The completion of the XXVth vol. of the Gentleman's Magazine, again requires that we should look back upon a work which has been gradually produced as the year was passing away, to see what new obligations we owe to our friends, and how we have endeavoured to discharge them. The public events that have taken place during the last twelve months, are so numerous and so important, that more than the usual proportion of each number has been appropriated to record them. It must, indeed, be confessed, that in recording these we have recorded the sufferings and the distress of our country; but they were not less necessary to be recorded, as we have a claim to the same merit as he who hangs out a banner of glory, and we have not only been in the conduct of our own nation, but in the conduct of our own nation, which has been carried in of his conduct, by the agency and secrecy to action, and the publication of which he had detected, has afforded the means of government equally glorious to the prince, and advantageous to the people, and advanced in any history of former times.

## Directions to the Book-BINDER.

Bind up the Title Page with the Contents to each Month:

Take the General Title and Preface from the Supplement, and place them before JANUARY.

## Directions for placing the PLATES.

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It has therefore been thought necessary to give such articles a more liberal location, and upon this occasion we have to express our gratitude to those who have chosen our work for the purpose in preference to any other; in this respect we are ready to acknowledge that they bestow the very merit which they reward, and by one donation produce the reputation which induces them to honour us with another. In return for these favours and many others, we can only say, that we are ready to acknowledge that they bestow the very merit which they reward, and by one donation produce the reputation which induces them to honour us with another. In return for these favours and many others, we can only say, that we are ready to acknowledge that they bestow the very merit which they reward, and by one donation produce the reputation which induces them to honour us with another. In return for these favours and many others, we can only say, that we are ready to acknowledge that they bestow the very merit which they reward, and by one donation produce the reputation which induces them to honour us with another.



**T**HE completion of the XXVth vol. of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, again requires that we should look back upon a work which has been gradually produced as the last year was passing away, to see what new obligations we owe to our friends, and how we have attempted to deserve them.

The public events that have taken place during the last twelve months, are so numerous and so important, that more than the usual proportion of each number has been appropriated to record them. It must, indeed, be confessed, that in recording these we have recorded the sufferings and the disgrace of our country; but they were not less necessary to be known, because the knowledge of them was less pleasing; and we hope that in this respect we have a claim to the same merit as he who hangs out a beacon on the rock that has destroyed one vessel, in order that it may be avoided by others. But we have not only shewn in the conduct of our own nation what should be avoided; we have shewn in the conduct of another what should be pursued. The King of *Prussia* by the sagacity and secrecy of his councils, by the speed and the vigour with which they have been carried into action, and the publication of the chicanery and perfidy which he had detected, has afforded such materials for forming a system of government equally glorious to the prince, and advantageous to the people, as perhaps are not to be found in any history of former times.

But though our principal attention has been necessarily drawn to these particulars, yet we have still maintained that intercourse of knowledge, which by the favour of our friends, we have been long able to carry on between the learned of many distant countries, of whose casual productions our work has been long the repository. For natural history and antiquities, the volume to which this is the preface, is distinguished in a particular manner, there being many articles in these branches of learning which would do honour to any work, not only because they are in themselves curious and important, but because they were communicated to us by gentlemen who have been long eminent as members of the most learned societies in *Europe*, before they were published in any other work. The memoirs of philosophical societies, in which new inventions and improvements are recorded, are usually published at distant periods, and then it has happened that the invention has been known to a neighbouring nation before it has been published in our own; and as often as this has been the case, they have assumed the honour of the invention; and by first communicating it to the world from the press, have secured to themselves what they have so injuriously purloined from us. A remarkable instance of this happened very lately. Mr *Savory* invented a new method of measuring small angles in the heavens, and communicated it to the *Royal Society* at *London*, but before it was published in the *Transactions*, an account of it was transmitted to *France*, upon which one *Bouguer* arrogated the invention to himself, and first published it under the title of *The New Heliometer*. The invention was then claimed by *Savory*, but *Bouguer* still insisted it was his own, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the society and every other possible proof that *Savory* had communicated it to the society here before it was heard of in *France*.

It has therefore been thought necessary to give such articles a more speedy publication, and upon this occasion we desire to express our gratitude to those who have chosen our work for this purpose in preference to any other; in this respect we are ready to acknowledge that they bestow the very merit which they reward, and by one donation produce the superiority which induces them to honour us with another. In return for these favours and many others, we can only acknowledge our obligation, and promise that we will in that part of the work which is our own, however small, inviolately preserve the strictest regard to truth, and relate whatever is alledged in any contest that excites the publick attention, and whatever events may bring honour or disgrace upon those who shall transact the public affairs of this kingdom, with the most dispassionate impartiality, equally uninfluenced both by hope and fear, without attachment to any party, or implicit confidence in any person.



To Mr URBAN, on compleating the Twenty Sixth Volume of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

URBAN ! *still faithful to the changing Age,*  
*The World beholds its Image in thy Page ;*  
*Each Scene this Mirrour to our Sight returns,*  
*Here sport the Muses, there the Battle burns :*  
*Here, in calm Solitude, the Sage explores,*  
*The various Herbage on a Thousand Shores ;*  
*Through busy Multitudes there Commerce flies,*  
*And here attainted Chiefs stern Justice tries.*

*O could thy Hand, with honest Pride record,*  
*Still as of old the Feats of Britain's Sword !——*  
*Vain wish !——'twas giv'n thee once with Joy to tell,*  
*What Palms brave Vernon won at Porto-Bell ;*  
*What prowess seiz'd from France her Royal Isle \* ;*  
*What Wreaths in Scotland sprung from William's Toil :*  
*Reluctant now, by Truth and Sorrow led,*  
*You shew Minorca lost, and Braddock dead ;*  
*Show wrong'd America, who sues in vain,*  
*That Peace may bless her ample Shores again :——†*  
*Rise ! Britain rise ! by Arms her Peace restore,*  
*And yet again be what thou wast before ;*  
*Trust all thy Thunders to some faithful Hand,*  
*Thy Thunders still shall shake each hostile Land.*  
*Old Ocean pleas'd shall recognize the Sound,*  
*And bear thy Trophies to his utmost Bound :*  
*For thee, on Plains, remote, see Prussia fight,*  
*Patroclus conqu'rring in Achilles' right,*  
*Come forth thy self, the Terror of the Field,*  
*That future Years may wonted Honours yield.*

\* Cape Breton, called by the French Isle Royal.

† The principal figures in the frontispiece represent America suing for

assistance to Britannia, who seems to grant the request, by pointing to an emblematical figure representing military force.



*The Gentleman's Magazine:*

Lond Gazette  
 Reader's Jour  
 Craftsman :  
 D. Advertiser  
 St James's E-  
 vening Post  
 London Even  
 ing Post  
 General Even-  
 ing Post  
 London Go-  
 zetteer  
 Pub & Adver-  
 tiser  
 Westminster  
 Journal  
 Whitehall E-  
 vening Post  
 Inspector  
 Connoisseur  
 World  
 Spectator  
 Ev. Advertiser



York, New  
 Dublin 3  
 Edinburgh  
 Bristol 2  
 Norwich 2  
 Dover  
 Worcester  
 Southampton  
 Gloucester  
 Stamford  
 Nottingham  
 Chester  
 Derby  
 Ipswich  
 Lincoln  
 Leeds  
 Salisbury  
 Newcastle 2  
 Lancaster  
 Sherrburn  
 Birmingham  
 Manchester  
 Bath  
 Oxford  
 Cambridge  
 Brighton

For JANUARY 1756.

C O N T A I N I N G.

More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the kind and Price.

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| II. Journal of <i>American</i> affairs.   | XIX. <i>Halley</i> and <i>Newton</i> on the return of comets.                                |
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With an accurate Map of the kingdoms of *Spain* and *Portugal*, exhibiting the opposite coasts, and another of the mouth of the *Tago*; shewing the situation of *Elzen*, *Lisbon*, &c. also a monument, by *Walker*; a song, and other Odes.

By S Y L V A N U S H R B A N, Clerk

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Where complete sets may be had in Twenty-five Volumes, beginning with 1731.



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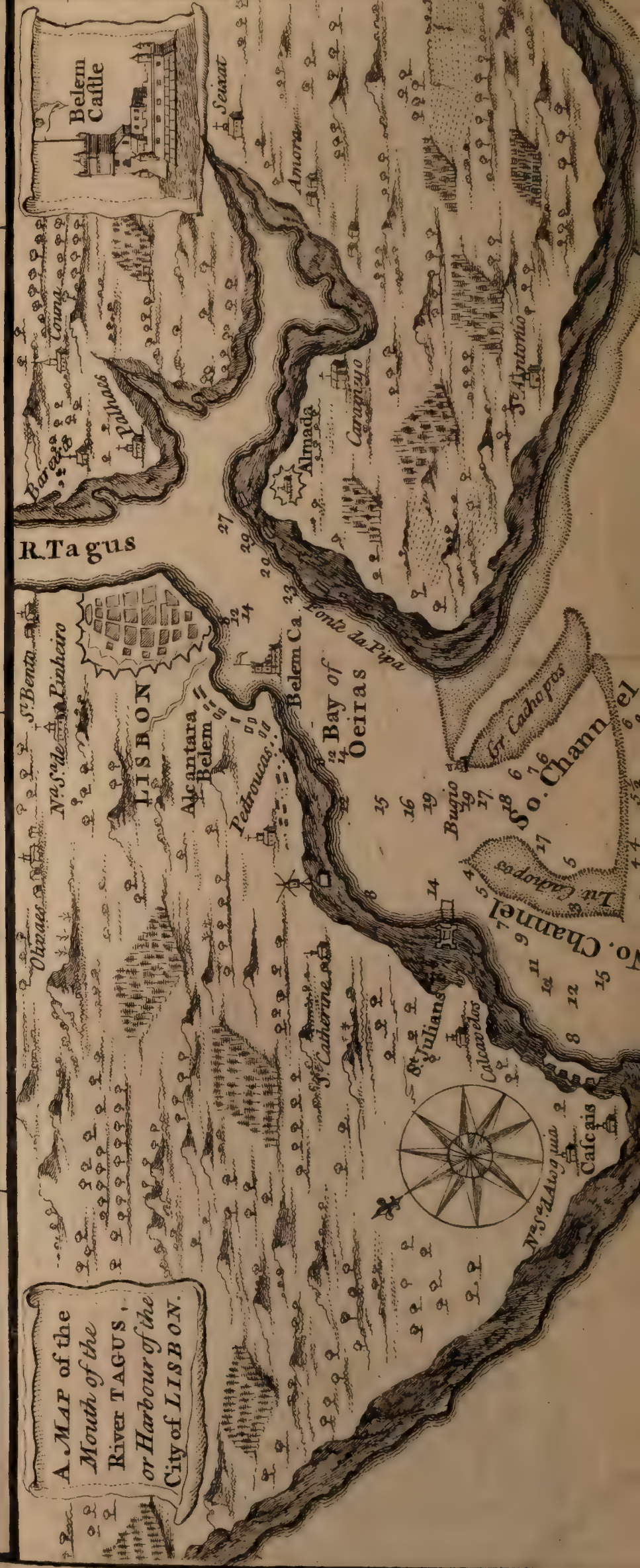
\* \* The Map annexed to this Magazine gives a distinct View of the Kingdoms of Spain and Portugal, and at the same time shews the opposite coasts on the Barbary side. But as few of our readers could form an idea of the real situation of Lisbon, and its Environs, (now the general object of every one's attention) it was thought proper to give a Map of the Mouth of the Tagus, in a larger Scale, where the face of the country, so far as it extends, is so distinctly represented as to stand in need of no farther Explanation.







SPAIN and PORTUGAL.





T H E

# Gentleman's Magazine ;

For JANUARY 1756.

*An Account of the Life of GEORGE VILLIERS, created Duke of Buckingham, by King James I.*



OF the life of this extraordinary person no regular account hath ever yet been drawn up. That which Sir H. Wotton calls *The life and death of George Villiers, late Duke of Buckingham*, being little more than a panegyric on his conduct. Ld Clarendon's account chiefly respects his influence on public affairs ; and the General Historical Dictionary mentions him only in a note or two on some passages in the life of his son.

GEORGE VILLIERS was the \* youngest son of Sir Geo. Villiers, of *Brooksby* in the county of *Leicester*, by his second wife, the daughter of *Anthony Beaumont* of *Coleorton*, Esq; a lady of uncommon beauty and discretion. The family came over with the conqueror from *Normandy*, where some branches of it, says Ld Clarendon, still remain with lustre. Sir George's ancestors had been long settled at *Kinalton* in *Nottinghamshire*, whence they removed to *Brooksby* about the beginning of the 13th century. Sir George resided with his family at his paternal seat, where he educated his youngest son under his own eye till he was ten years old, and then sent him to a school at *Billisden* in the same county, where he was taught the principles of music, and the first rudiments of literature. When he had continued at *Billisden* about three years he lost his father, and his mother then took him home to her house at *Goodby*, an estate of which she became possessed as her jointure. Here she presided over

his education with singular care and affection. She had observed, that his natural disposition was rather active than studious, and judging it best to teach him those things in which he was most likely to excel, she made it her principal care to get him instructed in dancing, music, fencing, and riding, and when he was about 18, sent him into *France*, that he might at once improve himself in these exercises, and learn the language, which he was not disposed to acquire by sedentary application. In *France* he continued three years, and after his return to *England* passed yet another year under his mother's eye at *Goodby*.

He was then just 22 years of age, and as his person was extremely beautiful, his manner graceful, and his accomplishments such as were most likely to distinguish him in the gay world, it was then determined that he should come up to *London*, and make his addresses to the daughter of Sir Roger *Astton*, who was then gentleman of the bedchamber and master of the rolls to King James I.

What progress he made in his addresses to the lady is not known, but he soon became intimately acquainted with Sir John *Graham*, who was then one of the gentlemen of his majesty's privy chamber. *Graham*, who well knew his majesty's passion for handsome persons and fine cloaths, perswaded the young gentleman not hastily to marry, but rather to push his fortune at court. This advice was too agreeable to be rejected, and it was probably given upon better grounds than a mere general knowledge of the king's disposition, for his majesty having accidentally seen *Villiers* at *Apthorpe* upon a progress, was immediately captivated with his appearance, and finding that he was known to *Graham*, gave him secret directions how he should introduce

\* This is asserted on the authority of Sir Henry Wotton. Lord Clarendon says he was the eldest son by the second bed.



duce him, and as it were by degrees bring him into favour.

Tho' this disposition of the king might have been sufficient to make *Villiers's* fortune, yet at this time many incidents concurred with it in his favour. It was known that the king began to be weary of *Somerſet*, who was then suspected to have been at least privy to the murder of Sir *Thomas Overbury*, and there were many at court who were sufficiently angry with this favourite, only for being what they desired to be, to contribute all in their power to raise *Villiers* merely to throw *Somerſet* down. *Villiers* therefore, upon his appearance at court found every one his friend. The ruin of *Somerſet* was soon compleated by the proof of his guilt, and a very few days after the new favourite had first appeared in court, he was made cup-bearer to the king, a place which kept him much in his presence, and admitted him to that conversation and discourse with which *James* always abounded at his meals. *Villiers* having lately been in *France* was able to gratify this humour in the king with great advantage to himself, for occasion being offered to mention the court of *France* and transactions there, *Villiers* enlarged so pertinently upon the subject, that he greatly delighted the king, and recommended himself to all those who stood by. From this time riches and honours were heaped upon him almost without intermission. On the next St *George's* day he was knighted and made gentleman of the bed-chamber with an annual pension of 1000 *l.* out of the court of wards. On New-year's-day following the king appointed him master of the horse, and he was soon after installed knight of the garter. Next *August* he was created baron of *Whaddon* and Viscount *Villiers*. In *January* he was created Earl of *Buckingham*, and sworn of the privy council; in *March* he attended the king into *Scotland*, and was also sworn into the council of that kingdom; and on the next New-year's-day he was created Marquis of *Buckingham*, and made Lord Admiral of *England*, chief justice in eyre of all the parks and forests south of *Trent*, master of the king's bench office, head steward of *Westminster*, and constable of *Windſor* castle.

Such were the high posts and honours he possessed, and his influence over the king was so great, that he disposed of all other honours and offices in the

three kingdoms without a rival, and in the disposal of these he was guided rather by his passions than his judgment, so that he exalted all his own family and dependants, which were very numerous, and many of whom had neither merit, nor pretensions to merit, but their alliance to him. By this conduct he inherited the odium with the power of *Somerſet*; people of all conditions were offended, and particularly the antient nobility, who saw the demesnes and revenues of the crown squandered to enrich a private family, which how well soever extracted, had been scarce ever heard of in the nation before.

At this time a treaty of marriage was depending between *Charles* then prince of *Wales*, and the Infanta of *Spain*. This was entered into by *James*, upon a presumption, that such an alliance would put an end to the commotions of *Europe*, in which he was deeply involved, particularly on account of the *Palsgrave*, his son-in-law, who had been driven out of *Germany*. This great affair had been transacted solely by the earl of *Bristol*, who was ambassador extraordinary to *Spain*; an honour which *Buckingham* could not see him possess without envy. To deprive him of it, or at least to share it with him, he formed and executed one of the boldest and most extraordinary projects that were ever conceived. By this project, such was his good fortune, he not only answered his immediate purpose, but secured an interest in the prince, which rendered his greatness permanent, that would else perhaps have ended with the king's life.

He artfully insinuated to the prince the misfortune of having a wife intruded upon him, of whom he knew nothing but by the report of others, who were probably interested to deceive him. He then observed how gallant and brave a thing it would be for his highness to make a journey into *Spain*, and judge for himself; that if he did not like the match, means might be found to break it off; and if he did, he might bring back his mistress with him, as his presence would put an end to all the formalities that would otherwise retard it: That it would also be such an obligation on the lady, as she could never sufficiently value or requite: and that as to the great affair of state, the restoration of the *Palatinate*, it was highly probable, that the king of *Spain* would, in return for the honour done him by the prince's personal interposition,



sition, concede to what he should require, or at least, that the Infanta might be engaged to interpose with her influence, which in such a situation could scarce fail of success.

The prince, who was naturally fond of adventures, heard this discourse with inexpressible delight, and was transported with the thoughts of putting the project in execution. One difficulty, however, immediately presented itself, which they almost despaired to obviate, that of obtaining the king's consent, who was very quick in discerning obstacles and raising objections, and very slow in removing them.

This however was attempted under the direction of the marquis, who managed the affair with the most steady resolution and refined subtilty. The prince, as had been agreed, having waited for one of those seasons in which the king was to be approached more successfully than in others, began by telling him, that he had a proposal to make, in which his happiness was most nearly concerned, and as the doing or not doing what he desired depended solely upon his majesty's will, he intreated his promise, that he would not communicate the thing to be proposed till he had taken his own resolution upon it. This promise was granted, probably as most such promises are, merely from an impatient curiosity to know what would be revealed upon no other condition, and the prince then falling upon his knees urged his suit with the most vehement importunity. The king, after recovering from the first surprize, expostulated the affair with the prince with much less passion than was expected, and then look'd upon the marquis as inclined to hear what he would say. The marquis, who had stood by all the while without speaking a word, now said nothing to the point, whether in prudence the journey was adviseable or not, but flourish'd on the infinite obligation his majesty would confer upon the prince by yielding to his request, the refusal of which would certainly make a deep impression upon his spirits and peace of mind, as the greatest affliction that could befall him in the world. The prince perceiving the king was moved by what the marquis had said, immediately enlarged on the two points which he knew were of the utmost importance in the king's judgment; he said, he knew that his marriage must immediately follow his arrival in *Spain*, and that his presence

would in a moment determine the restitution of the *Palatinate* to his brother and sister.

By these discourses, urged with all possible artifice and address, the king was prevailed upon to promise, with less hesitation than was natural to him, that the prince should make the journey he so much desired. As soon as the king had consented to the journey in general terms, they told him, that the success of the enterprize depended wholly upon expedition: that if it were to be deferred till such a fleet and equipage should be got ready as would be fit for the prince of *Wales*, so much time would be spent as would disappoint the principal design of their journey; besides, that if they should send for a pass to *France*, the ceremonies of asking and granting it, and those that would necessarily attend a public passage through that kingdom, would be other causes of delay, neither could such a pass be reasonably depended upon in point of security, as it was impossible to guess what advantage might be taken of their journey in favour of some mystery or intrigue of state; and therefore, that they had contrived an expedient by which all inconvenience and hazard would be avoided, and the undertaking executed before it could be suspected. Their expedient was to undertake the journey with only two servants, who should know nothing of it till the moment they were to depart; and thus they said they might pass through *France*, before they were missed at *Whitehall*. To this proposal, wild as it was, the king also gave a general consent; and the nomination of persons to attend them, and the time of their departure was deferred to the next day.

But the king, who had been surprized by artifice, and overborn by importunity, having first made a promise from which he might well conclude the impracticability of fulfilling it, would absolve him, and afterwards consented to an expedient, against which, on the sudden, he could not object, without impeaching the prudence of his first concession, was no sooner retired to his closet, and began to reflect on what had passed, than innumerable difficulties and dangers crowded his imagination; and his trouble, anxiety, and distress, increased almost to distraction: He spent the night without sleep; and on the morrow, when the prince and the marquis came to settle the particulars



culars of their departure, he burst into tears, and as soon as he was able to speak, told them that he was undone, that if they persisted in their resolution they would break his heart. He told them that the danger to the prince's person, his only son, in whom his life was bound up, was great, as well from the nature of the journey, as from particular malice, jealousy, or machinations of state; that he should lose his credit with foreign states, and the affections of his people at home; that the marquis would also be inevitably ruined by the effect of his council, as he was already extremely unpopular, and had many enemies at court, who might make such use of this misconduct, that it might not be in his power to protect him. This expostulation was interrupted by another agony of grief, and he could only conjure them in imperfect words, and with much disorder and many tears, to relinquish their purpose. [To be continued.]

*Account of American affairs, continued from Vol. xxv. P. 580.*

TO the account in our *Supplement*, little can be added but other instances of the barbarity of the *Indians*, and the distress and destruction of our back-settlers. The plantation at *Paterfson's Creek* is intirely ruined, the inhabitants about *Stoddarts Fort* have all left their plantations, and above 80 families have fled to the fort for shelter; the enemy has also ravaged all the country about *Potomack* with so strong a party, that they repulsed a considerable force sent against them from *Fort Cumberland*; the officer who commanded this party, writes that the smoke of the ruined houses is so great as to hide the adjacent mountains, and obscure the day. They cut off all but the young women, whom they carry away to their towns. News being brought to *Lancaster* that they had scalped many persons near *Gabriel's Mill*, on the *Sejquebanah*, about 50 of the stoutest inhabitants set out the next day to bury the dead; when they reached the spot, they found 14 bodies horribly mangled, and met a small party of friendly *Indians*, which was flying to the inhabited parts of the province for protection. The whole company then concluded to go on as far as *Shamokin*, to know whether the *Indians* assembled there were friends or enemies. When they came to *Shamokin*, they were received with a cold civility, and perceived the *Indians* often

to whisper among themselves, after which some of them disappeared. This gave them great uneasiness; however, they stay'd all night, and in the morning two of the *Indians* privately advised them to avoid going a particular road, in which they said there was danger. This advice brought them into new perplexity, for they doubted whether it was not given merely to secure their falling into an ambuscade. After consulting with each other, this was the prevailing opinion, and they determined to take the very road they had been counselled to avoid; but they had not advanced far, before they found that they had made a false judgment, for they were smartly attacked on both sides by a fire from the bushes, and of the whole number only twenty-three escaped alive. Upon receiving this account, 500 men set out from the neighbouring parts, to revenge the death of their friends; but they were in want of ammunition. The *Indians* at *Shamokin* were all painted black, which denotes anger.

It appears by the deposition of capt. *Jacob Morgan*, of col. *Weiser's* regiment, that having set out with two of the colonel's sons, to see what damage the *Indians* had done at *Tolleo*, and get together a number of persons to assist those that were left alive, they found a girl about five years old scalped, but yet alive, and a considerable number of people at a house, of which they did not know the owner's name. That being alarmed with a report that the *Indians* had beset another house belonging to one *Dollinger*, not far distant, they set out to relieve it; that when they arrived, they surrounded the house, and found much damage done, but no person in it or about it, except in the garden a child about eight years old, scalped and dead, which they buried. That they proceeded to the plantation of one *Sneider*, and in a corn field found a woman and a young child both scalped and dead, and in the house they found another child about ten years old, scalped and dead: That having buried these bodies, they went forward to one *Brown's*, in whose house they found a man scalped and dead: That the company were now 130 strong, and continuing their rout, found all the plantations deserted, and the way strewed with persons who had been mangled and scalped by the *Indians*, the horses and cattle in the corn fields, and every thing in the utmost disorder.

The



## New Forts in America.—Effects of the late Earthq. in Barbary. 7

The Moravian settlement of *Guaden Hutten*, on *Mahony Creek*, is also cut off, only two persons having escaped alive.

Upon receipt of this intelligence, a message was sent to col. *Anderson* at the *Ferseys*, requesting him to send a party of men to stop the progress of the enemy. The colonel immediately came over himself with a strong company, and went in pursuit of the enemy; at the same time a considerable number of the inhabitants of *Northampton* got under arms, and went in pursuit of the Indians.

It is now certain that no regular operations will be undertaken till spring; but when it was determined that the army at *Oswego* should go into winter quarters, they began a new fort upon a hill on the east side of the river, about 470 yards from the old one; it is 800 feet in circumference, and will command the harbour; it is built of logs from 20 to 30 inches thick; the wall is 14 feet high, and is encompassed by a ditch 14 feet broad, and ten deep; it is to contain barracks for 300 men, and to mount 16 guns. On the other side of the river, west from the old fort, another new fort is erecting; this is 170 feet square, the rampart is of earth and stone, 20 feet thick and 12 feet high, besides the parapet; this is also encompassed with a ditch 14 feet broad and 10 feet deep, and is to contain barracks for 200 men. This fort will be fortified with the greatest care, as there is a good landing, and an easy ascent not far off. An hospital of framed work, 150 feet by 30, is already built, which may serve as a barrack for 200 men; and another barrack is preparing of 150 feet by 24. From these preparations, it seems reasonable to conclude that the general intends to winter with his army at *Oswego*, that they may more expeditiously go into action in the spring.

[To be continued.]

A particular account of the effects of the late earthquakes in Africa.

IN that part of *Barbary*, on the opposite coast to *Gibraltar*, they have suffered as much, if not more than in *Portugal*; and they write from *Tetuan*, that the earthquake began at the same hour it did there, and continued seven or eight minutes, during which time they had three violent shocks, and expected every moment the city would fall to the ground; but they did no farther damage than the opening of several walls; and it was observed, that

the river of that place appeared as red as blood.

At *Tangier* it began at the same hour, shaking the ground, walls, houses, and mosques, in a very terrible manner, and a great pile of antient building near the gate of the town, after two or three movements, tumbled down, and killed several people; the water flowed over the town walls (a thing never seen before) leaving behind it, at its return, a vast quantity of fish and sand; and in like manner it continued to rise and fall about 18 times in the space of 8 hours.

At *Sallee* it did vast damage, numbers of houses having tumbled down; and the sea flowed into the heart of the city, and drowned several of the inhabitants, leaving at its return a great quantity of sand and fish in the street, as it did at *Tangier*; there were several boats full of people fishing at the same time, who were all swallowed up by the sea, and never seen afterwards; and also a number of people and camels just setting out for *Morocco*, perished in the same manner.

At *Fez* a vast quantity of people were killed, and the greatest part of that large city destroyed; and at some distance from it a prodigious large mountain opened in the middle, out of which issued a river as red as blood.

At *Morocco* a vast number of houses were destroyed, and a great many people buried in the ruins. Without this city there was a place which contained about four hundred huts, or little shops, the people of which were called the *Children of Besumbs*, and 'tis said they amounted at least to 10,000 souls, who with a large number of horses, camels, and other cattle, were entirely swallowed up by the earth, which immediately after closed, and not a single soul escaped.

These were the first advices we had from *Barbary*, which you may depend upon to be genuine, having had them from undoubted authority; but they write from *Tetuan* of the 24th instant, that there had arrived that day an express from *Fez*, which brought an account of another earthquake, which began the 18th at night, and continued till the 19th in the morning, infinitely more violent and terrible than the former; innumerable houses fell to the ground, and numbers of people were destroyed in the ruins.

At *Mequinez* it was much more dreadful, scarcely leaving a single house standing; and that part of the city where



where the *Jews* resided, was entirely swallowed up, and all the people of that Sect (about 4000 in number) perished, except seven or eight. They also felt the shock at *Tangier*, at which place the wells and fountains became dry, and continued so twenty-four hours. We have no further accounts as yet from *Barbary*, though it is said greater damage has been done in the heart of the country, where whole provinces have been swallowed up. God preserve us from such dreadful catastrophes, and comfort our friends who have suffered in them! We imagined at first, that this earthquake might have reach'd *England* and *Ireland*, as it seemed to come from the N. W. but are glad to find by vessels lately arrived from thence, that both the one and the other have suffered no damage.

There are now fourteen *French* ships in our mole, the greatest part of which are laden with bocalas.

*Kirkby Lonsdale*, in *Westmoreland*, Nov. 1.  
**T**He lake called *Wymanfdel-Meare*, so famous for the *Char-fish*, was agitated in a very extraordinary manner;

for in an instant the waters rose seven feet, and again as soon subsided; so that two fishermen who were in a boat near the edge of the lake, repairing their fishing tackle, found themselves by one wave carried into it a considerable way, and were so astonished with the sudden transportation, as to declare they expected nothing less than the general consummation.

On *November* 1, between ten and eleven in the morning, (about the same time the earthquake was felt at *Lisbon*) as two men servants to Mr. *Kemp*, the proprietor of *Peerless Pool* in *Old-street*, were working at the fish pond, which is a large body of water, on a sudden they observed the water to have a very unusual motion; it rose several feet, overflowed one side of the pond, swelled (as one of them said) like the waves of the sea, and then retired to its former state. The men were seized with a pannick, and the more so, as they saw it was a perfectly calm morning; that one of them cry'd out, *This is ominous*; the other, *This is one of the wonderful works of God.*

*To be continued.]*

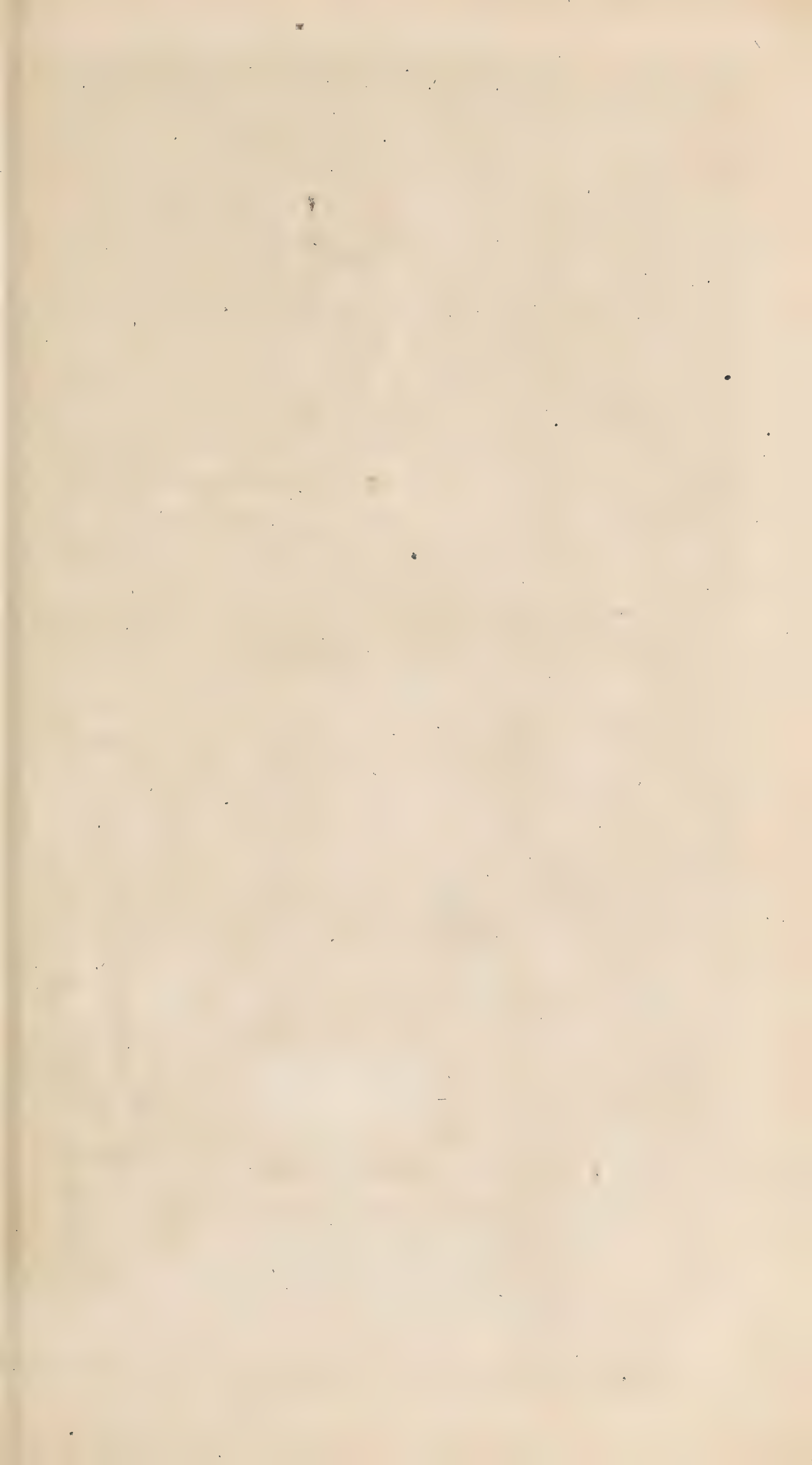
*Meteorological Journal of the Weather, in Ludgate-street, by Ja. Ayscough.*

| Days<br>D | Baro-<br>meter | Th.<br>L. | Th.<br>H. | Wind | WEATHER.                 |
|-----------|----------------|-----------|-----------|------|--------------------------|
| 30        | 29,98          | 41        | 43        | N W  | Fair M. cl. N. fair A.   |
| 31        | 30,9           | 36        | 41        | S W  | Fair M. rain N. fair A.  |
| 1         | 29,90          | 42        | 45        | S W  | Ditto                    |
| 2         | 29,53          | 39        | 41        | N E  | Sm. snow M. fair aft.    |
| 3         | 29,75          | 39        | 43        | N E  | Morn. fm. rain, fair A.  |
| 4         | 29,35          | 41        | 44        | S W  | M. rain, cl. & fm. r. A. |
| 5         | 29,56          | 39        | 42        | S W  | Fair all day             |
| 6         | 29,76          | 42        | 49        | S W  | M. cl. much rain A.      |
| 7         | 29,5           | 40        | 44        | S W  | Fair all day             |
| 8         | 29,95          | 44        | 46        | S W  | Morn. cl. after. fair    |
| 9         | 30,8           | 45        | 48        | S W  | Fair all day             |
| 10        | 30,2           | 45        | 49        | S W  | Fair day, cl. evening    |
| 11        | 29,92          | 47        | 49        | S W  | Fair day, cl. & rain ev. |
| 12        | 29,84          | 45        | 48        | S W  | Fair all day             |
| 13        | 29,52          | 43        | 47        | N W  | M. much rain, fair A.    |
| 14        | 29,70          | 44        | 50        | S W  | M. cl. & fm. r. fair A.  |
| 15        | 29,81          | 41        | 44        | S W  | Fair all day             |
| 16        | 30,12          | 37        | 42        | S W  | Ditto                    |
| 17        | 29,93          | 37        | 43        | S W  | Fair day, fm. rain ev.   |
| 18        | 29,90          | 40        | 43        | S W  | Fair all day             |
| 19        | 29,74          | 46        | 49        | S W  | M. fm. r. much r. A.     |
| 20        | 29,93          | 39        | 44        | S W  | Fair all day             |
| 21        | 30,15          | 42        | 47        | S W  | Ditto                    |
| 22        | 29,97          | 41        | 47        | S W  | Fair M. cl. N. fair A.   |
| 23        | 30,6           | 43        | 45        | S W  | M. cl. rain N. fair A.   |
| 24        | 30,25          | 43        | 48        | S W  | Fair all day             |
| 25        | 30,7           | 43        | 45        | S W  | M. fair, cl. & rain A.   |
| 26        | 30,46          | 35        | 43        | S W  | Fair all day             |
| 27        | 30,66          | 4         | 46        | N W  | Ditto                    |
| 28        | 30,72          | 42        | 45        | S W  | Ditto                    |
| 29        | 30,6           | 2         | 45        | S W  | Ditto                    |

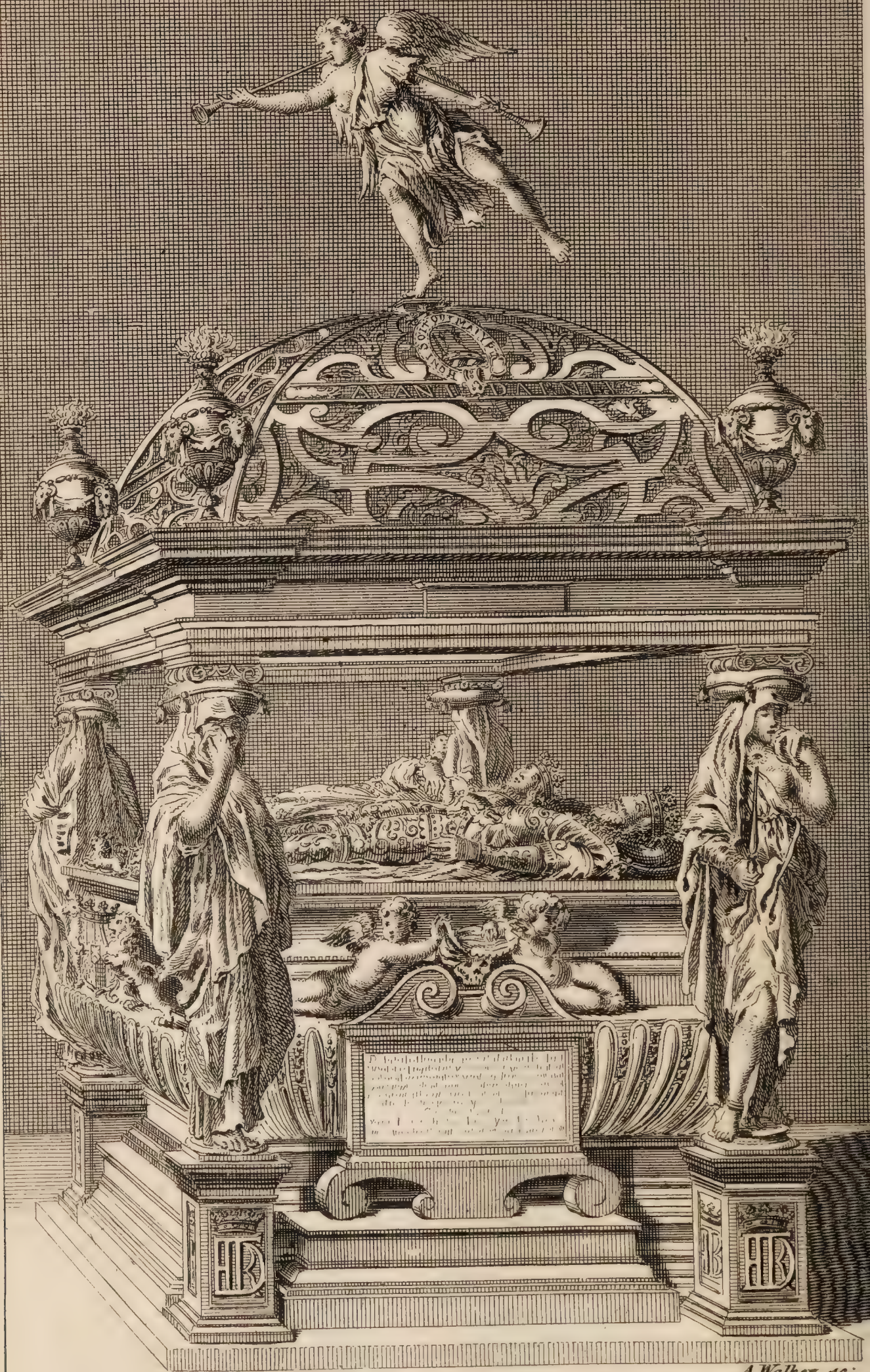
*Meteorological Journal of the Weather in Cumberland near Carlisle.*

| Days<br>D | Baro-<br>meter | Th.<br>L. | Wind | WEATHER.                   |
|-----------|----------------|-----------|------|----------------------------|
| 25        | 29,39          | 41        | S W  | Fair all day               |
| 26        | 29,10          | 46        | S E  | Morn. rainy, fair aft.     |
| 27        | 29,8           | 46        | S    | Fair all day               |
| 28        | 29             | 42        | S W  | Some small rain            |
| 29        | 29,4           | 41        | W    | Ditto                      |
| 30        | 29,6           | 36        | W    | Fair all day               |
| 31        | 29,40          | 38        | S    | Some rain, but very little |
| 1         | 29,35          | 42        | S W  | Fair all day               |
| 2         | 29,20          | 32        | E    | Ditto                      |
| 3         | 29,30          | 38        | W    | Ditto                      |
| 4         | 28,80          | 44        | S    | Wind and rain all day      |
| 5         | 29,35          | 37        | S W  | Fair all day               |
| 6         | 28,90          | 41        | S W  | Rain all day               |
| 7         | 29             | 40        | S W  | Some rain                  |
| 8         | 29,30          | 39        | S W  | Ditto                      |
| 9         | 29,40          | 46        | S    | Rain morn. fair aftern.    |
| 10        | 29,25          | 46        | S    | Ditto                      |
| 11        | 29,15          | 46        | S W  | Fair all day               |
| 12        | 29,22          | 43        | S W  | Fair morn. rainy aftern.   |
| 13        | 29             | 37        | S W  | Ditto                      |
| 14        | 29,10          | 38        | S W  | Rain all day               |
| 15        | 29,22          | 37        | S W  | Fair day, rainy evening.   |
| 16        | 29,60          | 36        | S W  | Ditto                      |
| 17        | 29,30          | 37        | S W  | Some small rain            |
| 18        | 29,50          | 38        | S W  | Fair all day               |
| 19        | 29             | 38        | S W  | Great showers all day      |
| 20        | 29,35          | 37        | S W  | Very windy, gr. showers    |
| 21        | 29,50          | 43        | S W  | Much rain                  |
| 22        | 29,25          | 42        | S W  | Wind and rain all day      |
| 23        | 29,4           | 40        | S W  | Morn. rain, fair aftern.   |
| 24        | 29,50          | 39        | S W  | Windy, with some rain      |









A. Walker sc:

Lewis Stuart Duke of Richmond



The CONNOISSEUR, No. 101.

AS the appointed time of our publication now happens to fall on New-year's-day, I cannot open the business of the year with a better grace, than by taking the present hour for the subject of this paper: a subject, which pleases me the more, as it also gives me an opportunity of paying my readers the compliments of the season, and most sincerely wishing them all *a happy new year, and a great many of them.* But in order to make these civilities of more consequence than a bare compliment, I will also endeavour to give them a little wholesome advice, by which they may be most likely to ensure to themselves that happiness, and to go thro' the ensuing year with ease and tranquillity.

No God in the heathen *Pantheon* was expressed by properer emblems, or more significantly represented, than *Janus*, whom we may fairly stile in our language, the God of the New Year. The medals on which the image of this deity was engraved bore two faces, not ogling each other, like those on the shillings of *Philip* and *Mary*, nor cheek by jowl, like the double visage on the coin of *William* and *Mary*, but turned from each other, one looking forwards, as it were, into futurity, and the other taking a retrospective view of what was past. There cannot surely be devised a stronger or more sensible lesson of moral instruction, than this figure teaches us. This double view comprehends in itself the sum of human prudence; for the most perfect reason can go no higher than wisely to guess at the future, by reflecting on the past; and morality is never so likely to persevere in a steady and uniform course, as when it sets out with a fixt determination of mutually regulating the new year by a recollection of the old, and at the same time making the succeeding a critique on the last.

Most of the faults in the general conduct of mankind, and their frequent miscarriages in their most favourite enterprizes, will be found, upon examination, to result from an imperfect and partial view of what relates to their duty and undertakings. Some regulate their actions by blind guess, and rashly presume on the future, without the least attention to the past. With these the impetuosity of the passions gives their reason no scope to exert itself, but, neglecting the premises,

(GENT. MAG. Jan. 1756.)

they jump to a conclusion. Others who are often taken for men of deep reflection and marvellous understanding, meditate so profoundly on the past, that they scarce take any notice either of the present or the future. To these two characters, whose misconduct arises from two such contrary sources, may be added a third, whose wild irregular behaviour is founded on no fixed principles, but proceeds from a total absence of thought and reflection. These easy creatures act entirely at random, neither troubling themselves with what has been, what is, or what will be; and, as the image of *Janus* seems to bear two heads, these thoughtless vacant animals may almost be said to have no head at all.

But that the necessity of taking this comprehensive view of our affairs may appear in the stronger light, let us consider the many difficulties in which men of any of the above characters are involved, from a total neglect or partial survey of matters that should influence their conduct. The first sort of men, who nourish great expectations from the future, and suffer hope to lay their prudence to sleep, are very common: Indeed almost every man, like the dairy-maid with her pail of milk, pleases himself with calculating the advantages he shall reap from his undertakings. There is scarce a servitor in either university, who, when he takes orders, does not think it more than possible he may one day be a bishop, or at least, head of a college, tho' perhaps at first he is glad to snap at a curacy. Every walking attendant on our hospitals flatters himself, that a few years will settle him in high practice and a chariot: and among those few gentlemen of the inns of court, who really deserve the name of students, there is hardly one who sits down to *Lord Coke*, without imagining he may himself, some time or other, be Lord Chancellor. At this early period of life these vain hopes may perhaps serve as spurs to diligence and virtue; but what shall we say to those people, who in spite of experience and repeated disappointments, still place their chief dependance on groundless expectations from their future fortune? This town swarms with people who rely almost solely on contingencies: and our goals are often filled with wretches who brought on their own poverty and misfortunes, by promising themselves great profit from some daring scheme,



which has at last been attended with bankruptcy. The present extravagance of many of our spendthrifts is built on some ideal riches of which they are soon to be in possession, and which they are laying out as freely as the girl in the farce squanders the ten thousand pounds she was to get in the lottery. I am myself acquainted with a young fellow who had great expectations from an old uncle. He had ten thousand pounds of his own in ready money; and as the old gentleman was a good deal turned of sixty, the nephew very considerately computed, that his uncle could hardly last above five years, during which time he might go on very genteely at the rate of 2000*l.* *per ann.* However, the old gentleman held together above seven years, the two last of which our young spark had no consolation but the daily hopes of his uncle's death. The happy hour at length arrived; the will was tore open with rapture; when, alas! the fond youth discovered, that he had never once reflected, that though he had a ticket in the wheel, it might possibly come up a blank, and had the mortification to find himself disinherited.

I shall not dwell so particularly on the ridiculous folly of those profound speculatists, who fix their attention entirely on what is past without making their reflections of service either for the present or the future, because it is not a very common or tempting piece of absurdity, but shall rather advise the reader to consider the time past as the school of experience, from which he may draw the most useful lessons for his future conduct. This kind of retrospect would teach us to provide with foresight against the calamities to which our inexperience has hitherto exposed us, though at the same time it would not throw us so far back, as to keep us lagging, like the old stile, behind the rest of the world. To say the truth, those sage persons who are given to such deep reflection, as to let to-day and to-morrow pass unregarded by meditating on yesterday, are as ridiculous in their conduct, as country beaux in their dress, who adopt the town modes just after they are become unfashionable in *London*.

But there is no task so difficult as to infuse ideas into a brain hitherto entirely unaccustomed to thinking: for how can we warn a man to avoid the misfortunes which may hereafter befall him, or to improve by the calamities he

has already suffered, whose actions are not the result of thought, or guided by experience? These persons are, indeed, of all others the most to be pitied. They are prodigal and abandoned in their conduct, and by vicious excesses ruin their constitution, till at length poverty and death stare them in the face together; or if, unfortunately, their crazy frame holds together after the utter destruction of their fortune, they finish a thoughtless life by an act of desperation, and a pistol puts an end to their miseries,

Since then good fortune cannot be expected to fall into our laps, and it requires some thought to ensure to ourselves a likelihood of success in our undertakings, let us look back with attention on the old year, and gather instructions from it in what manner to conduct ourselves through the new. Let us also endeavour to draw from it a lesson of morality: and I hope it will not be thought too solemn a conclusion to this paper, if I advise my readers to carry this reflection even into religion. This train of thought, that teaches us at once to reflect on the past, and look forward to the future, will also naturally lead us to look up with awe and admiration towards that being who has existed from all eternity, and shall exist world without end. Nothing can give us a more exalted idea of the power who first created us, and whose providence is always over us. Let us then consider with attention this pagan image, by which we may add force to our morality, and prudence to our ordinary conduct; nor let us blush to receive a lesson from heathens, which may animate our zeal and reverence for the author of christianity.

*An Enquiry why FISH was never used in Sacrifices among the Jews.*

**R**eligious offerings and sacrifices, both of animate and inanimate things, have been in use in every age of the world. Whether *Nature* dictated those acknowledgments to a beneficent creator, before there were any *positive precepts* for them, is, I suppose, not absolutely certain. The first mention that we find of that practice, is what is related concerning *Cain* and *Abel*; but it is not improbable that therein they followed the example of *Adam* their father; for as that was a religious act, I think there is no question to be made, but



but that it had been performed, some way or other, by our *first parents*, though the history be silent concerning it. *Noah* is the next that we have upon record who sacrificed: His burnt-offerings were made upon an *altar*, and the distinction of *clean* and *unclean* creatures was then made known, though we don't find the particular species mentioned till after the giving of the law by *Moses*.

The whole body of rules for *oblations* and *sacrifices*, delivered to the *Hebrew* nation, is set forth in the *Pentateuch*; but neither in those rules, nor in the whole practice of the *Jews* ever since, is any notice taken of *Fish* being used in those religious performances. This I have often considered with some surprise, seeing the great creator, from the beginning, gave to man dominion over the *Fish* of the sea, as well as over the *Beasts* of the earth, and the *Fowls* of the air. Is it not strange that the *sea*, and lesser streams, should be exempt from paying a *tribute* of acknowledgment to the almighty donor, whereas the *earth* and *air* furnish such plenty and variety of grateful offerings? And this proceeds, with regard to the *Jews*, not from the caprice of men, but from a divine command or authority. To me there appears nothing abhorrent to nature, in sacrificing *Fish* more than any other animal that treads the earth, or wafts the air. *Cain*, as a husbandman, offered the fruit of the ground; and *Abel*, as a shepherd, the *ristlings* of his flock; so a *Fisberman* might, one would think, as naturally bring the produce of his toil to the *altar*, as the others did that of their labour and care. But then there is no *command* that I can observe, in all the sacred records, for that practice; neither is there any thing said against it, as is usual, when the *Jews* were forbid to comply with any *heathenish* usage. Amongst all the deviations of that wayward people, it does not appear that they ever imitated the neighbouring superstitious nations in this case.

After all, I can think but of *two reasons*, why *Fish* was omitted in the precepts for oblations and sacrifices in the *Jewish* œconomy, and even those are hardly satisfactory to myself, as being merely *suppositions*, and not grounded on any other authority. One reason might be, as I conjecture, because *Fish* could not always be got ready at hand, whereas some of their sacrifices were made at stated times, every day; be-

sides *Fish*, if it could be procured, would quickly lose its delicate flavour in that warm climate, and soon stink, and would therefore be very unfit for those purposes, where the utmost *purity* was required. A second reason might be this: the feeding upon *Fish* is reckoned very *luxurious*, and as a great part of the things that were sacrificed belonged to the *priests* and their attendants, the eating of such voluptuous food might be inconsistent with the temperance, continence, and purity that they were to observe in their ministrations. It is probable that some would have been very *dainty*, if not *sensual*, like the sons of *Eli*, in their choice, and thereby have brought dishonour upon their function, by gratifying their *delicate Palates*.

I know some hold that *Fish* is a more *meagre* diet than *Flesh*, but I think common experience contradicts that notion, especially with regard to *some sorts of Fish*, and the manner of preparing them for the table. However, if any who read this brief enquiry can give better reasons why so *great indulgence*, or rather so *little regard* was shewn by the *Jews* to the scaly inhabitants of the sea and rivers, that they should be thus exempted in their *oblations* and *sacrifices*, I should be very glad to see them inserted, at any proper opportunity, in the *Genilema's Magazine*. Perhaps also a dissertation on so *uncommon a subject*, may oblige many others, as well as the author of this enquiry.

Wandsworth, Dec. 16. WM MASSEY.

Mr URBAN,

I Have always thought that the design of language, and of books, was to convey to others clear and distinct ideas in an easy and intelligible manner; and therefore I have always look'd upon the numerous terms of art, that are taken from dead languages, as generally introduced by proud pedants, who were desirous of concealing their knowledge from the greatest part of the people, by making it as difficult to understand as they could. Whether this proceeded from ostentation, and a desire of receiving greater respect and veneration from the vulgar, on account of their profound learning and superior knowledge, I will not pretend to determine; but this I am sure of, that if a man has a real desire to communicate his knowledge to others, he would contrive to do it in as easy, plain, and agreeable a manner as he can; for all dry



dry studies, and the learning of hard unknown words, are very tedious,

These thoughts have lately been recalled to my mind, upon reading Dr Haller's *Physiology*, published in *English* last year; a book I should have read with great pleasure had it been translated into better (or more intelligible) *English*.

I supposed the translator was desirous of concealing the medical prescriptions from all but the learned; on which account I easily forgave his *Brod. viperar. cum pulo*, page 369, and numbers of the like. Far be it from me to pretend to pry into the sacred mysteries of physic, which it is not fitting for us who are unlearned to understand: Yet I must own I was very desirous to know the meaning of this, and took down *Jyttleton's Latin* dictionary from a dusty shelf, where it had long lain neglected; but with all my care, I could not find out the first word *Brod.* so was obliged to sit down contented.

As I read on I came to his *soft chromatic music, whose rithmus does not exceed or move faster than a healthy respiration, play'd piano*, page 380. What a heap of learned words, says I to myself, has his *imperial worthiness* (see p. 429) placed here together, in order to make it difficult to be understood. I therefore applied myself to a pretty eminent fidler in our town, to explain it to me, but he only stared at me, and I found it was equally unintelligible to him as to myself.

I bore pretty tollerably with his *Poly-morphous Fevers*, p. 375, and the *muscular vis vitalis nervosa*, and even with the *whole via alimentalis*, and multitudes of the like; tho' I should have been better pleased to have seen them translated into *English*, that I might the better have understood them. The *hemispherical base or surface of the cruor*, p. 357, I supposed by the context, was in plain *English*, only the top of the red part of the blood.

I thought myself much obliged to him, when at the same time that he gave us a hard word, he sometimes condescended to explain it in *English*, as *Chocohyllia*, or *Indigestion*, p. 338, which I presume to be the same thing. But when he added a hard word to explain an easy one, as when *the blood tends to too tough or coriaceous a consistence*, p. 375, what an unnecessary profusion of learning, said I, is here, if by *coriaceous* he meant only *tough* like leather.

Who the translator is I know not,

All I design is only this, to desire the booksellers to oblige the translator of foreign books to convey the author's sense in plain, easy, and intelligible *English*, which will sufficiently convince his readers that he is a man of knowledge, and of good sound sense, tho' he makes no ostentatious boast of his profound learning.

I wish also that our botanists, philosophers, and mathematicians, would condescend to write in plain *English*, without such a multitude of *Greek* and *Latin* words. Thus, if the *Satellites* of *Jupiter* and *Saturn* were to be called *Moons*; if the *Limb* of the sun was to be called its *Edge*, &c. how much more easy would the study of astronomy be to those of meaner capacities.

But above all, I would intreat our clergy not to imitate our philosophers and physicians in introducing hard words in their sermons, but to endeavour to suit their discourses to the capacities of the vulgar as well as of the learned, remembering that religion does not consist in learned speculations, but in reforming and purifying the heart, and directing our lives by the plain rules of reason and religion, in the constant practice of every Christian virtue.

#### The WORLD. No. 157.

ONE can scarce pass an hour in any company without hearing it frequently asserted, that the present generation of servants in this country are the proudest, and the laziest, the most profligate, insolent, and extravagant set of mortals any where to be found on the face of the globe: To which indisputable truth I always readily give my assent, with but one single exception, which is that of their masters and ladies. Now, though by this exception I have incurred the contemptuous smiles of many a wise face, and the indignant frowns of many a pretty one, yet I shall here venture to shew, that the pride and laziness of our servants, from whence their profligacy, insolence and extravagance must unavoidably proceed, are entirely owing, not only to our example, but to our cultivation, and are but the natural productions of the same imperfections in ourselves.

In the first place then, pride has put it into our heads, that it is most honourable to be waited on by gentlemen and ladies; and all, who are really such by birth or education, having also too much of the same pride, however



necessitous, to submit to any servitude however easy, we are obliged to take the lowest of the people, and convert them by our own ingenuity into the genteel personages, we think proper should attend us. Hence our very footmen are adorned with gold and silver, with bags, toupees, and ruffles: The valet de chambre cannot be distinguished from his master, but by being better dressed; and *Joan*, who used to be but as good as my lady in the dark, is now by no means her inferior in the day-light. In great families I have frequently intreated the *maitre d'hotel* to go before me, and have pulled a chair for the butler, imagining them to be part, and not the least genteel part, of the company. Their diversions too are no less polite than their appearance; in the country they are sportsmen, in town they frequent plays, opera's, and taverns, and at home have their routs and their gaming-tables.

But lest thus exalting our servants to an equality with ourselves should not sufficiently augment their pride, and destroy all subordination, we take another method still more effectually to complete the work, which is, debasing ourselves to their meanness by a ridiculous imitation of their dresses and occupations. Hence were derived the lappet hat, and cropped hair, the green stock, the long staff, and buckskin breeches: Hence, amongst the ladies, the round-eared cap, the stuff nightgown, white apron, and black leather shoe: and hence many persons of the highest rank daily employ themselves in riding matches, driving coaches, or running before them, in order to convince their domestics how greatly they are inferior to them in the execution of these honourable offices. Since we make use of so much art to corrupt our servants, have we reason to be angry with their concurrence? Since we take so much pains to inform them of their superiority and our weakness, can we be surprised that they despise us, or displeased with their insolence and impertinence?

As the pride of servants thus proceeds from the pride, so does their laziness from the laziness of their masters; and indeed, if there is any characteristic peculiar to the young people of fashion at the present age, it is their laziness, an extreme unwillingness to attend to any thing that can give them the least trouble, or disquietude; without a degree of which they would vain

enjoy all the luxuries of life, in contradiction to the dispositions of providence, and the nature of things. They would have great estates without any management, great expences without any accounts, and great families without any discipline or œconomy; in short, they are fit only to be inhabitants of *Lubberland*, where, as the child's geography informs us, men lie upon their backs with their mouths open, and it rains fat pigs, ready roasted. From this principle, when the pride they have infused into their servants has produced a proportionable degree of laziness, their own laziness is too prevalent to suffer them to struggle with that of their servants; and they rather chuse that all business should be neglected, than to enforce the performance of it, and to give up all authority, rather than take the pains to support it: From whence it happens, that in great and noble families, where the domestics are very numerous, they will not so much as wait upon themselves; and was it not for the friendly assistance of chair-women, porters, chairmen, and shoe-blacks, procured by a generous distribution of coals, candles, and provisions, the common offices of life could never be executed. In such it is often as difficult to procure conveniences, as in a desert island; and one frequently wants necessaries in the midst of profuseness and extravagance. In such families I have some times been shut up in a cold room, and interdicted from the use of fire and water for half a day; and, tho' during my imprisonment I have seen numberless servants continually passing by, the utmost I could procure of them was, that they would send somebody to relieve my necessities, which they never performed. In such I have seen, when a favourite dog has discharged a too plentiful dinner in the drawing room, at the frequent ringing of the bell numerous attendants make their appearance, all intreated to depute some one to remove the nuisance with the utmost expedition, but no one has been found in such a house mean enough to undertake such an employment; and so it has lain smothering under the noses of the illustrious company during the whole evening.

I could produce innumerable instances minute indeed and unobserved, but well worthy observation, of the encroachments of our servants on our easiness and indolence, in the introduction of most of the fashions that have prevailed



ed for several years past in our equipages, and domestic oeconomy; all which are intirely calculated for their pleasure, ease, or advantage, in direct contradiction to our own. To mention but a few: Our coaches are made uneasy, but light, that they may whirl us along with the utmost rapidity, for their own amusement. Glasses before are laid aside, and we are immured in the dark, that the coachman may no longer be under our inspection, but be drunk or asleep without any observation. Family liveries are discarded, because badges of scurrility, which might give information to whom their wearers belonged, and to whom complaints might be addressed of their enormities. By their carelessness and idleness they have obliged us to hire all our horses, and so have got rid of the labour of looking after them. By their impositions on the road, they have forced us into post-chaises, by which means they are at liberty to travel by themselves, as it best suits their own ease and convenience. By their impertinence, which we have not patience to endure, nor resolution to repress, they have reduced us to dumb-waiters, that is, to wait upon ourselves; by which means they have shaken off the trouble and condescension of attending us. By their profusion and mismanagement in house-keeping, they have compelled us to allow them board wages, by which means they have obtained a constant excuse to loiter at public-houses, and money in their pockets to squander there in gaming, drunkenness, and extravagance. The last of these is an evil of so gigantic a size, so conducive to the universal corruption of the lower part of this nation, and so entirely destructive of all family order, decency and oeconomy, that it well deserves the consideration of a legislature, who are not themselves under the influence of their servants, and can pay them their wages without any inconvenience.

From what has been said it plainly appears, that every man in this country is ill served in proportion to the number and dignity of his servants; the parson, or the tradesman, who keeps but two maids, and a boy not exceeding 12 years old, is usually very well waited on; the private gentleman infinitely worse; but persons of great fortunes or quality, afraid of the idols of their own setting up, are neglected, abused, and impoverished by their dependants: and the king himself, as is

due to his exalted station, is more imposed on, and worse attended, than any one of his subjects.

*Some Account of the Case of Lord HARRY POWLETT.*

**L**ORD HARRY POWLETT being commander of his Majesty's ship the *Barfleur*, was tried at a court martial held on board the *Prince George* at *Portsmouth* the 20th, 21st, and 22d of *October* 1755, before *Henry Osborne, Esq;* vice admiral of the Red, for quitting his station without leave from Admiral *Howke*, of whose Squadron the *Barfleur* was one. Upon this trial the facts appeared to be as follows:

On the morning of the 23d of *August* *Ld Powlett*, by the verbal order of *Sir Edward Howke*, gave chase to a sail that appeared to the south-east, and continued the chase to leeward of the fleet from 10 o'clock till 12, when he came up and spoke with the vessel, which proved to be a friend. He then stretched away to the westward till 2, and at 2 he tack'd and stood towards the fleet till seven. Some of the fleet were seen standing on one tack, and some on another, so that it was doubtful whether the fleet stood east or west. *Ld Powlett* therefore ordered the master to set the admiral, who bore N.E. and by N. about four leagues; but about 8 o'clock, night coming on, and the *Barfleur* being still at a great distance, the quite lost sight of the fleet.

As the ships had been seen standing on different tacks, *Ld Powlett* was now in doubt what was really the position of the fleet; upon which he advised with the master, and it was concluded that the most likely method to join it was to stand eastward till midnight, and then, if no part of it should be seen, to go about to the westward.

Having, in consequence of this determination, steered east till 12 at night, crowding all the sail they could, and having discovered no lights during all that time, they tacked westward and kept that course till between 4 and 6 in the morning of the next day, when a midshipman on the mast-head called out that he saw three sail bearing about E. and by N. The lieutenant of the watch concluding that these three ships were part of the fleet, immediately prepared to put about in order to join them, but while this was doing another sail was seen from the mast-head to the south-west. The lieutenant being now in doubt what course to take

we



went down to *Ld Powlett*, and acquainted him with what the midshipman had seen in both quarters.

*Ld Powlett* then gave orders to chase the sail to the south-west, for the following reasons: 1. He supposed her a French man of war homeward bound. 2. By the direction he judged her to be in to the fleet, he knew there was no probability that she would be spoken with by any other vessel. 3. Admiral *Hawke* was then more than twice equal to any squadron the French had at sea, and therefore *Ld Powlett's* absence could not probably produce any ill consequence. 4. He imagined it to be a general rule with all commanders of a cruising squadron to chase every vessel that appeared, and if no ship belonging to such squadron was, when out of sight of the admiral, to give chase, many of the enemy's ships would escape that might be easily taken. And 5. He had great probability of joining the fleet next day, if the wind had shifted, and if not, of joining it at the rendezvous.

After chasing this vessel to the S. W. about three hours, another appeared to the S. E. upon which *Ld Powlett* shaped his course between both. About six o'clock in the evening, after a chase of nine hours more, the vessel first chased made Sir *Edward Hawke's* distinguishing signal, and proved to be an English man of war. *Ld Powlett*, however, still continued to stand on for some time, that if she was one of Sir *Edward's* squadron, he might acquaint her, that on the 23d he had changed his rendezvous. But the vessel still standing from him, he left her, and gave chase to the other vessel which had appeared to the S. E. and about eleven o'clock he found that this also was a friend. He then tacked about once more, and stood to the northward to join the fleet, which he supposed to be about 20 leagues to windward of him, in the rendezvous. But early the next morning, the 25th, the ship having steered very hard for three or four days before, the tiller was unshipped, and the goose-neck shifted an inch and a half farther forward, it having born so hard upon the sweep as almost to have worn it through; and a few hours afterwards the carpenter made a report to the officer of the watch, that the stern-post was loose, and worked very much; that the second and third pin-les of the rudder, which had been before complained of, worked much more than they had ever yet done, and that

the upper brace upon the stern-post was loose.

Upon this report *Ld Powlett* sent the first lieutenant and master, with the carpenter, to examine whether it was well grounded, who finding that it was, caused the stern-post and standard to be frapped together, and both of them to be frapped to the mizzen-mast. *Ld Powlett* also ordered the two guns that lay aft in the gun-room to be removed into the hold, to ease the weakened part of the ship. When these precautions had been taken, the ship still continued to stand to the northward till the morning of the 26th, and then tacked and stood to the eastward.

The carpenter however continued to urge the dangerous condition of the ship, so that on the 27th *Ld Powlett* sent his two mates to examine the condition of the ship a second time, and they reported the defects mentioned by the carpenter under their hands; and declared, that tho' by the precautions they had taken these defects were in some measure remedied, yet if a hard gale should happen, or a rough sea, they could not answer for the consequences. *Ld Powlett* however, still continued to stand eastward till the 28th at noon, to get into Sir *Edward's* rendezvous, having got into the latitude the evening before. But seeing nothing of the fleet after beating about several hours, and considering the report of the carpenter, the lieutenants, and the master, he at length gave orders that they should steer for *Spithead*.

Upon hearing the evidence on both sides, by which these facts were established, the court unanimously agreed to the following resolutions:

"That he did not judge and act right in giving chase on the 24th of August, to a sail seen in the south-west, when three sail were seen in the north east, which might probably be part of the fleet, but it having clearly appeared to them that his intentions were upright towards the service, as he had before used his utmost endeavours to re-join the fleet, on the station it was in when he separated from it, and did afterwards use the like endeavours to join it on the rendezvous, they do not think this error deserving of punishment, and do therefore unanimously only judge it proper to admonish him, as he is hereby admonished, to be more cautious in his future conduct.

"As to his returning into port, the court are of opinion that, considering the



the defects of the ship's rudder, his proceeding therein was very justifiable, and therefore they do unanimously acquit him upon that account, and he is hereby acquitted accordingly."

But the report given by the carpenter of the *Barfleur* of the condition of the ship, upon which *Ld Powlett* acted, being contradicted by the builder at *Chatham*, the court martial thought fit to break him.

*Of the Cultivation of Exotics, particularly of the American Firr-tree, continued from Vol. xxv. p. 151.*

**T**HERE are five distinct species well known, to be met with in some curious gardens and plantations of our nobility and gentry, which being interspersed with other ever-greens, make an agreeable variety.

1. The Hemlock Spruce-firr, or the *Abies pectenatis foliis, conis parvis subrotundis*, grows to such a height as to make small masts, and is cut into deal boards, but much inferior to the white or mast-pine. Its bark is used by the tanners.

2. White Spruce Firr, *Abies tenuiore folio, fructu deorsum inflexo, minori, ligno exalbido*.

3. Red Spruce Firr. *Ligno rubente*,

4. Black Spruce Firr. *Ligno obscuriore*.

5. Balsam Gilead Firr, or turpentine tree of *Nova Scotia*. *Abies tenuioribus foliis absque ordine dispositis, fructu deorsum inflexo, balsamifera Accadiensis*. From the tumors or blisters on the bark by incision, is gathered a thin fragrant fir-turpentine, and (in *England* I have seen abundance ooze from its cones), which from its citron-like fragrancy, such as that of the *Levant* balsam, has been called Balm Gilead. This name gives a prejudice in its favour, but from its great heat and attraction in all recent bruises, wounds, and other ulcers, it induces violent pains, inflammations, and fluxions on the part.

These five species of firr abound most in the more northern colonies, as *New England*, *Nova Scotia*, and *Newfoundland*. They grow straight and tapering, are very beautiful, are used as spars and rails for fences, but are apt to cast or warp, and being too flexible, are not so fit for masts or yards of any considerable largeness. Its twigs with the leaves are boiled with a beer or drink called spruce-beer, made with molasses, and esteemed good in the scurvy and the like foulness of the blood and its juices; it is also a good

restorative in all inward bruises, from falls, or blows. It is much drank in the northern parts of *North America*, especially in *Nova Scotia* and *Newfoundland*; and from the firr is made great quantities of turpentine.

These trees are very hardy, and endure all weathers, love a dry soil, have the best effect planted in clumps, and mixed with other tall ever-greens.

Mr URBAN,

**W**hen you have room in your Magazine be pleased to publish the following hints for the defence of our coast against an invasion. I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

**L**ET the whole coast of *England* be carefully surveyed by experienced seamen and engineers, and at every 20 or 25 miles distance, where it is possible for an army to land, let a breast work of earth be raised, with embrasures for 30 cannon, and in the nearest town or village to the breast work, let 10 cannon of 1500 or 2000 lb. weight, with travelling carriages, be lodged, with powder and shot, and all things necessary, under the care of a gunner. Perhaps the inferior officers of the customs may be instructed in the art of gunnery, and charged with the care of the guns and stores; as guns of that weight in tollerable roads may be drawn 20 or 25 miles in 12 or 15 hours, 30 such guns may be brought to the battery in that time, and if the enemy, to shun the battery, should attempt to land at some distance from it, the guns may be brought to meet them in a few hours, and such guns so lodged would not only be of use to defend the coast, but would always be ready to furnish the troops with a train of artillery on all occasions. Was the whole coast of *England* thus furnished with cannon, it would require about 700; but as many of our sea ports are already furnished, and great part of the coast secured by rocks and shallows, I believe a less number may be sufficient.

Mr Urban,

**I** Have long been of the same opinion with your ingenious Correspondent T. J. (see Vol. xxiv. p. 518.) that there can be no intermediate state between our death and the resurrection of the body, and if you think the following additional hints acceptable to your readers, the publishing of them will oblige, Yours, &c. PHILANASTASIS.

**D**EATH was threatened as a punishment for the first transgression,



In the day thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die, Gen. ii. 17. But by death here cannot be meant everlasting punishment, which in scripture language is called the second death; nor can we suppose it to mean such a separation of the soul and body, as will leave the soul in full exercise of its faculties; for in what sense can this be called death? It must, therefore, mean a state of torpor and inactivity, which is exactly and properly opposite to that of life.

We are not sufficiently acquainted with the nature of immaterial beings to determine absolutely, whether the human soul can act when disjoin'd from all body; but we find it at present strictly connected with a material body, that it is greatly influenced by its affections and disorders, which often to appearance almost totally suspend its operations; and till something further be known, there is great reason to conclude that death does totally suspend them.

But had this death been inflicted on our first parents immediately after the transgression, the species had been at an end; it was, therefore respited till successors were provided, who consequently hold their existence, not as of right, but as a gift under terms and limitations, to be delivered up according to the decree of the giver: We are assured that this benefit must be taken from us, but we have no assurances of its being restored, except by that redeemer who brought life and immortality to light; and it will be restored to us by his means only at the resurrection. We have the promise of this redemption frequently made to us; for *since by man came death, by man came also the resurrection from the dead; for as in Adam ALL die, even so in Christ shall ALL be made alive.* And whenever the resurrection is spoken of, it is represented as a redemption, as the only redemption from death, which came upon all men by the fall.

If then by death all our active powers are taken away, and if they are only restored by the resurrection, as seems to be the most natural and constant sense of scripture, what active or sensible state can intervene betwixt these two periods? We are represented as in a state of rest or sleep, which is not to be disturbed but by that resurrection, without which *they that are fallen asleep in Christ are perished*; that is lost as *tho' they had never been.* The recompence of the just, and the punishment of the

wicked, are referred to the day of judgment.

Our saviour demonstrates the resurrection to the Sadduces in this manner, *Luke xx. 37, 38, Now that the dead are raised, even Moses shewed at the bush, when he calleth the Lord the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob; for he is not a God of the dead, but of the living; for all live unto him:* But if this argument proved the departed spirits of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, to be in a state of activity and life, it proved too much, for God might then be the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, and yet there might be no resurrection of the body; the sense then must be, that the resurrection of the body, implying the revivication of the mind, being certain, tho' future, the patriarchs even then *lived to him*, for with him there is no distinction of past, present, or future.

MR URBAN,

THIS is now the time of year that we expect to hear something concerning that stately animal the Cock, who cannot but be in some esteem with the human race, since he has furnished them with so many fables for their entertainment and instruction in *Aesop* and *Gay*, and supplies their tables, even the most luxurious ones, with his productions in such a variety of shapes.

He is now in his most flourishing state; the coldness and severity of the season past has brac'd his nerves, his voice is now both strong and clear, and his plumes full summ'd. But then on the other hand, the rage of persecution is ready to be let loose upon him, on the approaching *English* carnival; and what is as bad, he is in daily danger of being *pitted*, like a gladiator, at the caprice, and for the diversion of his merciless masters. Chanticleer, by his vigilance and courage, (which is indisputable) has endeared himself to the God of war, whom he esteems his patron and tutelary; but a certain degree of ferocity in the last, contributes not a little to debase the generosity of his nature, at least in the opinion of more benevolent minds. For since universal benevolence is a primary law of nature, as our moralists have shewn,

—*Et scævis inter se convenit urfis,*

and the rest of the animals, even the most furious, except on some certain occasions, do all agree to observe it; he,

*Tanta est discordia fratrum,*

no sooner beholds, perhaps, a brother or a father, but he instantly turns with the ardor of fight, displays his heckle, and falls on. This pugnacity, this irascibility, this peevish, quarrelsome, and unbecoming disposition, makes him but too much the emblem of Mr *Hobbs's* state of nature, wherein every man's hand is supposed to be against every man, and peace and



tranquillity to be only the result of a superior and even brutal force. He may be called in this respect Mr *Hobbes's*, as well as *Mars's* bird, and will merit the odium of all other beings, except, perhaps, those wanton delighters in blood, the *Cock-fighters* and the *Cock-throwers*, the ferocity of whose natures seems calculated to repay him with blood for blood.

Yours, &c. PAUL GEMSEGE.

*Account of the British Settlements in America concluded.*

NEW GEORGIA.

NEW GEORGIA is included in *Carolina*, and extends from latitude 30,30 to 32 N. between the river *Savannah* to the north, and that of *Altamaha* to the south.

This tract of country was also considered as part of *South Carolina* till the year 1732, when several persons of distinction conceived a design of forming it into a separate establishment, with a view to procure a subsistence for the poor of *Great Britain*, and at the same time render them useful to their mother country.

The foundation of this undertaking was the charity of one person, who bequeathed a very considerable sum of money for the discharge of insolvent debtors, and appointed Mr *James Oglethorpe*, then a member of parliament, and another gentleman, trustees for that purpose.

Mr *Oglethorpe* was an active and enterprising man, and had distinguished himself as a friend to the unhappy wretches who were prisoners for debts which it was impossible they should pay, by many speeches in the house of commons in their favour: he was in every respect qualified for the charitable trust that was reposed in him, and the sum that he was to dispose of appeared to him so considerable, as that it might easily be made the ground work of a project that would render the relief at first intended much more extensive and important. He flattered himself that if the legacy, of which he had the disposition, increased by the charitable contributions of others, was applied to establish a colony in the most southern part of *Carolina*, which was then a desert, it would soon become very easy to take *Florida* from the *Spaniards*, and to give the *French* much disturbance in *Louisiana*, if not to drive them out. — His imagination immediately took fire in the contemplation of this project, and he zealously seized the opportunity

of making himself considerable, by rendering so important a service to his country.

As he did not want ability to recommend his project to others, he soon engaged in it several members of parliament who had an interest at court, and easily obtain'd the royal consent to found the intended colony: his majesty incorporated by charter those who had applied by petition, under the name of commissioners for the establishment of the colony of *Georgia* in *America*, and granted them his seven-eighths of this part of *Carolina*, the other being the property of *Ld Carteret*, with the pearl and all other fisheries, and all mines of gold, silver, and precious stones, reserving only a quit rent of 4s. for every hundred acres of land, the first payment to commence two years after they should bear value. *Ld Carteret* also complimented the commissioners with his right to one eighth of this district.

A kind of general collection was made for this charity throughout the kingdom, and very considerable sums were contributed, to which the parliament added 10,000*l.* sterl. and the commissioners were then able to purchase provisions and other necessaries for the execution of their plan.

On the 6th of *November*, 1733, 100 adventurers embarked at *Gravesend* on board the *Anne*, a vessel of 200 tons burden; on the 15th Mr *Oglethorpe* also embarked on board the same vessel to direct the first operations for establishing the new colony; and on the 15th of *January* they arrived at *Carolina*.

The succours which he received from the inhabitants of this province greatly facilitated the execution of his design, and after having made an alliance with the savages, he laid the foundation of a city on the borders of the *Savannah*, and gave it the name of that river.

In the *May* following another vessel arrived at *Georgia* from *England* with many new settlers, and a considerable quantity of fresh provisions; 50 more families were soon after sent over by the commissioners, so that the whole number that had landed in *Georgia* was about 500, of which 115 were foreigners. Besides this number which had been transported by the corporation, there were about 21 gentlemen and 116 servants, who went over at their own expence, so that during the first year 618 persons embarked for the new province of which about 320 were men, 113 women, 102 boys, and 83 girls.



In 1735 the colony was augmented by 105 highlanders from *Scotland*, who settled on a spot which they called *New Inverness*, on the borders of the *Alatamaha*. Mr *Oglethorpe*, who had carried over the first settlers, and returned to *England* with *Tomochichi*, the chief of an *Indian* nation, with whom he had contracted an alliance, went this year back again to *Georgia* with 300 more settlers from *Britain*.

It is necessary in this place to take notice that *Tomochichi*, of whom great account was made at that time as the prince of a mighty nation, was in fact the chief of a warlike people, who have ever since preserved their allegiance to *Great Britain*, and who upon the breaking out of the present contests with *France*, have given signal proofs of their unalterable fidelity, by a solemn renewal of their former contract,

The rash and impolitick zeal of the bishop of *Saltzbourgh*, having driven the protestants out of his dominions, they were invited to make an asylum of our new province; many families readily accepted the offer, and at length formed two cities, which they called *Old* and *New Ebenezer*.

In 1737 there were five cities and several villages in *New Georgia*, besides scattered habitations. *Savannah*, the capital, contained about 140 houses, besides magazines and cottages. The next considerable city was *Augusta*, the inhabitants of which applied themselves wholly to traffic with the savages; and this trade was so considerable, that in the year 1738 they sent 100,000 weight of raw hides to *Savannah*. In 1739 there were no less than 600 inhabitants who solely carried on this trade, besides many planters.

*Georgia* is divided into two parts north and south. *North Georgia* contains three cities, *Savannah*, *New Ebenezer*, and *Augusta*, and five villages, *Old Ebenezer*, *Hampstead*, *Highgate*, *Abercorn*, and *Skidwee*. *South Georgia* contains two cities, *Frederica* and *New Inverness*, and one village, *Barikmake*. The province is defended by 3 strong forts, fort *Argyle*, fort *St Andrew*, and fort *St Augustine*; but in 1741 it did not contain more than 1000 souls.

This colony has by no means produced advantages equal to the great expence at which it has been established. The several sums granted by parliament before the year 1738, amounted to 66,000*l.* sterl. and the sums col-

lected in *Great-Britain*, and in our *American* colonies, were very great.

The soil is not of the most fertile kind, yet it produces rice, pitch, tar, hemp, flax, vegetable wax, and bees wax in A considerable quantities.

The settlers also make pot-ash, and many vessels are freighted every year from *Georgia* with these commodities. They have firs of a great height, which make excellent masts, and are very fit for the builder, besides wood for dying and fineering in great plenty. B Mulberry-trees are also very common in this country, and it was hoped, that silk-worms might have been raised, and a silk manufacture established. With this view two or three *Piedmontese* were sent into *Georgia*, to instruct the settlers in this employment, and perfect silk C was at length produced, but in so small a quantity that it deserved no attention. It is not indeed to be expected, that the quantity of silk should be great, as the colony was so thinly inhabited, that hands were wanting to till the ground.

But the want of inhabitants was not less owing to the novelty of the establishment, than to the bad constitution of the government, which resembled no other *British* establishment in the world. The people were absolutely excluded from all share in the government, which was placed wholly in a council of 24 commissioners, appointed by the king, who resided in *London*, and nominated the magistrates who superintended the public affairs on the spot, and acted in consequence of instructions transmitted to them from hence. D

These commissioners availed themselves of the power invested in them by the charter, of establishing fundamental laws, which totally subjected the colony to them, and in some degree rendered them absolute masters of the liberty and property of every individual in it. The only court of judicature was a kind of chancery, consisting of a very small number of these deputed magistrates, upon whom not only the fortune, but the lives of the people entirely depended; for as there is no appeal from the council, or the magistrates which the council deposes, the colony has no remedy but patiently to submit to any false measure which it may be required to pursue. E

The discontent which such a form of government would naturally produce, was greatly increased by the regulations



gulation established by the commissioners in their distribution of lands to the settlers. They divided the country into small parcels of 50 acres, and stipulated, that only the male descendants of the tenant should inherit it, excluding daughters and every other degree of kindred; so that in default of heirs male, the lands were to revert back to the commissioners. The tenant was also restrained from selling, letting, or exchanging his lands, from employing negroes and taking more than one lot, which contributed to make them weary of their situation. Great numbers removed to *South Carolina* and other settlements; some came back to *England*, and, if their report is to be believed, the 1000 which inhabited *Georgia* in 1741, were the remains of more than 5000, which had been sent thither between that time and the year 1732.

Several alterations have been since made in these odious institutions. The lands now descend in the female line, and the tenant, if he has no heir, may devise them by will: but these alterations took place too late.

This colony, however, is thought of some consequence to the *British* interest, not so much for the value of what it may produce, as because it may serve as a southern frontier against any enterprize that may be formed by the *French* or *Spaniards*, if they should fortify themselves in *Louisiana*, as it is apparently their interest to do.

Great disputes have arisen between *Georgia* and *Carolina*, concerning the navigation of the river *Savannah*, which separates the two colonies. The people of *Carolina* having made it the channel of a considerable trade with the *Indians* for skins and furs.

The charter by which *Georgia* was granted to commissioners as a separate colony, extends it from the most northern boundary of the *Savannah* to the most southern limits of *Alatamaha*, by which both rivers appear to belong to them, and they have seized several vessels of *Carolina* upon those rivers, and justify their conduct by the following reasons:

1. The *Savannah* is included in the grant of *Georgia*.

2. The vessels which have been seized were laden with rum, which in *Georgia* was a prohibited commodity.

3. They were fitted out for a traffic with the *Indians*, which belonged exclusively to the settlers in the new colony.

The people of *Carolina* have paid no regard to these reasons, but instead of discontinuing to navigate the *Savannah*, they have armed their vessels so as to be in no danger of an attack.

A The multiplicity of temporary pieces that have crowded in upon us for the last year has occasioned the following to be delayed beyond its due time; it is but justice however to a valuable correspondent, that it should appear, and to those of our readers who have interested themselves in the dispute, we doubt not but it will be an acceptable present.

Mr URBAN,  
B I Believe you may think it high time to close the dispute about the sense of the word *Brandons* in *Thielman Kerwer's* book described in your *Magazing* for Oct. 1754; but, with your leave, I have a right to reply, not only by the nature of our proceedings in the courts of law, but likewise by the common rules of disputation, and therefore I shall expect to be indulged a few words. But before I enter upon this subject, I would premise, and am glad of this opportunity of doing it, that whereas I conjectured, in the *Magazine* above cited, that the book was printed A. D. 1497, which was inferred from the year when the *table* commences, it has since appeared from a more perfect copy in the hands of Mr *Ames*, that it was published anno 1500; from whence I think the presumption is, that this being a very elaborate performance, and that it was not unusual for the printers to carry on several pieces of work at the same time, it was probably put to the press anno 1497, and finished in the year 1500, when the *Colophon* is dated. Indeed it is the way now of printers to set their dates as forward as they can, in order to preserve and continue the novelty of their productions; but this was not so much the practice of the more early artists.

To go now upon the word *Brandon*; your correspondent G. in the *Mag* Vol. xxiv. p. 568. after rejecting the interpretation I gave of it, thinks the true meaning is to be found in the ceremony of *veiling* new-married couples in the church of *Rome*, 'which the priest performs by spreading a veil over the parties, immediately after he has joined their hands. From the first Sunday in Advent to the Epiphany, and from Ashwednesday to Low Sunday, marriages are forbid to be performed in the church; but in some countries, as in *Spain*, where they allow of private marriages in houses, the marriage rites may be there performed, during these intervals of prohibition, all to the ceremony of *veiling*, which the priest defers till the parties come afterwards to church.' He proceeds to observe, that the moveable feasts varying every year, it was customary to place the notice thereof, at least in some places, in their almanacs; 'and in *Spain*, where the marriage may be performed, but not the *veiling*, they at this day mark it in their almanacks in the following manner:

Ad-



‘ *Advent Sunday*, Veilings shut.  
 ‘ *Epiphany*, Veilings open.  
 ‘ *Ashwednesday*, Veilings shut.  
 ‘ *Low Sunday*, Veilings open.

after this he suggests, that in *Kerver’s* time, the prohibition might have been only from the first *Sunday* in *Lent*, instead of *Ashwednesday*, ‘ and his diocese may have followed the custom of *Spain*, of putting down *veiling* instead of marriage, in their almanacks or calendar tables.’

This, Sir, is the substance of what this gentleman is pleased to offer, and I can admit his authority in regard to the practice of the church of *Rome*, in veiling the parties marrying, as likewise all the rest of his narrative, concerning the usages in the kingdom of *Spain*; but I can’t yet be persuaded that the *Brandons* allude to any thing else but the veiling the images, altars, &c. for the following reasons :

1st. *Kerver’s* book is *Secundum usum Romanum*, that is, it was designed for the *Roman* church in general, or at least, as contradistinguished to the *Gallican* church; for which reason, this term in the table cannot be supposed to relate to the singular practice of any one particular church; had it been expressed *secundum usum Hispanicum*, it would have been something; but as it is, and as the practice of veiling images, &c. prevailed every where, even here in this kingdom of *England*, as will be shewn below, this is a very material objection to this gentleman’s interpretation.

2dly. The *Brandons* are but one season in the year, as appears from the table; but if they meant all the several times when marriages were restrained, there would have been more than one. See *Mr Wheatley on the common prayer*, p. 418.

3dly, *Veiling*, according to this gentleman, signifies marrying, for *veilings shut* is as much as to say marriage restrained, and *veilings open*, marriage allowed. But *Brandons*, or *veilings*, in our table, cannot mean marrying, but the contrary, to wit, a restraint from marrying, it being admitted by this author that marriage was prohibited from *Ashwednesday* till *Low-Sunday*.

4thly, There are no grounds to suppose, as this gentleman does, that the time of prohibiting marriage was different in *Kerver’s* age from what it is now. (See *Wheatley*, p. 418.) Or that a printer exercising his trade at *Paris* should follow a custom peculiar to *Spain*, in a table printed according to the *Roman* use. No, you may depend upon it, *Mr Urban*, that the *Brandons* are something of universal usage in the church at that time, and that the veiling of images and altars was such, shall be shewn by and by. For,

5thly and lastly, the *Brandons* mean the first *Sunday* in *Lent*. This is allowed; and it appears from *Durantis*, cited in your *Mag.* Vol. xxiv. p. 508, that the *Romanists* actually veiled their crosses and altars in *Lent*, beginning at that day. *Brandeum* then being the proper name of such veils, as *Spelman*, there also cited, clearly shews, it follows necessarily, that *Brandons* is the same word with a *French* ter-

mination, and that since the first *Sunday* in *Lent* is called *Brandons*, it was denominated from the *Brandea* or *Brandons*, that is, the veils on that day first applied. This seems to me to be demonstration. But this gentleman thinks this ceremony of veiling images, crosses, and altars, not material enough to find a place in a calendar. He tells us again, that it is the sexton’s business, and of the least consequence of any of the *Romish* ceremonies. It may be the sexton’s business, but the *Sacristan*, from whence our word *sexton* is corrupted, is an officer of no small consequence in the church of *Rome*, and this business of veiling the holy things in *Lent* being a general practice in that church, this is sufficient to make it necessary to give a direction for it, especially as the time varied every year. That it was a general practice, throughout the whole extent of that communion, may appear from the testimony of *Durantis*, the table in this book of *Kerver’s*, and lastly, from the custom here in *England*, which I shall now endeavour to establish.

After the passing of the six articles in *Henry VIII.*’s time, near upon 40 years after the publication of this book of *Kerver’s*, the popish party, as *Mr Strype* tells us in his life of *Abp Cranmer*,\* p. 74, endeavoured to introduce a book of ceremonies, with certain plausible explications. This design did not take effect; however, one of the heads was, ‘The covering of the cross and images in *Lent*.’ Afterwards, *A. D.* 1545, *Abp Cranmer* intercedes with the king to have ‘The vigil, and ringing of bells all night long upon *Albalew-night*, and the covering of images in the church in the time of *Lent*, with the lifting the veil that covereth the cross on *Palm Sunday*, &c.’ all abolished, but does not prevail, insomuch that the custom continued, as it seems, to the end of this reign, but with that I believe it ended.

I have done with *Mr G.* but another gentleman, in your Magazine for *April* 1755, finding the word *Brandon* to signify a whisp of straw on fire, inclines to believe it to be the name of a dance, so called because it was performed round bonfires of straw. For this he cites *Monf. Bonnet’s Histoire de la Danse*. I have not this book by me, and therefore cannot pretend to pass any certain judgment upon it, but so far I may go, as to remark, 1st, That this was a *French* custom, for it is not pretended to be of any larger extent; but *Kerver’s* book is *secundum usum Romanum*, from whence ’tis obvious to infer, that a general practice of the *Roman* church must be imply’d, such as I have shewn the veiling of altars to be.

2dly, I would ask this gentleman, who I dare say has candour enough to indulge me with an answer, since I cannot consult *Bonnet* myself, whether this author represents these dances called *Brandons* as allowed in the

\* It might be worth while for any gentleman in town to consult this *M.S.* in the Cotton Library, where they will find it under *Cleopatra*, E. 5. p. 259. and to oblige the curious with a copy of the words in some future Magazine.



church by authority so late as A. D. 1500. The gentleman's words, I think, import the contrary. But now, if these dances were only local and even disallowed customs, as they seem to be, 'tis strange they should find their way into such an authentic table as this of *Kervet's*. Veiling of altars, croses, and images was an approved, general, and authorized custom, and such as might reasonably be expected there, but one is obliged to judge otherwise of the disorderly practices of the vulgar, especially when our table is calculated for a different climate, and where, as we have reason to believe, no such wild doings were ever suffered to prevail.

But to finish this affair, I have seen, by the favour of a friend, since writing the above, some extracts from the last edition of *Ménage's Origines de la Langue Française*, which as it had not been seen by me, so neither, as it appears, have either of these gentlemen consulted it. The first edition of the book was printed in 1650; this is that I use, and is particularly commended in the life of the author, prefixed to the *Menagiana*, as an impression remarkably correct. The author himself went on enlarging his work, and a new edition was printed two years after his death, viz. 1694; but since that, there is another edition of the *Dictionnaire Etymologique*, par M. Ménage, printed anno 1750, with copious additions, by several men of learning. The extracts from this book, which are here subjoined, so far as relate immediately to the subject, may convince these gentlemen, that neither of their interpretations are so indubitably certain as they may perhaps imagine, and that upon the whole, the best way must be, to leave at last both theirs, and mine, and these fresh ones, to the opinion and judgment of the readers.

I. BRANDON, c'est un mot ancien qui signifie fison, d'où est dit le Dimanche des Brandon, *Dominica in Brandonibus*. C'est le premier Dimanche de Carême. De l'Allemand brand, qui signifie la même chose. *Ménage*. Here's an etymology; and we are told what *Brandon* means; but it is not said, how it came to pass, that *Le dimanche des Brandons* is named from it.

II. In the 2d extract it signifies a bonfire, but does not relate to the first Sunday in Lent, but to *Midsummer-day*; this therefore is out of the question; but whereas there is mention made of *Charles the VIIIth's* dancing nine times round the bonfire, after he had kindled it, hence it seems easy to conceive, that *Brandons* may signify a dance round a bonfire: But then this is not to the purpose.

III. BRANDON, marque de Saisie, appelée autrement *Pannonceau* de Brandeum. Jean la Coste, dans sa préface, sur le titre Au code de pignoratitia actione, expliquant la livre 2de. au code, du titre ut nemine liceat sine iudicis auctoritate signa rebus imponere alienis; Hæc signa Franci vocant Brandon, sunt enim plerumque ex pannunculis, & inde Pannonceaux. Brandeum apud D. Gregorium, Epist. 30. Lib. 3. & apud Sigebertum in chronico, ubi de Leone Magno Romano pontifice, accipi ripario pro particula veli vel pallæ altaris D. Petri. Ab hac voce deducta sine dubio, vox Francica, quod

panci sciunt. V. H. This now is very express on my side the question; but then on the other hand it must be confess'd that the Latin form *Dominica in Brandonibus*, which we meet with in the first extract, does not so well agree with this etymology. It does not appear tho' what authority there is for that Latin name, nor, supposing it to be the French word *Brandon*, from what sense of that word it takes its rise.

IV. The fourth is this; BRANDON, torche, & branche d'arbre, parceque des branches du tæda ou sapin on faisoit des torches. . . . On a appelée le dimanche des Brandons, le premier dimanche de Carême. . . . Ce nom vient de ce que par un reste d'idolatrie, quelques paysans mal instruits alloient ce jour là avec de torches de paille ou de bois de sapin allumées, parcourir les arbres de leurs jardins & de leurs vergers, & les apostrophant les uns apres les autres, ils les menacoient de les coups par le pied, & de les bruler; S'ils ne portoient pas du fruit cette année là. . . . On donne a Lyon le nom de Brandons a des rameaux verds que le peuple va querir tous les ans aux Fauxbourg de la Guillotiere, le premier dimanche de carême, & auxquels il attache des fruits, des gateaux, des oublies, &c. & avec ces Brandons il rentre dans la ville. C'est ce qui a fait donner a ce dimanche le nom de Dimanche de Brandons.

The occasions of the name here given, are different from any of the rest. The whole is submitted to the publick by, Sir,  
Yours, &c. SAMUEL PEGGE.

The following List of Fish was communicated to a Fellow of the Royal Society by a Gentleman who lately made a Tour to the West of England, and was most agreeably, tho' greatly surprized to see such a Variety, not only of wholesome but delicate Food, brought in one Day to Market at a Town so inconsiderable as Haverfordwest, and we insert it not only as a Curiosity, but as a Confirmation of that important Truth advanced by Mr Fielding in his Voyage to Lisbon. See Vol. xxv. p. 129.

|                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| Lobster             | Whiting Pout (Gul- |
| Crab                | lack here)         |
| Prawn               | Shad (Alause)      |
| Segar               | Pilchard           |
| Oyster              | Garr fish (Acus    |
| Cockle              | Vulg. Raii)        |
| Muscle              | Conger             |
| Shrimp              | Sand-Eel           |
| Salmon              | Common Eel         |
| Salmon Trout (cal-  | Hound              |
| ed Sewin here)      | Flounder           |
| Turbot              | Plaise             |
| Mackrel             | Soal               |
| Cod                 | Ray                |
| Whiting             | Mullet             |
| Whiting Pollack     | Roman Mullet       |
| Cole Fish (Liew     | Bals               |
| here)               | Red Gurnard        |
| Bib (Asellus Luscus | Bailan (Turdus     |
| Raii)               | Vulg. Raii)        |
| Herring             | Trout              |



|                      |                      |                     |                     |                |
|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| <b>FIRST RATES.</b>  |                      |                     |                     |                |
| 900 M. 100 Guns      | Orford               | Antelope            | Rainbow             | Triton         |
| Royal Anne           | Princessa            | Bristol             | Rosbuck             | Unicorn        |
| Britannia            | Revenge              | Centurion           | Rumney              | Winchelsea     |
| Royal George         | Stirling-Castle      | Chatham             | Saphire             | Wager          |
| Royal Sovereign      | Suffolk              | Colchester          | South Sea Castle    | Royal Caroline |
| Royal William        | Somerset             | Chester             | Thetis              |                |
|                      | Vanguard             | Deptford            | Torrington          | <b>BOMBS.</b>  |
|                      | Yarmouth             | Falkland            | Woolwich            |                |
|                      | Swiftsure            | Falmouth            |                     | Firedrake      |
|                      | Magnanime            | Gloucester          |                     | Furnace        |
| <b>SECOND RATES.</b> | 600 M. 66 G.         | Guernsey            | <b>SIXTH RATES.</b> | Granado        |
| 750 M. 90 G.         | Princess Amelia      | Hampshire           | 130 M. 20 & 24 G.   |                |
| Blenheim             | Gumberland           | Harwich             | Amazon              | <b>SLOOPs.</b> |
| Duke                 | Devonshire           | Ilis                | Renown              |                |
| St George            | Lancaster            | Litchfield          | Alderney            | Albany         |
| Namur                | 600 M. 64 G.         | Leopard             | Aldborough          | Badger         |
| Prince               | Ipswich              | Newcastle           | Arundel             | Baltimore      |
| Ramilles             | Itrepide             | Non such            | Bellona             | Cruizer        |
| Princess Royal       | Trident              | Norwich             | Biddiford           | Dispatch       |
| Union                |                      | Oxford              | Boston              | Falcon         |
|                      |                      | Portland            | Bridgewater         | Ferret         |
| <b>THIRD RATES.</b>  | <b>FOURTH RATES.</b> | Preston             | Blandford           | Fly            |
| 600 M. 80 G.         | 400 M. 60 G.         | Panther             | Centaur             | Fortune        |
| Barfleur             | St Alban's           | Ruby                | Deal Castle         | Grampus        |
| Boyne                | Anson                | Rochester           | Dursley Galley      | Happy          |
| Princess Carolina    | Augusta              | Salisbury           | Dolphin             | Hazard         |
| Cambridge            | Canterbury           | Severn              | Experiment          | Hornet         |
| Cornwall             | Defiance             | Sutherland          | Flamborough         | Hound          |
| Prince George        | Dragon               | Tavistock           | Fowe                | Jamaica        |
| Marlborough          | Dreadnought          | Winchester          | Fox                 | Kingfisher     |
| Neptune              | Dunkirk              |                     | Gibraltar           | Otter          |
| Newark               | Eagle                | <b>FIFTH RATES.</b> | Greyhound           | Peggy          |
| Norfolk              | Exeter               | 250 M. 44 G.        | Garland             | Peregrine      |
| Ruffel               | Greenwich            | Adventure           | Glasgow             | Porcupine      |
| 600 M. 74 G.         | Jersey               | America             | Grand-Turk          | Ranger         |
| Culloden             | Kingston             | Anglesea.           | Hinde               | Raven          |
| Invincible           | Lion                 | Ambuscade           | Inverness           | Salta/h        |
| Monarque             | Medway               | Chesterfield        | Kennington          | Savage         |
| Terrible             | Princess Louisa      | Crown               | Leostoffe           | Scorpion       |
| Torbay               | Princess Mary        | Diamond             | Lively              | Shark          |
| Fougueux             | Prince of Orange     | Dover               | Lys                 | Speedwell      |
| 600 M. 70 G.         | Montagu              | Eltham              | Lyme                | Swallow        |
| Bedford              | Nottingham           | Prince Edward       | Margate             | Swan           |
| Berwick              | Pembroke             | Expedition          | Mercury             | Swift          |
| Buckingham           | Plymouth             | Enterprize          | Mermaid             | Trial          |
| Burford              | Rupert               | Gosport             | Nightingale         | Viper          |
| Captain              | Rippon               | Glory               | Phoenix             | Vulture        |
| Chichester           | Strafford            | Prince Henry        | Portmahon           | Wasp           |
| Dorsetshire          | Sunderland           | Humber              | Queenborough        | Weazle         |
| Edinburgh            | Superbe              | Hastings            | Ranger              | Wolf           |
| Elizabeth            | Tilbury              | Hector              | Rose                |                |
| Essex                | Tyger                | Jason               | Rye                 | <b>YACHTS.</b> |
| Prince Frederick     | Vigilant             | Kinsale             | Sea-Horse           |                |
| Grafton              | Windsor              | Launceston          | Shoreham            | Catherine      |
| Hampton-Court        | Warwick              | Ludlow-Castle       | Squirrel            | Charlotta      |
| Kent                 | Weymouth             | Lark                | Seaford             | Dorset         |
| Lenox                | Worcester            | Liverpool           | Sheerness           | Fubbs          |
| Monmouth             | York                 | Looe                | Syren               | Mary           |
| Nassau               | 300 M. 50 G.         | Lynn                | Sphinx              | Wm and Mary    |
| Northumberland       | Advice               | Mary Galley         | Surprize            | Bolton         |
| Royal Oak            | Assistance           | Pearl               | Succes              | Chatham        |
|                      |                      | Penzance            | Scarborough         | Drake          |
|                      |                      | Pool                | Solebay             | Portsmouth     |
|                      |                      |                     | Tartar              | Queenborough   |

\* \* There are also a Number of Fire-ships, Hoys, Transports, Smacks, Lighters and Hulks.



Mr URBAN,

Comets having of late been a prevailing topic of most private as well as public conversations, and so many idle conjectures having been thrown out, either by foolish fear or pious fraud, concerning the impending consequences of that foretold by Dr Halley to return about the year 1758, I have thought it expedient for the quieting of uneasy minds, to collect from the writings of those most excellent astronomers, Dr Halley and Sir Isaac Newton, whatever relates to the periodic return of comets, and their near appulse to the earth; that being all exhibited at one view, it may be more generally known.

Yours, &c. CANDIDUS.

Dr Halley, in the first edition of his *Synopsis of the astronomy of comets*, says, 'There are many things which make me believe that the comet which Apian observed in the year 1531, was the same with that which Kepler and Longomontanus more accurately described in the year 1607, and which I myself have seen return, and observed in 1682. All the elements agree, and nothing seems to contradict this my opinion, besides the inequality of the periodical revolutions, which inequality is not so great neither, as that it may not be owing to physical causes. For the motion of Saturn is so disturbed by the rest of the planets, especially Jupiter, that the periodic time of that planet is uncertain for some whole days together. How much more therefore will a comet be subject to such like errors, which rises almost four times higher than Saturn, and whose velocity, tho' increased but a very little, would be sufficient to change its orbit from an elliptical to a parabolical one. And I am the more confirmed in my opinion of its being the same, for that in the year 1456, in the summer time, a comet was seen passing retrograde between the earth and the sun, much after the same manner, which though nobody made observations upon it, yet from its period and the manner of its transit, I cannot think different from those I have just now mentioned. And since, looking over the histories of comets, I find, at an equal interval of time, a comet to have been seen about Easter in the year 1305, which is another double period of 151 years before the former; hence, I think, I may venture to foretell, that it will return again

in the year 1758. And if it should then so return, we have no reason to doubt but the rest may return also."

Again, 'As far as probability from the equality of periods, and similar appearances of comets, may be urged as an argument, the late wonderful comet of 1680-81, seems to have been the same which was seen in the time of our king Henry I. anno 1106, which began to appear in the west about the middle of February, and continued for many days after, with such a tail as was seen in that of 1680-81. And again, in the consulate of Lompadius and Orestes, about the year of Christ 531. Such another comet appeared in the west, of which Malela, perhaps an eye witness, relates that it was μέγας καὶ φοβερός, a great and fearful star; that it appeared in the west, and emitted upwards from it a long white beam, and was seen for twenty days. It were to be wished that historians had told us what time of the year it was seen; but 'tis however plain, that the interval between this and that of 1106, is nearly equal to that between 1106 and 1680-81, to wit, about 575 years. And if we reckon backwards such another period, we shall come to the 44th year before Christ, in which Julius Caesar was murdered, and in which there appeared a very remarkable comet, mentioned by almost all the historians of those time, and by Pliny in his Natural History, lib. 11. c. 24. who recites the words of Augustus Caesar on this occasion, which leads us to the very time of its appearance, and its situation in the heavens. *In ipsis ludorum meorum diebus, Sydus crinitum per septem dies, in regione cæli quæ sub septentrionibus, est conspectum. Id oriebatur circa undecimam horam diei, clarumque et omnibus terris conspicuum fuit.* Now these Ludi were dedicated Veneri genetrici (for from Venus the Caesars would be thought to be descended) and began with the birth-day of Augustus, to wit, Sept. 23, and continued seven days, during which the comet appeared. Nor are we to suppose it was seen only those seven days; nor should we interpret the words *sub septentrionibus* as if the comet had appeared in the north, but that it was seen under the Septem triones or brighter stars of Ursa Major. And as to its rising *hora undecima diei*, it can no ways be understood, unless the word *diei* be left out,



as it is in *Suetonius*; for it must have been very far from the sun, either to rise at 5 in the afternoon, or at 11 at night, in which cases it must have appeared for a long time, and its tail have been so little remarkable, that it could by no means be called *clarum et omnibus terris conspicuum sydus*. But supposing this comet to have traced the same path with that of the year 1680, the ascending part of the orbit will exactly represent all that *Augustus* hath said concerning it; and is yet an additional argument to that drawn from the equality of the period. Thus it is not improbable but this comet may have four times visited us, at intervals of about 575 years; whence the transverse diameter of its elliptic orbit will be found  $\sqrt{3575 \times 575}$  times greater than the annual orbit; or 138 times greater than the mean distance of the sun. One thing more; perhaps it may not be improper or unpleasant to advertise the astronomical reader, that some of these comets have their nodes so very near the annual orbit of the earth, that if it shall so happen, that the earth be found in the parts of her orbit next the node of such a comet, whilst the comet passes by; as the apparent motion of the comet will be incredibly swift, so its parallax will become very sensible. Now the comet of 1472 had a parallax above twenty times greater than the sun's. And if the comet of 1618 had come down about the middle of *March* to his descending node; or if that of 1684 had arrived a little sooner at its ascending node, they would have been yet much nearer the earth, and consequently have had more notable parallaxes. But hitherto none has threatened the earth with a nearer appulse than that of 1680. For by calculation I find, that *November* 11 d. 1 h. 6 m. P. M. the comet was not above the semidiameter of the sun to the northward of the way of the earth; at which time, had the earth been there, the comet would have had a parallax equal to that of the moon, as I take it. This is spoken to astronomers; but what might be the consequences of so near an appulse, or of a contact, or lastly, of a shock of all the celestial bodies, (which is by no means impossible to come to pass) I leave to be discussed by the studious of physical matters.

Dr *Halley*, in the last edition of his  
(GENT. MAG. Jan. 1756.)

*Synopsis*, printed with his astronomical tables, retains most of what I have recited above, and adds what follows.

Having fallen on a method for easily and accurately computing the motion of a comet in an elliptic orbit, however excentric, instead of the parabolic orbit of the comet in 1682, as inserted in my list of comets, I undertook so to adapt the position of an elliptic one given in magnitude and species, with the sun in its focus, to the plane of the ecliptic, and the earth moving therein, as to represent the several exact observations which Mr *Flamsteed* made of this comet at *Greenwich*, thereby submitting my theory to the most rigid examination.

Now it is manifest, that this comet compleats two periods in 151 years very nearly, and those alternately longer and shorter, to wit, of 76 and 75 years. Taking therefore  $75\frac{1}{2}$  years for a mean period (by *Prop.* 15. of book I. of Sir *Isaac Newton's Principles*) the greater semi-axe of its orbit will be to the sun's mean distance from the earth, as 17,8635 to 1; and the perihelion distance having been by observation found to be 0,5825 of such parts, the excentricity of the orbit comes out 17,2810, whence the lesser semi-axe 4,5246. The plane of this ellipse I find to be inclined to the plane of the ecliptic in an angle of 17 d. 42 m. and that its ascending node was in  $\gamma$  20 d. 48 m. and the retrograde comets perihelion in this plane,  $\approx$  1 d. 36 m. or 109 d. 12 m. after the ascending node. And that the mean time of the perihelion was *Septemb.* 4 d. 21 h. 22 m.

Its mean diurnal motion being  $\frac{1}{75,5}$  of the sun's mean diurnal motion, or 47 seconds very nearly.

And further *Kepler's* observations, in his book of comets, printed at *Ausburg* in 1619, do evidently prove, that the comet of the year 1707 and that of 1682, were one and the same; (for both were retrograde) as was the species of the orbit in both, with scarcely a greater difference in the places of their perihelion and nodes, than we find in those of the planets after an interval of so many years.

Tho' some may perhaps object, that the difference of the inclinations and periods is much greater than has been observed in revolutions of the same planet; since one period exceeds the other by a whole year, and

D

the



‘ the inclination of the comet of 1682  
 ‘ be no less than 22 degrees more than  
 ‘ that of 1607 ; yet I would refer the  
 ‘ reader’s consideration to what I have  
 ‘ said at the end of my tables of *Sa-*  
 ‘ *turn*, namely, that one period of that  
 ‘ planet has been sometimes found to  
 ‘ be full 13 days longer than another ;  
 ‘ occasioned by the force of gravity  
 ‘ tending towards the centre of *Jupiter*,  
 ‘ and cases may happen, wherein, on  
 ‘ the other hand, his period may be  
 ‘ accelerated by a much greater quan-  
 ‘ tity. How much more liable then  
 ‘ is this comet to such sort of errors,  
 ‘ which arises almost four times as high  
 ‘ as *Saturn*, and whose velocity being  
 ‘ increased by less than a 120th part,  
 ‘ might have its elliptic trajectory al-  
 ‘ tered to a parabolic one ?

‘ Now, in the summer of the year  
 ‘ 1681, the comet which appeared the  
 ‘ year following in its descent towards  
 ‘ the sun, was so near *Jupiter*, and kept  
 ‘ so for some months, that during that  
 ‘ whole time, it was urged towards the  
 ‘ centre of that planet with about one  
 ‘ fiftieth part of the whole force with  
 ‘ which it was urged towards the sun ;  
 ‘ whence, according to the theory of  
 ‘ gravity, the elliptic arc which this  
 ‘ comet would have described, had *Ju-*  
 ‘ *piter* been absent, must have been ra-  
 ‘ ther of the hyperbolic kind, with a  
 ‘ considerable alteration both of its ve-  
 ‘ locity and direction.

‘ Upon the same principles may the  
 ‘ variation of its inclination be ac-  
 ‘ counted for. In this transit *Jupiter*  
 ‘ was to the north, nearly perpendicu-  
 ‘ lar to the comet’s path, which must  
 ‘ incurvate that part of the orbit to-  
 ‘ wards itself, and so increase the in-  
 ‘ clination of its plane to that of the  
 ‘ ecliptic. Moreover, the comet, thro’  
 ‘ this long continuance in the neigh-  
 ‘ bourhood of *Jupiter*, when being  
 ‘ pretty remote from the sun, it ascend-  
 ‘ ed but slowly, its acquired velocity  
 ‘ from the joint force of both the cen-  
 ‘ tres, must have been more than it  
 ‘ could lose in its recess from *Jupiter*,  
 ‘ under a swifter motion, and in less  
 ‘ time. Wherefore the proper velo-  
 ‘ city of the comet having been aug-  
 ‘ mented by this excess, it is probable,  
 ‘ that its return may not be till after a  
 ‘ period of 76 years, or even more, a-  
 ‘ bout the end of 1758, or the begin-  
 ‘ ning of the ensuing year. But this  
 ‘ is said conjecturally, and left to  
 ‘ be confirmed or disproved by the  
 ‘ event.’

And again, ‘ It is manifest now, that  
 ‘ in these three phenomena (of 1531,  
 ‘ 1607, and 1682) there is an agree-  
 ‘ ment as to all the elements, which  
 ‘ must be accounted a miracle if they  
 ‘ were three different comets ; or in-  
 ‘ deed if they were not so many ac-  
 ‘ cesses of one and the same comet to-  
 ‘ wards the sun and earth in an ellipsis.  
 ‘ Wherefore, if agreeable to my pre-  
 ‘ diction, it shall return again about  
 ‘ the year 1758, impartial posterity will  
 ‘ not scruple to ascribe this invention  
 ‘ to an *Englishman*.

‘ This then we may call the *Mercury*  
 ‘ of the comets, as surrounding the sun  
 ‘ with a shorter period and a lesser orb  
 ‘ than the rest, which expatiate to im-  
 ‘ mense distances, and take up one or  
 ‘ more centuries in coming round a-  
 ‘ gain, so as for a short season only to  
 ‘ be visible to human eyes.

Lastly, ‘ The comet of 1680 in that  
 ‘ part of its orbit where it descended to-  
 ‘ wards the sun came so near the orbits  
 ‘ of all the planets, that if any of them  
 ‘ had happened to have met with it  
 ‘ in its passage, it must have produ-  
 ‘ ced very sensible effects, and the  
 ‘ motion of the comet would have  
 ‘ been greatly disturbed thereby. So  
 ‘ that the species of its ellipse would  
 ‘ have been much altered, as well as  
 ‘ its plane and periodical time, espe-  
 ‘ cially in the case of a concurrence  
 ‘ with *Jupiter*. In its last descent,  
 ‘ this comet left the orbits of *Saturn*  
 ‘ and *Jupiter* but a small matter be-  
 ‘ low it to the south. To the orbits  
 ‘ of *Venus* and *Mercury* it approached  
 ‘ yet much nearer, but nearer still to  
 ‘ that of *Mars*. And in passing the  
 ‘ plane of the ecliptic, at its south  
 ‘ node, its access to the earth’s orbit  
 ‘ was such, that had it happened one-  
 ‘ and thirty days later, it would have  
 ‘ left the earth hardly a semidiamete-  
 ‘ ter of the sun to the N. And doubt-  
 ‘ less by its centripetal force, (which  
 ‘ with the great *Newton* we will sup-  
 ‘ pose to be proportional to its quan-  
 ‘ tity of matter) it would have effected  
 ‘ some alteration in the position and  
 ‘ species of the earth’s orbit, as well  
 ‘ as in the length of the year.’—Thus  
 ‘ far Dr *Halley*.

Sir *Isaac Newton* has not said a word  
 about the effects of comets on the earth  
 or planets, and what little he has advan-  
 ced in his last edition concerning their  
 periodical returns, is chiefly after Dr  
*Halley*, as appears by the following quo-  
 tation

‘ If



' If comets are revolved in orbits re-  
' turning into themselves, those orbits  
' will be ellipses.

Again. ' Dr Halley observing that a  
' remarkable comet had appeared four  
' times, at equal intervals of 575 years,  
' that is, in the month of *September*, A  
' after *Julius Cæsar* was killed, *An. Chr.*  
' 531; in the consulate of *Lampadius*  
' and *Orestes*; *An. Chr.* 1106; in the  
' month of *February*; and at the end  
' of 1680, and that with a long and  
' remarkable tail (except when it was  
' seen after *Cæsar's* death, at which time  
' by reason of the inconvenient situa-  
' tion of the earth, the tail was not so  
' conspicuous) set himself to find out  
' an elliptic orbit, whose greater axe  
' should be 1382957 parts, the mean  
' distance of the earth from the sun,  
' containing 10000 such; in which or-  
' bit a comet might revolve in 575 years.  
' And placing the ascending node in  
' 2d. 2m. the inclination of the C  
' plane of the orbit to the plane of the  
' ecliptic in an angle of 61d. 6m. 48s.  
' the perihelion of the comet in this  
' plane † 22d. 44m. 45s. the equal  
' time of the perihelion, *Decemb.* 7d.  
' 23h. 9m. the distance of the perihe-  
' lion from the ascending node in the  
' plane of the ecliptic 9d. 17m. 35s.  
' and its conjugate axe 18481,2; he  
' computed the motions of the comet  
' in this ecliptic orbit, with which the  
' observations from the beginning to  
' the end do agree as perfectly as the  
' motions of the planets do with the  
' theories from whence they are calcu-  
' lated, and by this agreement plainly  
' evince that it was one and the same E  
' comet that appeared all those times;  
' and also that the orbit of that comet  
' is rightly defined.

' This comet must have receiv'd an  
' immense heat from the sun, and re-  
' tain'd that heat for an exceeding long  
' time. For a globe of iron of an inch  
' diameter, expos'd red-hot to the open  
' air, will scarcely lose all its heat in F  
' an hour's time; but a greater globe  
' would retain its heat longer, in the  
' proportion of its diameter, because  
' the surface (in proportion to which  
' it is cooled by the ambient air) is in  
' that proportion less in respect of the  
' quantity of the included hot matter:  
' And therefore a globe of red-hot iron,  
' equal to our earth, that is, about  
' 40,000,000 feet in diameter, would  
' scarcely cool in 50,000 years.

Again. ' As to the transverse dia-  
' meters of the orbits of comets, and  
' the periodic times of their revoluti-

' ons, I leave them to be determined  
' by comparing comets together, which  
' after long intervals of time return a-  
' gain in the same orbit.

And lastly, ' Because of the great  
' number of comets, of the great dif-  
' tance of their aphelions from the sun,  
' and from the slowness of their moti-  
' tions in their aphelions, they will, by  
' their mutual gravitations, disturb each  
' other; therefore we are not to expect  
' that the same comet will return ex-  
' actly in the same orbit, and in the  
' same periodic time.

' The comet of 1680 was in its peri-  
' helion less distant from the sun than  
' by a 6th part of the sun's diameter;  
' and because of its extreme velocity  
' in that proximity to the sun, and some  
' density of the sun's atmosphere, it  
' must have suffered some resistance and  
' retardation; and therefore being at-  
' tracted something nearer to the sun  
' in every revolution, will at last fall  
' down upon the body of the sun.'

Thus far these great men: From  
whence it may appear how grossly the  
gloomy pamphleteer, spoken of in your  
last month's Mag. p. 584, has misre-  
presented them. The comet of 1682,  
foretold to return a few years hence,  
being in no sense to be suspected of a-  
ny of the dreadful consequences which  
that enthusiast would charge it with.  
To speak the truth, if we look back-  
wards we shall no where find any foot-  
steps of disfranchisement or ruin brought  
about by any comet, on any of the pla-  
nets of our system, at any time; and  
the very antient observations of them  
all, recorded in *Ptolemy*, being exactly  
enough represented by our modern ta-  
bles, is an unanswerable proof that no  
such thing has happened for at least  
2000 years past.

M. de Maupertuis, the illustrious  
president of the royal academy of sci-  
ences at *Berlin*, closes his ingenious  
treatise *sur les differentes figures des astres*,  
in the following manner, having in the  
course of that work proved his asserti-  
ons on mathematical principles of gra-  
vity: ' Mess. Halley and Whiston have  
' fancied that comets and their tails  
' may affect the planets with most tre-  
' mendous alterations, as deluges, con-  
' flagrations, &c. but we have shewn  
' that they may be productive of new  
' and wonderful benefits unto them,  
' such as producing the ring\* of *Saturn*  
' and his satellites, the satellites of *Ju-*  
' piter, &c.'

\* Of the great advantage of which to that  
planet, see Dr Gregory's *Astron.* vol. II.



*Some Observations on the Causes of Suicide.*

**T**HE many self-murders which have been mentioned of late in the public papers, naturally lead us to consider from what cause they proceed; and I think that upon a little reflection we shall find it to be generally disappointed pride. *Pride* seems to be the remote cause, even of those self-murders that are reputed to proceed from lunacy: indeed where the lunacy is hereditary the case is truly deplorable, and deserves our utmost compassion.

The objects of pride are splendor, and elegance of life, intellectual superiority, great power and authority, the accomplishment of favourite designs, and whatever procures fame and reputation; when pride is mortified in any of these particulars, the consequences are often very fatal; especially in minds not well fortified with reason and religion.

*Cato* could not support himself under the thoughts of submitting to *Cæsar*; nor could *Ajax* survive the honours paid to his rival *Ulysses*: And, in modern times, one man has been known to drown himself because he could not find out an inscrutable arcanum of nature; another to hang himself, because he has not succeeded in some literary performance; and a third to cut his throat, because he was disappointed in a project of getting 10,000*l.* And what is it but pride that induces people to destroy themselves when they cannot live with their usual splendor and dignity; such was evidently the case of a gentleman, who having lost his estate by gaming, shot himself through the head, and left this reason for it behind him in writing, 'I could not bear to live an object of the bounty or the pity of others.'

To pride also may be reduced those self-murders that are generally referred to love and religion; for when any disconsolate lovers hang or drown themselves because they cannot obtain the object of their desires, I am always apt to think their pride is more wounded than their hearts; and when a person is said to have kill'd himself because he was troubled in conscience, I can easily imagine, that the reflection of having by his sins lost his fame and esteem in this world; has contributed more to the fact than the fear of any thing in the next.

This observation will also extend to those politer suicides the duellists, who from a principle of pride throw away

both body and soul, to wipe off some imaginary stains cast upon their imaginary honour.

It often happens that want of success in the most trivial affairs shall overset the man, who upon every other accident and misfortune shall behave with all the wisdom and resignation of a philosopher. For tho' all men have pride, it does not appear in all alike; pride being a root which shoots up according to the nature of the soil in which it grows. For some shall study as much to be famous for fine tulips, fine dogs, horses, clothes, or butterflies, as others for fine parts, and a thorough knowledge of the sciences.

The love of fame, without doubt, was implanted in our breasts by the God of nature for very wise and excellent purposes; to rouse the soul to action, and to keep man from a state of indolence and inactivity: And when this passion has for its object things in themselves truly laudable and virtuous, it is certainly directed to its proper end. But where it is perverted by early prejudices and erroneous judgment, it hurries men into the greatest absurdities; the lightest trifles shall be made punctilio's of honour; impious rashness shall be construed into heroism, and the perfection of folly be reputed fame.

Thus one man is as industrious to raise his reputation in exactly calculating the chances of a dye, as another is in computing the commercial interests of a kingdom.

To reason with people under the influence of this ridiculous and extravagant pride would be utterly hopeless; for it is a species of madness, and if it can be cured at all, it must be either by contempt or ridicule.

*Account of the Dispute between the Governor and Assembly of Philadelphia, continued from Vol. xxv. p. 487.*

**T**HE assembly of *Pennsylvania* is annually elected, and the year of the sitting assembly being nearly expired, they requested the governor by message to be speedy in laying before them whatever was of public importance, and in particular that if any application had been made to him for a further supply of provisions for the forces that were going against *Crown Point*, he would let them know it. The governor answered verbally by his secretary, that a request of provisions had been made by a letter from Gov. *Rhips*, for 2800 men



men, raised by the province of *Massachusetts Bay*, 1500 by that of *Connecticut*, and 150 by *Rhode-Island*, to augment the force sent against *Crown Point*.

The assembly then requested that G. Phips's letter might be laid before them. To which the governor then replied, that he had the secretary of state's order not to lay before them any papers but such as he pleased, and that if their speaker, or some of their members, would come to him, he would shew them such parts of the letters and papers he had received from the eastward as he should think his majesty's service required.

The assembly then demanded that this order of the secretary's should be laid before them. To which the governor answered, that he thought it improper to comply with this demand, as the orders were intended for his own government, and he was accountable for them to those only from whom he had received them.

The assembly then passed the following resolutions:

1st. That the letters and papers they had required were the only proper foundation of their proceedings, and ought to be esteemed as such; letters and papers always having been laid before them.

2d. That a sight of such papers by their speaker, or a few of their members was not sufficient.

3d. That when immediate assistance is required of them, to delay their deliberations by refusing the papers on which alone such deliberations can regularly proceed, is a behaviour improper, and unseasonable, in the highest degree.

But a member of the assembly producing a letter to himself, and a resolution of a council of war held at the *Barrying-Place*, by which it appeared, that an immediate supply was necessary, the assembly resolved, that a voluntary subscription of 10,000*l.* for this purpose will be of service to the crown, and ought to be reimbursed (with interest) by future assemblies, to whom it was earnestly recommended.

After these resolutions the assembly dissolved of course, but the same members were immediately rechosen.

On the 18th of *October*, during their first sitting, the speaker informed them that in a conversation with the governor's secretary that morning on private affairs, he had occasionally mentioned two letters lately received, relating to the *Indians* on their frontiers, which he

read, but could not sufficiently remember to lay the contents before the house as a foundation for their proceedings, though the letter appeared to him to contain matters of great moment.

A Upon this information the assembly ordered two of their members to wait on the governor, and acquaint him, that having dispatched the usual business of the first sitting, they were inclined to adjourn, except the governor had any thing to lay before them, especially relating to *Indian* affairs. To which the governor answered, that if he had had any thing to lay before them he would have done it before then, and that he had no objection to their adjournment.

The second sitting of this assembly commenced on the 2d of *November*, and on the 3d the house received a message from the governor, acquainting them he had received intelligence that 1500 *French* and *Indians* were approaching the settled parts of the province, and had encamped on the *Susquehanna* within 80 miles of the city; that if his hands had been properly strengthened, he would have put the province into a posture of defence that would have prevented the mischiefs this party had already committed; that the *French* had gained to their interest the *Delawares* and *Shawanese*; that he had neither money, arms, nor ammunition at his disposal; that there was no militia, and that it was not possible for him to form the back settlers into such regular bodies as the present exigence required, and earnestly entreating them to grant proper supplies of money, and to prepare a bill to establish a militia, exempting such as are conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms, it being impossible without such law, to prevent confusion and disorder, and answer the purposes of government, whatever money might be raised; declaring, however, at the same time that he would pass no money bill of the like tenor with those already offered.

F To this message the assembly replied, that though the facts alledged in it did not appear to them by any papers laid before them, yet they admitted that the back settlers were greatly alarmed, that great cruelties had been committed by the *Delawares* and *Shawanese*, which had also terrified those *Indians* that continued our friends, lest we should revenge upon them the treachery of their allies; but instead of proceeding immediately to enable the governor to repress and revenge these incursions by the



the bill desired, they requested him to inform them whether he knew of any *disgust or Injury* the *Delawares and Shawanese* had received, or by what means their affections were alienated from the province. They also requested that he would acquaint them with what he knew of the inclinations of our friends the *Six Nations*, on whom the *Delawares* and *Shawanese* depended, and by whom they had been long since subdued; and lastly, that he would lay before them the *Indian* treaty made last *September*, declaring their resolution to do every thing in their power to redress these *Indians*, if they had been provoked by injuries to revolt, as the most likely and the only equitable method of averting from themselves and their posterity, the calamities of an *Indian* war.

Just as this answer to the governor's late message was dispatched, they received another, acquainting them with the utter destruction of the settlers at the *Great Cove*, (*See Vol. xxv. p. 579.*) and again most earnestly urging and conjuring them to strengthen his hands.

Before any answer had been prepared to this message, they received a third, in which the governor complains that their second sitting had now continued six days; and yet, that instead of providing for the defence of the province in a time of most imminent and pressing danger, they talked of regaining the affections of wretches who were even then desolating their country with fire and sword, and enquiring by what injury they had been provoked to such outrageous cruelty, declaring that no complaint had ever been made to him of any such injury. He also acquaints them, it is not in his power to pass a money bill he has just received, and that his council having advised him to succour the back settlements by his presence, and put things into the best order he could; and despairing now of doing any thing in concert with them, for the common cause, he was determined to set out, but that he would take a quorum of his council with him, that if they should think fit to send him such a bill as it was consistent with his duty to pass, it might regularly receive his assent.

In answer to this charge, the assembly retort the charge of delay, alledging, that though their request to know what had caused the *Indians* to revolt before hostilities were returned

was made the *second* day of their sitting, it was not answered till the *sixth*.

They also alledge, that he refused his assent to their bill without fully acquainting himself with its contents; A for that all the amendments he proposed to the last bill were in this admitted, except that for totally exempting the proprietary estate; and that with respect to this article, they had framed the bill so as to submit it entirely to his majesty's determination, whether the estate *has* or *has not* a right to such exemption, and inserted a proviso, that if he should declare it *had* such right, the tax should not be levied upon it, or if levied should be refunded, and an additional tax laid upon the other lands to supply the deficiency. They therefore infer, that the governor had unreasonably refused the strength that had been offered him, and that if his hands were still weak or bound up, he must blame himself or those who had tied them. They conclude by urging him to reconsider their bill, and hoping that those who had advised his journey, would advise him to put it off and pass the bill. C

On the second day after receiving this answer to his message, *viz.* on the 10th of *Nov.* the governor replied, that the *Indians* had publicly demanded the assistance of the province, and declared that if they were not immediately supported, they must in their own defence take part with the *French*, whom alone they were unable to resist; thus insinuating, that the delay of the assembly to push on the war with vigour had driven the *Delawares* and *Shawanese*, partly by resentment, and partly by interest, to take part with the enemy. He also acquaints them, that he had put off his journey to the back settlements to wait their last and most important determination, as the *Indians* had declared they had not a moment to lose, and must take their measures accordingly. E

To this the assembly immediately replied, that as to the pressing instances of the *Indians* for assistance, he had, as Capt. general by the royal charter, full authority to raise men, which the bill then in his hands, granting 60,000 *l.* would enable him to pay, and H therefore hope it will receive his assent.

On the 17th, the governor acquainted the assembly, that he had again taken into consideration their money-bill, and proposed, that instead of passing this bill with a *clause*, leaving the exemption



exemption or non-exemption of the proprietary estates to the determination of his majesty, they should pass that bill without the clause, and prepare a separate bill for taxing the proprietary estate, not by assessors chosen by the people, but by commissioners chosen by him and the assembly, with a suspending clause, as they had proposed; and he alledged as his reason for the amendment he proposed, that his majesty could not give his assent to some part of the act, and reject others, but would, according to the usual forms, approve or disapprove the whole.

To this the assembly replied, that in the present case it was not necessary his majesty should assent to some part of the act, and reject others; his determination of the question referred to him being a distinct act from that of passing the bill; and that refunding the tax if levied would be as much an execution of the act, supposing his majesty to declare in favour of the proprietaries, as applying the money to public use could be, if he should determine against them. They add, that the taxing the proprietaries estates by assessors chosen by the people, is consonant to the practice here of taxing the lords of parliament, for the truth of which they refer to the votes of the house of commons, and upon the whole adhere to their bill.

The next day another message was sent to the governor, in which, after observing that part of a former message requiring to be informed what had alienated the *Delawares* and *Shawanese* had been too slightly answered, they enquire more particularly, *Whether the chiefs of the Shawanese did not in 1753 complain to the government of Pennsylvania, that satisfaction had not been made to them by the proprietaries for a large tract of land, part of which was surveyed into the proprietary manor of Conedoguinnet; and whether they were not then promised that application should immediately be made to the proprietary on their behalf, and whether such application was made, and proper satisfaction given.*

The same day the governor acquainted the assembly by message, that the *Indians* had destroyed or driven away the inhabitants of *Tulpehocken*; and observed, that by the money bill which he had amended and sent back, no money could be issued in less than six weeks, and before that time the greater part of the province might be laid waste, he therefore again urged them for an im-

mediate supply, and a law to regulate a militia, and submit them to discipline.

The assembly immediately answered, that their treasury being exhausted, they knew of no way to raise money so expeditiously as by the bill proposed, and that altho' the money to be struck would not be current in less than six weeks, yet there was no doubt but that whatever money could purchase might be had on credit for that time if the bill was passed, and therefore again urge him for his assent.

This answer was dated *Nov. 19*, and when the assembly was deliberating on the other part of the governor's message relating to incursions of the *Indians*, many hundreds of the back settlers came down in a body to demand that relief to which by the laws of God and nature they had a manifest and undoubted right. These unhappy and deserted people went first to the governor, who told them what he had done to gain from the assembly the relief they solicited, shewing them at the same time an order from the proprietaries for 5000*l.* as a free gift, to be laid out in defence of the province. They then went to the assembly, who were so moved by their distress and importunity, that they immediately dropped all their disputes, and next day sent up a bill granting 60,000*l.* on the same terms as the governor would have passed it in last *August*; they also passed the long solicited militia bill, by which those who bear arms may be formed into regular bodies, subject to discipline, and be thus rendered more able to serve their country, and more terrible to their enemies.

Thus has the voice of nature been heard, and said to the tumult of outrageous faction, *Peace, be still.* Till this happy incident, the violence of party spirit, and the confusion it produced, were greater than can be conceived. The quakers, lest the assembly should waver in their opposition, solemnly conjured them in a publick address not to grant any money for purposes inconsistent with the *PEACEABLE TESTIMONY* they professed, as it would destroy the *religious liberties*, and the fundamental part of their constitution, for which their forefathers left their country, and settled that, then a wilderness, declaring also, that if a tax should be granted to raise money for any *unpeaceable purposes*, many would be under a necessity of suffering, rather than consenting thereto, by the payment of it. The other inhabitants of the province addressed



'dressed them in the strongest terms to come into contrary measures. 'We hope, said they, we shall always be able to preserve that respect for you which is due to the faithful representatives of *Freemen*; but on the present occasion you will forgive us, if we assume characters higher than that of *humble Suitors* PRAYING for the defence of our *lives* and *properties* as a matter of GRACE; you will permit us to make a positive and immediate DEMAND of it as a matter of perfect and unalienable RIGHT by the laws of God and man.' But all is now calm, and scarce a murmur is heard more than the last rippling of the wave after a hurricane has subsided: May God preserve this spirit among our friends, and it will be impossible for our enemies to hurt us.

Mr URBAN, Maryland, Sept. 7.

AS your readers are well acquainted with Mr *Franklyn's* system of electricity, (*See Vol. xxii, p. 227*) they will probably be entertained with a history that, I think, has some very uncommon particulars in it, and, perhaps, some of them may favour us with an answer to the queries that follow it.

Mrs *Addison*, a widow lady in our neighbourhood, has a large brick house standing north and south, 70 or 80 feet long, two chimneys at each end, and a cupola in the middle: On the top of the cupola is an iron weathercock, the spire of which is about 12 feet higher than the tops of the chimneys. The latter end of last *April* there was a violent thunder gust from the north-west, and a flash of lightning struck the N. E. dormant window, broke off one facing, broke some of the glass, then descended down a pine rafter, which it splintered, to within four inches of the bottom, where it met with a very unctuous turpentine knot, which repelled it 8 feet horizontally along the plate; the plate is not hurt. From hence it descended perpendicularly between the wainscot and the wall, into the chamber, near an upright window, and behind a large looking glass. Some of the mortar fell into the window, and the shock broke some pains of the glass. The tin near the top of the looking-glass, which stands aslope from the wall, was melted, and part of the frame at the bottom was burst off with such violence, as to be thrown into the middle of the floor: it did not crack the wainscot, or do any other damage in the chamber. It then descended in-

to Mrs *Addison's* lodging-room, where she was abed and asleep, in the same direction that it passed through the chamber; here the wainscot was split tho' not splintered, within four inches of the southernmost frame of another looking-glass, which is directly under that in the chamber, and within eight inches of an iron curtain-rod, that hung horizontally over the window; the northernmost corner of this glass was cracked. Then the lightning passed thro' the ground floor, which is about five feet above the earth, in a direction a few inches to the north of this glass; it shivered the plank or boards of the floor, and made a hole about half an inch in diameter. Farther than this we could not trace it, for it has not even broke the white-wash under the perforation. The noise waked Mrs *Addison*, and she observed two balls of fire in the room about the size of pigeon's eggs, which soon evaporated without noise, and left a strong sulphureous smell, which continued a considerable time.

Upon these facts I desire to ask, 1<sup>st</sup>, Does the spire on the top of the weathercock act as the iron point in the electrical machine, and attract the lightning from the clouds? If so, what becomes of it afterwards; for there is no conductor continued from it, tho' under the vane there are a great many thin iron bars, curved in different directions?

2<sup>dly</sup>, Do these bars act as so many different conductors, and so divide the force of the lightning, and alter its direction, so as to prevent its doing much damage? Perhaps this will not appear an improbable supposition, if it be considered, that till this accident we had the longest drought ever remembered at that season of the year; the mercury was remarkably high in the thermometer, and consequently the air was more crowded with the *materia tonitru-galis* (whatever it is) than usual. The house was never struck before, tho' it has been built many years, but at this time it was slightly touched in four or five different and distant parts.

3<sup>dly</sup>, Whether a conductor continued from one of these curved bars would not be the best way to secure the house for the future?

4<sup>thly</sup>, What was the conductor to the lightning after it was repelled by the turpentine knot? It has not singed the plate.

5<sup>thly</sup>, Whether there can be an estimate



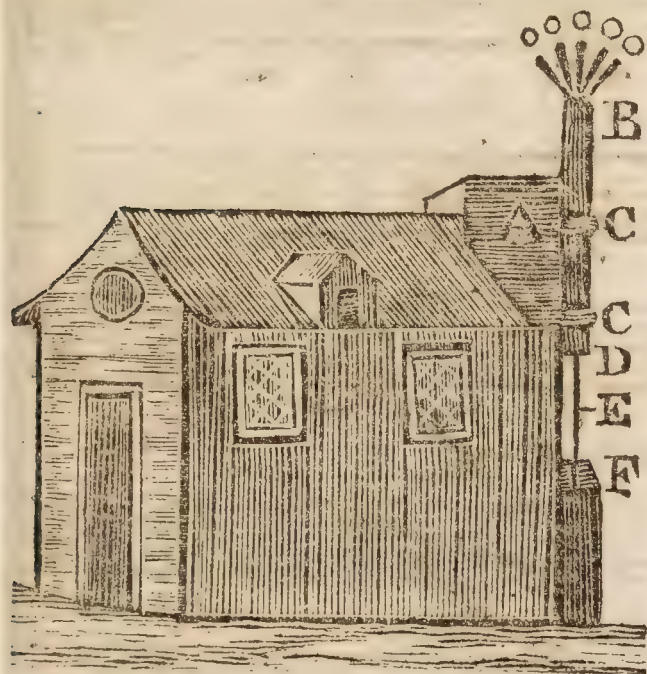
mate made between the repellent power of the turpentine and the attractive power of the earth, by taking the quantity of turpentine in the knot and the distance to the surface of the earth?

6thly, Why was not the lightning attracted by the horizontal iron rod in Mrs Addison's room?

7thly, What became of the lightning after it passed thro' the floor?

8thly, Whether the best method to secure a house, which hath a chimney at each end, is not to finish one chimney with well-glazed bricks, and cover the mortar between the bricks of the last layer with glass, and then erect a machine on the other chimney?

There is a person goes about Virginia erecting machines, of which I send you a draught, and should be obliged to any of your ingenious correspondents who would give me their opinion, whether they are like to be dangerous or useful?



A The chimney.

B An iron bar continued from D, and fastened to the brick wall, which it touches all the way, by iron clamps CC

Five iron wires at the top of the bar B, tipped with silver.

E A wire tied to the bar at D, and continued into the ground.

F A wooden frame round the wire, to prevent the wire from being touched, lest it should destroy the person that touched it.

Your's, &c. R. BROOKES.

Mr URBAN,

It is now not only common to sophisticate well known medicines and ascribe many virtues to them, which, when so altered, have no existence but in advertisements, but it is likewise become a custom to counterfeit good ones not well known, and pass them off for genuine. Of this latter sort are the many

(Gent Mag. JAN. 1756.)

mixtures vended at this time in London, for the true *Eau-de-Luce*, a thing scarcely known here but by its name, tho' a very good and safe medicine when faithfully prepared. To free the public, and especially the ladies, from so gross an imposition, I am induced to publish the genuine *Recipe*, which an apothecary, or other person may make up at an easy rate.

Take of the oil of amber \* half an ounce, or better; of spirit of wine dephlegmated with tartar one or two pounds. Put them into a bottle, and let them remain there for some days, shaking them from time to time: so will the spirit be strongly impregnated with the oil.

Then take what quantity you please of this impregnated spirit, or the whole if you think proper; put it, with an ounce or two of the choicest amben finely powdered, into a flask or bottle; and in a few days you will have a very rich tincture of amber. † These are the previous preparations for the mixture called *L'eau de luce*, which is made in the following manner.

Take of the strongest spirit of sal armoniac||, suppose one ounce; of the foregoing strong tincture of amber one or two drams (more or less in proportion to the strength of the tincture and saline spirit); of spirit of wine, dephlegmated with salt of tartar, enough to dilute and volatilise the mixture, that is from 3 to 5 drams, in proportion to the strength of the saline spirit. This gives you the genuine *Eau de luce*.

Such as desire to have it perfum'd must mix lavender or Hungary water, with the other ingredients, instead of the dephlegmated spirit of wine.

Yours, &c.

PHILOLAUS.

Note, If any person of character finds any difficulty in managing any part of this process, he may be directed to the publisher thereof, by calling at St John's Gate.

\* That only once rectified is best; for if it undergoes the fire often, it will acquire an empireuma, and lose good part of its virtue.

† The spirit imbibes a considerable quantity of the oil; but when this is mixed with the powder of amber, and the spirit put to this mixture, it will imbibe above twice the quantity of the oil, without dissolving so much of the substance.

‡ The impregnated spirit will dissolve the amber as readily as common rectified spirit does most other resins; but if mixed with the spirit of Sal Armoniac before it is saturated with the substance of the amber, the oil separates; or if the saline spirit be charged with any of the concocted salts, the very tincture curdles in the mixture.

|| That distilled with whiting: what comes off when the volatile salt is sublimated with whiting, answers best; that which is distilled with quick lime being too caustic, and all others too weak; nor will that strengthened with the concreted salt, suit the purpose.

\* \* \* The paper addressed to a noble personage in the administration, and signed Philo Patriæ, has been received, and shall be inserted in our next, as shall some other papers of great importance.



## On a Lady's playing on the Harpsichord.

ANDANTE.

Hark, hark, how the strings, how the strings me - lo - dious

move, At - tuning, at - tuning, attun - ing e - ve - ry

heart to love: Can the dead strings then thus in -

spire, Can the dead strings then thus in - spire,

Gentle thoughts and soft de - fire.

SYMPHONY.

An! no; they but obey obey command,  
 They owe all pow'r to *Stella's* hand;  
 They leap, they dance, they all rejoice,  
 To echo to her tuneful voice.

Touch'd by her fingers magic art,  
 They surer wound than *Cupid's* dart;  
 They're musick's body, she its soul.  
 'Tis *Stella* animates the whole,



MR URBAN,

I Have attempted to transplant a Flower for your Use; if it preserves any of the Beauty and Fragrance which it possessed in its native Bed, I doubt not but it will be an acceptable Present to the Public as well as to yourself. I am, Sir, yours, &c. T. G.

HOR. Lib. 1. Od. 37. To his Friend.  
On the Victory of Augustus, and Death of Cleopatra.

Crown, crown the bowl, and let the ground  
With Freedom's joyful dance resound;  
Now heap the board where gods regale,  
'Till art and nature's stores shall fail.

'Twas impious jollity before  
To draw the cellar's mellow store,  
While Cleopatra doom'd to fate  
The Roman capital and state.

Surrounded with a train obscene,  
And wild with fierce desires, the queen  
In hope, to boundless sway aspir'd,  
By strange success to madness fir'd.

But the proud fleet dissolv'd in flame,  
Humbled th' ambition of the dame;  
And Caesar's terrors shook her soul  
E'en while she quaff'd th' Egyptian bowl.

Swift he pursu'd with lab'ring oar,  
Her flight from fair Italia's shore,  
Swift as the hawk the dove can chace,  
Sure as the hounds persisting pace.

Fain would his conqu'ring arm have bound  
The fatal pest in fetters round,  
But she, on nobler ruin bent,  
Prevents his kind, his great intent.

With pride beyond a woman's boast,  
She scorns the sword and distant coast;  
With her wing'd boat she scorns to fl;  
And dares what others dread—to die.

Serene she sees her lonely dome,  
And deep t'imbibe th' invenom'd foam,  
With rash, unshaken courage grasps,  
And goads to rage th' invenom'd alps.

The swiftest death her pride demands,  
That hates the tyrant victor's bands;  
Which else, a slave, the public scorn,  
Had dragg'd a queen to empire born.

#### HYMN to AURORA.

LO! where Aurora from the bright'ning east  
Begins her roseate beauties to display!  
Scatt'ring effulgence from her radiant breast,  
She opes the golden portals of the day.

Hence, ye vain shades! precipitate your flight  
To death's drear vale, & Stygian darkness foul;  
Whence oft emerging on the wings of night,  
In antic shapes you mock the startled soul.

Give me the lyre, and strew these flow'rs around,  
A grateful offering at her early shrine:  
Hail, goddess! hail, with thy bless'd influence  
crown'd,

All nature joins to hymn thy pow'r divine.

Lo! purple violets, and narcissus pale,  
The golden crocus, and cold snow-drop chaste!  
Rise, gentle air! and in a fragrant gale,  
To greet your queen with balmy odours haste.

Rise, gentle air, and to your queen convey,  
This humble tribute of my grateful muse:  
Nor thou, fair goddess! slight the muse's lay,  
The purest incense that the gods can chafe.

But, ah! what tow'ring muse may reach thy  
praise,

Parent of joy, refulgent source of light!  
Or, who thy beauty sing in equal lays,  
Bright goddess! of all goddesses most bright?

When first the east in saffron robes array'd,  
Thy vermeil cheeks and golden locks admires,  
The sick'ning stars in envious wonder fade,  
And the pale moon with conscious blush  
retires.

Without thy presence nature blooms in vain,  
Of thee depriv'd in endless night we sigh;  
Rude anarchy must soon return again,  
Revive old chaos, and creation die.

Death's image, sleep, stretching his leaden wings,  
At thy approach to murky Lethe flies;  
The tow'ring lark thy early welcome sings,  
And quick'ning mortals at thy call arise.

The busy world its wonted noise renews,  
The hasty trav'ler quits his downy bed;  
The whistling hind his daily task pursues,  
And glitt'ring meads with liquid gems are  
spread.

Now steals the lover from the rised fair,  
With guilty shame thy piercing rays he flies;  
Against thy rays prefers his guilty pray'r,  
And calls eternal gloom to cloud the skies.

And let him still admire black treach'rous night,  
Light pleases me, for light I'll still implore;  
Give me, good goddess! to enjoy the light,  
'Till time shall cease, and seasons change no  
more.

Everingham, Jan. 21.

HORATIO.

ODE for the New-Year, by Colley Cibber, Esq;  
Poet-Laureat, and set to Music by Dr Boyce.

Recitative by Mr Savage.

HAIL! hail! auspicious day,  
Advancing to prolong  
The years of CÆSAR's sway,  
Be thine the festal song.

A I R.

In Rome, when fam'd Augustus liv'd,  
Had then the lyrist of his praise  
To this more godlike reign surviv'd,  
What glories now had grac'd his lays?

Now had he sung a golden age,  
With birth-right liberty renew'd;  
A nobler song than realms by rage  
Of civil war to chains subdu'd.

Recitative by Mr Wals.

Shall then our lays the wreath resign,  
Where far superior virtues shine?  
Turn, Britons, turn, your annals o'er;  
Then mark the reign you most admire;  
The present still shall hold its pow'r,  
To charm your highest heart's desire.

A I R.

Or if this happier youngest year,  
In blessings should transcend the last,  
The pres'ence only would declare,  
The present sweeter than the past.

Recitative by Mr Beard.

Such is the praise by Britain paid,  
To CÆSAR's gentle empire sway'd;  
Such, such the truths, that lift our lays  
Beyond the flights of classic praise.



*Air by Mr Beard.*

Annual aids, when senates grant,  
 Less the king than subjects want:  
 All the dues by him receiv'd,  
 Are but publick wants reliev'd.  
 To the seasons lend the earth,  
 Suns and showers to aid her birth.  
 Well the mutual labours suit,  
 His the glory, yours the fruit.

C H O R U S.

Thus happy years on years enroll'd,  
 Shall teach the new to praise the old:  
 Till fame has confess'd,  
 Through the glories of state,  
 No subject so blest'd,  
 No monarch so great.

## PROLOGUE to the APPRENTICE.

*A NEW FARCE. By Mr MURPHY.**Written by Mr GARRICK.**Spoken by Mr MURPHY, dressed in Black.*

**B**Ehold a wonder for theatric story!  
 The culprit of this night, appears before ye.  
 Before his judges dares these boards to tread,  
 "With all his imperfections on his head!"  
 Prologues precede the piece,—in mournful verse;  
 As undertakers—walk before the hearse.  
 Whose doleful march may strike the harden'd  
 mind,

And wake its feelings—for the dead—behind.  
 Trickt out in black thus actors try their art,  
 To melt that rock of rocks,—the critic's heart.  
 No acted fears my vanity betray;  
*I am indeed*,—what others only play.  
 Thus far myself;—The farce comes next in view;  
 Tho' many are its faults, at least 'tis *NEW*.  
 No smuggled, pilfer'd scenes from *France* we shew,  
 'Tis *English—English*, Sirs!—from top to toe.  
 Tho' coarse my colours and my hand unskill'd,  
 From real life my little cloth is fill'd.  
 My hero is a youth,—by fate design'd  
 For culling simples—-but whose stage-struck mind  
 Nor fate could rule, nor his indentures bind.  
 A place there is where such young *Quixots* meet;  
 'Tis call'd the *Spouting Club*;—a glorious treat!  
 Where prentic'd kings—alarm the gaping street!  
 There *Brutus* starts and stares by midnight taper;  
 Who all the day enacts—a woollen draper.  
 There *Hamlet's* ghost stalks forth with doubl'd  
 fist:

Cries out with hollow voice—'Lift, lift, O lift'  
 And frightens *Denmark's* prince—a young to-  
 bacconist.

The spirit too, clear'd from his deadly white,  
 Rises—a haberdasher to the fight!  
 Not young attorneys—have this rage withstood,  
 But change their pens for truncheons, ink for blood;  
 And (strange reverse!)—die for their country's  
 good.

Thro' all the town this folly you may trace;  
 Myself am witness—'tis a common case.  
 I've further proofs, could ye but think I wrong ye;  
 —Look round—you'll find some spouting youths  
 among ye.

To check these heroes, and their laurels crop,  
 To bring 'em back to reason,—and their shop,  
 To raise an harmless laugh was all my aim,  
 And if I shun contempt,—I seek not fame.  
 Indulge this firstling,—let me but begin,  
 Nor nip me—in the buddings of my tin;

Some hopes I cherish—in your Smiles I read 'em;  
 Whate'er my fault,—your candor can exceed 'em'

## EPILOGUE written by a FRIEND.

*Spoken by Mrs CLIVE.**[Enters reading the Play Bill.]*

**A** Very pretty bill,—as I'm alive!  
 The part of—nobody—by Mrs *Clive*!  
 A paltry, scribbling fool—to leave me out—  
 He'll say perhaps—he thought I could not spout.  
 Malice and envy to the last degree!  
 And why?—I wrote a farce as well as He.  
 And fairly ventur'd it,—without the aid  
 Of prologue dress'd in black, and face in mas-  
 querade;

O pit—have pity—see how I'm dismay'd!  
 Poor soul!—this canting stuff will never do,  
 Unless, like Bay's, he brings his hangman too.  
 But granting that from these same obsequies,  
 Some pickings to our bard in black arise;  
 Should your applause to joy convert his fear,  
 As *Pallas* turns to feast—*Lardella's* bier;  
 Yet 'twould have been a better scheme by half  
 T'have thrown his weeds aside, and learn't with  
 me to laugh.

I could have shewn him, had he been inclin'd,  
 A spouting junto of the female kind.  
 Theredwells a milliner in yonder row,  
 Well-dress'd, full-voic'd, and nobly built for shew,  
 Who, when in rage, she scolds at *Sue* and *Sarah*,  
*Damn'd, damn'd dissembler!*—thinks she's more  
 than *Zara*.  
 She has a daughter too that deals in lace,  
 And sings—*O ponder well*—and *Cherry Chase*,  
 And fain would fill the fair *Opheha's* place.  
 And in her cock't up hat, and gown of camblet,  
 Presumes on something—touching the *Lord Hamlet*.  
 A cousin too she has, with squinting eyes,  
 With wadling gait, and voice like *London Cries*;  
 Who, for the stage too short by half a story,  
 Acts *Lady Townley*—thus—in all her glory.  
 And, while she's traversing her scanty room,  
 Cries—'Lord, my lord, what can I do at home!'  
 In short, there's girls enough for all the fellows,  
 The ranting, whining, starting, & the jealous,

The *Hotspurs*, *Romeos*, *Hamlets*, and *Othellos*.  
 Oh! little do these silly people know,  
 What dreadful trials—actors undergo.  
 Myself—who most in harmony delight,  
 Am scolding here from morning until night.  
 Then, take advice from me, ye giddy things,  
 Ye royal milliners, ye apron'd kings;  
 Young men beware and shun our slipp'ry ways,  
 Study arithmetic, and burn your plays;  
 And you, ye girls, let not your tinsel train,  
 Enchant your eyes, and turn your madd'ning  
 brain;

Be timely wise, for oh! be sure of this;—  
 A shop with virtue is the height of bliss.

## DRUNKENNESS. A SATIRE.

*At nequis modici transiliat munera Liberi, &c.*  
*Hor. Lib. 1 Od. 13.*

**Y**E reeling mortals, who, in reason's spite,  
 Fly from yourselves, as owls and bats from  
 Light;

For once, e'er morning fumes eclipse your brain,  
 Lock up your glass, and listen to my strain,

No



No more with *Circe* quaff the baneful glass,  
That turns the man of reason to an ass;  
Reform your manners, rectify your plan,  
And let each two-legg'd creature be a man.

When from the court of conscience *Furius*  
steals, (reels;  
Drowns thought in wine, and homeward nobly  
Lunks, lamps, and watchmen feel the potent man,  
Till *Bridevel* ends the farce that wine began.

*Marcellus* with each manly virtue blest,  
The friends cool head, the father's glowing breast;  
Admires how men can live who never think,  
But drowns all virtues in the night with drink.

*Flavia*, whom *Rhedicyna*'s air might boast,  
The belles sole envy, & the gownsmens toast,  
For two long years the whole assembly charm'd,  
Tie'd with her looks, & with her smiles alarm'd;  
Mournful thought! left *Cytheræa*'s shrine,  
And offer'd incense to the god of wine:

Incens'd *Cythera* all her gifts resumes,  
The lilly's tint, the roses warmer blooms;  
Now on her cheeks a livid paleness preys,  
And *Bacchus* ev'ry smiling *Cupid* slays.

Ask ye why *Marcus* thus distress'd appears,  
His children starving, and his wife in tears,  
No friend to smooth the thorny bed of woe,  
How blest with thousands scarce a year ago?

Ask his butler where his treasure sunk,  
Fields, houses, horses, cash, and all he drunk.  
At piddling toppers mad *Lucullus* laughs,  
And twice two quarts at ev'ry sitting quaffs,  
Try souls, perhaps, may dream they're made to  
think,

et sure, says he, 'tis nobler far to drink.  
Painful and slow behold *Apicius* rise,  
He are his cheeks, and languid are his eyes;  
His tottering feet can scarce his weight sustain,  
And ev'ry gesture speaks a world of pain.

Where *Apicius* is thy colour fled? (red;  
He are those cheeks which lately glow'd with  
no more those eyes with vivid lustre roll,  
Which darted flames thro' ev'ry female soul:

Thy leg, which painting glory'd to express,  
Small by degrees, and elegantly less;  
Are now mishap'd, the gen'ral banter grown;  
Epis'd and laugh'd at by each belle in town.

As it for this that health her gifts display'd?  
Or *Venus* gave to please the beauteous maid?  
Just *Apicius*! born the fair to please,  
Why keep ebriety, and wed disease?

As bees for honey range from flow'r to flow'r,  
From house to house I see *Mundungus* scow'r!  
He hates the fool who hoards his useless pelf,  
And loves his neighbour better than himself;

While rents his mad extravagance supply,  
*Mundungus* swears no publican shall sign. (sound,  
Thrice happy man! each bar thy praise shall  
these bad days for charity renown'd!

Thy gen'rous soul each vint'ner shall adore,  
And when thou wantest—kick thee out o' door!  
I hate a drunkard as I hate *Old Nick*,  
Boy'd with *Champaigne*, cry'd ever-tipling *Dick*:

With hair-brain'd sparks I'll taverns haunt no  
ve all my freaks, & all my drinking o'er (more,  
e said—but who can sparkling wine withstand?  
That night the bumper fill'd his trembling hand,  
Each morn its charms he gallantly defy'd;

Each night caref'd them—drank—felt sick—  
and y...!  
Seiz'd with a sad defluxion in his eyes,  
Meal for cure, lo! *Epicurus* flies,

Two golden pieces in his hand he places,  
And then informs the doctor what his case is.  
This done—the doctor; 'Sir my precepts mind,  
'Or else, as sure as fate, you'll soon be blind.  
'From Claret; Claret, Sir, you must abstain,  
'And if it tempt you, let it tempt in vain.'

'Doctor, I'll strive your dictates to pursue,'  
He said: scrap'd low, and bid the sage adieu.  
But (mark his fate!) the bottle ply'd at night,  
Got drunk, reel'd home, & never saw the light.  
So dearly did the man his claret prize,  
He thought one bottle worthy both his eyes.

The world's fam'd victor once a friend possess'd,  
No friend more honour'd, & no king more blest'd;  
Yet, sir'd by wine—what crimes from wine ensue!  
The friend thus honour'd, thus ador'd he flew,  
Say was not this the cause, self-exil'd *P—l*,  
That stain'd thy hands, and bad thy *D—lt—n*  
fall?

Let plodding *Sloan* his taste for authors boast,  
The most illegible esteem the most:  
I'm none of those, says *Toby* with a sneer,  
But all my my learning lies within my beer.

Let folios lie on folios 'till they rot,  
So I can smoak my pipe, and drain my pot:  
This was his tune, 'till tortur'd by the stone,  
But then he wish'd he had but liv'd like *Sloan*!

Ye friends of *Bacchus*, now the muse attend,  
To mourn the sad disaster of a friend;  
*Quintus* was once with ev'ry science blest,  
Lov'd by the old, and by the young caref't.

Whene'er he spoke the list'ning ear he fir'd;  
Whene'er he sung attentive swains admir'd;  
His looks could knowledge to the soul convey,  
Transpierce like light'ning, & transport like day.

'Drink deep, or taste not,' often would he sing,  
O had he drank the *Heliconian* spring!  
But drinking largely prov'd at last his bane,  
Confus'd his reason, and disturb'd his brain.

In the dark mansions where the frantic dwell  
Now view him raving in the noisome cell;  
Unhappy *Quintus*, *Quintus* now no more!  
Fast bound with chains, and stapled to the floor:

Gnash his white teeth, his swelling muscles rise,  
Clincht are his fists, and wild his flashing eyes:  
The hollow walls his starts of passion sound,  
Pierce the pain'd ear, and aking bosom wound.

Ye drunkards tremble at this scene of woe,  
The morning glass, the midnight bowl forgoe;  
Learn hence the pangs that mad debauch await,  
And shun his follies e'er ye feel his fate.

Hydropic pain the soul of *Martius* wakes,  
He quits his club, and nightly drench forsakes.  
Forsakes indeed! but say, my muse, how long?  
As long as belle forsakes the splendid throng.

But slow-pac'd death now saps from vein to vein,  
Once more he sobers, and he swills again.—  
Alarming symptoms now his fate foretell,  
Lo! first his feet with aching tumours swell!

*Spartus* potent aid his mournful wife implores,  
He comes! prescribes! & banish'd health restores!  
Now freed from terror, when devoid of pain,  
Th' endearing poison tempts his soul again.

High and more high the mourning dangers rise,  
Reign in his hands, and revel in his thighs.  
Dire thirst, (the dreaded *Licor* of the fates!)  
Provokes new draughts, & new alarms creates;

Beneath his weight the bed begins to groan,  
And phytic, flying, owns herself o'erthrown;  
Each new-born moment, choak'd, for drink he  
And in the middle of his draught he dies! (sigh,



# Historical Chronicle, Jan. 1756.

On the 21st of December, M. Rouille, minister and secretary of state for foreign affairs in France, wrote the following letter to Mr. Fox, secretary of state to the king of England.

Sir, By the command of the king my master, I have the honour to send your excellency the following memorial, &c.



H E king is able to demonstrate to the whole universe by authentic proofs, that it is not owing to his majesty that the differences relating to *America* have not been amicably accommodated.

The king, being most sincerely desirous to maintain the public peace and a good understanding with his *Britannic* majesty, carried on the negotiation relative to that subject, with the most unreserved confidence and good faith.

The assurances of the king of *Great-Britain's* disposition to peace, which his *Britannic* majesty and his ministers were constantly repeating both by word of mouth and in writing, were so formal and precise, that the king could not, without reproaching himself, entertain the least suspicion of the sincerity of the court of *London's* intentions.

It is scarce possible to conceive how these assurances can be reconciled with the orders for hostilities given in *November* 1754 to general *Braddock*, and in *April* 1755 to admiral *Boscawen*.

The attack and capture, in *July* last, of two of the king's ships in the open seas, and without a declaration of war, was a public insult to his majesty's flag; and his majesty would have immediately manifested his just resentment of such an irregular and violent proceeding, if he could have imagined that admiral *Boscawen* acted by the orders of his court.

For the same reason the king suspended at first his judgment of the piracies (*pirateries*) that have been committed for several months, by the *English* men of war, on the navigation and commerce of his majesty's subjects, in contempt of the law of nations, the faith of treaties, the usages established among civilized nations, and the regard they reciprocally owe to one another.

The sentiments of his *Britannic* majesty gave the king room to expect that at his return to *London* he would disavow the conduct of his admiralty and naval officers, and give his majesty a satisfaction proportioned to the injury and the damage.

But seeing that the king of *England*, instead of punishing the robberies (*brigandages*) committed by the *English* navy, on the contrary encourages them, by demanding from his subjects fresh supplies against *France*; his majesty would fall short in what he owes to his own glory, the dignity of his crown, and the defence of his people, if he deferred any longer the demanding of a signal reparation for the outrage done to the *French* flag, and the damage done to the king's subjects.

His majesty, therefore, thinks proper to apply directly to his *Britannic* majesty, and demand from him immediate and full restitution of all the *French* ships, as well men of war, as merchantmen, which, contrary to all law and all decorum, have been taken by the *English* navy, and of all the officers, soldiers, mariners, guns, stores, merchandises, and in general of every thing belonging to those vessels.

The king will always chuse to owe to the king of *England's* equity, rather than to any thing else, that satisfaction which he hath a right to demand: And all the powers in *Europe* will undoubtedly see in this step which he hath determined to take, a new and striking proof of that invariable love of peace which directs all his counsels and resolutions.

If his *Britannic* majesty orders restitution of the vessels in question, the king will be disposed to enter into a negotiation for that further satisfaction which is legally due to him, and will continue desirous, as he hath always been, to have the discussions relating to *America* determined by an equitable and solid accommodation.

But if, contrary to all hopes, the king of *England* refuse what the king demands, his majesty will regard this denial of justice as the most authentic declaration of war, and as a formed design in the court of *London* to disturb the peace of *Europe*.

Mr. Fox sent to Mr. Rouille the following answer, dated at Whitehall, Jan. 13, 1756.

S I R,

I Received on the 3d inst. the letter dated the 21st past, with which your excellency honoured me, together with the memorial subjoined to it. I immediately laid them before the king my master; and by his command I have the honour to inform your excellency, that his majesty continues desirous of preserving the public tranquillity: But tho' the king will readily consent to an equitable and solid accommodation, his majesty cannot grant the demand that is made of immediate and full restitution of all the *French* vessels and whatever belongs to them, as the preliminary condition of any negotiation; his majesty having taken no step but what the hostilities begun by *France* in a time of profound peace (of which he hath the most authentic proofs) and what his majesty owes to his own honour, to the defence of the rights and possessions of his crown, and the security of his kingdoms, rendered just and indispensable. I have the honour to be, &c.

THURSDAY Nov. 27.

About nine at night a very uncommon phenomenon was observed at *Wepio* in *Sweden*. A luminous body, as large as a full moon, passed from the south-west to the north-east from whence issued a stream of light in a straight line, which during its continuance gave night the appearance of the brightest day; but when it disappeared, it left behind a thick smoke.



SATURDAY Nov. 29.

The Jews by an order of state, were expelled from *Warsaw* in *Poland*, being charged with encouraging robberies by buying stolen goods.

FRIDAY Dec. 26.

Some officers quartered in the citadel of *Liege*, saw at midnight a luminous arch in the firmament, one end of which seemed to point to *Maestricht*, and the other over *Flanders*. A

SATURDAY 27.

The waters of the *Rhone* in *Normandy* swelled to a height never before known, by which a surface of more than 40 square leagues, comprehending the territory of *Arles*, has been totally laid under water, the summits of a few hills only excepted. The two branches of the river which surrounded the island of *Camarque*, B united and made but one stream, by which more than 30,000 sheep were drowned, besides horses and mules. The city of *Arles* suffered much; the great causeway at *Tarascon* was overflowed, and the country adjacent laid under water to the height of eight feet. *Avignon* has likewise been exposed to the like misfortunes, and the whole country of *Venaissien* as well as *Provence*, has sustained losses in cattle, C corn, wine, and oil, to an incredible value.

THURSDAY Jan. 1.

The king received the compliments of the nobility, foreign ministers, &c. At noon the ode on that occasion, composed by *Colley Cibber*, Esq; and set to music by *Dr Boyce*, was performed before his majesty at *St James's*. p. 35.

About three o'clock a most dreadful fire broke out at *King-street* coffee-house, near *Guildhall*, by the inadvertency of a drunken lodger, who set fire to his curtains, and by that means to the whole house. The master and mistress, and a sister that came as a visitor perished in the flames, and their dreadful shrieks alarmed the neighbours, but none could afford them any relief. The inside of the house was consumed, but assistance being at hand, and the party-walls strong, the fire E was extinguished without farther damage.

Notice was given to the inhabitants in the neighbourhood of *Chatham* dock (from the end of *Smithfield Bank* to the *Hill-house*) to quit their houses in 30 days; intrenchments being to be thrown up in their room, about which necessary work of defence the soldiers quartered in that neighbourhood have already begun, with an augmentation of six-pence a day to F their pay.

The river *Frood* near *Ponty-pool* in *Monmouthshire*, sunk by the fall of a rock into the earth, and is lost, not having as yet been discovered to have broke out any where again, though it may be heard to run above ten yards under ground.

FRIDAY 2.

At four in the afternoon, at *Tuam* in *Ireland*, an unusual light, far above that of the brightest day, struck all the beholders with amazement. It then faded away by insensible degrees; at seven, from west to east, a sun of streamers appeared across the sky, which undulated like the waters of a rippling stream. This was a dreadful alarm; some left *Tuam*, others flocked to it from the villages, terrified

by the streamers, which after continuing about 18 minutes, grew on a sudden discoloured. The edges of this phenomenon were first tinged with a bright cerulean, then with a fine azure, and lastly with a flame colour, discharging itself in a blaze towards the north; a most uncommon shock immediately succeeded, but no damage ensued. At *Ballimore* seven acres of ground were laid under water about the same time that this phenomenon happened at *Tuam*, by which 200 head of cattle perished.

SUNDAY 4.

Warrants were issued for impressing landmen.

MONDAY 5.

One *M' Geru*, a soldier, was shot in *Hydepark* for desertion. Near 200 recruits were drawn out to attend the execution.

TUESDAY 6.

Seven messengers were dispatched from the secretary of states office to foreign courts.

His majesty, attended by the principal officers at court, haralds, pursuivants at arms, &c. went to the chapel royal at *St James's*, and offered gold, myrrh, and frankincense. In the evening his majesty play'd at hazard, according to annual custom.

SUNDAY 11

A large pond near *Framlingham*, *Suffolk*, in which an extraordinary motion was observed the 1st of *November*, was again agitated in the same manner, and in a direction contrary to the wind, which at that time was pretty strong.

MONDAY 12.

At the meeting of the society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, the premium of 10*l.* for the five best hides dressed in oil, commonly called loth, or buff-leather, was adjudged to *Mr Henry Bullock*; and the like premium for tinning copper vessels in the best manner with pure common tin, was adjudged to *Mr John Bootie*. See vol. xxv. p. 322.

TUESDAY 13.

A petition of the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of *London* was presented to the house, setting forth, that a new bridge over the river *Thames*, at or near *Fleet Ditch* to the opposite shore, would not only tend to enable the city to bear their quota of the land tax (near a 16th of the sum charged upon the whole united kingdom) which now by the fall of rents, and number of empty houses is become extremely burthensome, but would also prove of publick utility, and therefore praying for leave to bring in a bill accordingly: This petition was referred to a committee.

Another petition was likewise presented to the house, signed by divers merchants, tradesmen, citizens, and inhabitants of *London* and *Southwark*, praying leave to bring in a bill for improving and widening the passage on *London* bridge, by removing the houses and other obstructions thereon, and also for raising money to enable the trustees to make such improvements as are necessary to render the passage over the said bridge safe and commodious. This was likewise referred to a committee.

FRIDAY 16.

Two expresses were dispatched, one to *Portsmouth*



mouth, for the fleet to repair to *St Helens*; and the other, to *Plymouth*, to order all the ships in the *Sound* to get ready for sea.

MONDAY 19.

The sessions ended at the *Old Bailey*, when the three following criminals received sentence of death, *Andrew Brinkworth*, for publishing a forged promissory note, with intent to defraud *Henry Hawkins* of 3*l.* *Alexander Thompson*, for not surrendering himself as the law directed, being declared a bankrupt; and *John Boswell*, a butcher and thief-taker, for robbing *Frederick Lenard*, a Dutchman, near *Devonshire Square*.

An Express from *Lisbon* brought the king of *Portugal*'s thanks to our most gracious sovereign, and the whole nation, for the present voted by parliament for the relief of his distressed subjects.

WEDNESDAY 21.

At the sessions of oyer and terminer, holden for this city at *Guildhall*, *John Wright Newarke*, and *George Cullam Butts*, were convicted upon the clearest evidence of a most horrid and wicked confederacy, which they had for a long time been carrying on, to extort money from divers gentlemen of great honour and fortune, by sending menacing letters to them, with the most audacious threats unjustly to expose their characters in case of refusal. See *Vol. xxv. p. 25.* After the trial was over, the court and jury returned the prosecutor public thanks for bringing these dangerous offenders to justice, and committed the prisoners to *Newgate*, to receive their sentence at the ensuing sessions.

A bill was ordered by the unanimous concurrence of the members in the lower house, to be drawn up and laid before the parliament for the better ordering the militia in the several counties throughout *England*, in order to be passed into a law.

At a meeting of the society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures and commerce, at *Craig's Cour*, *William Hogarth* and *Henry Cheers*, Esqrs. *Mr. Hayman*, *Mr. Pond*, *Mr. Hudson*, *Mr. Dalton*, and *Mr. Strange*, gentlemen, on whose opinions the society relied, met and decided the two first 15*l.* premiums, in manner following: In the class under 17 years of age, to *John Hall* 5*l.* to *John Gresse* 4*l.* to *William Peter* 3*l.* to *Miss Elizabeth Brown* 2*l.* to *James Wood* 1*l.* In the class under 14 years of age, to *John Smart* 5*l.* to *William Hars* 4*l.* to *Lewis Pingo* 3*l.* to *Simon Taylor* 2*l.* to *Miss Barbara Marsden* 1*l.*

The gentlemen nominated by the society to be judges of the merits of the candidates specimens of pattern drawings, were *Thomas Watson* and *Peter Theobald*, Esqrs. *Mr. Arbuthnot*, *Mr. Cecil*, *Mr. Lowth*, and *Mr. Stephens*; which drawings were thus adjudged; to *Elias Durnford* 5*l.* to *Henry Pingo* 4*l.* to *Thomas Davies* 3*l.* to *William Par* 2*l.* to *William Peter* 1*l.*

THURSDAY 22.

Ten new regiments of foot were ordered to be raised for the defence of these kingdoms, and 91,919*l.* voted by parliament for defraying the expence. At the same time a bill

was presented to the house for the speedy and effectual recruiting the said regiments; by which every parish is obliged to furnish a certain number of recruits: And if any such recruit shall be refused by the proper officer to whom he is presented, on account of his stature, he may yet be detained till notice can be given to a proper sea officer, to whom he shall be delivered, if approved; within a time limited.

SATURDAY 24.

The resolution of the committee of ways and means being read, it was resolved, that toward raising the supplies the sum of 1,500,000*l.* be raised by annuities at 3*l.* 10*s.* per Cent. and the sum of 500,000*l.* by a lottery at 3*l.* per Cent. The said several annuities to be transferable at the bank of *England*, and charged on the sinking fund; and that every person subscribing for 400*l.* shall be entitled to 300*l.* in annuities, and 100*l.* in lottery tickets, and so in proportion for a greater sum: That the lottery shall consist of tickets of 10*l.* each, in a proportion not exceeding eight blanks to a prize, the blanks to be 6*l.* each; the interest on the lottery to commence from *Jan. 5, 1757*; and that of the annuities from the 11th day of *Feb.* next, which said annuities shall be redeemed in the whole, or in part, by sums not less than 500,000*l.* at one time, after the expiration of 15 years, and not sooner, six months notice to be given of such payment or payments respectively.

That any subscriber may, on or before *Wednesday* the 11th day of *February* next, at five o'clock in the afternoon, (if the subscription should not be compleated sooner) make a deposit of 10*l.* per Cent. on such sum as he shall chuse to subscribe towards raising the said sum of 2,000,000*l.* with the cashiers of the bank of *England*, as a security for his making the future payments on the days herein after appointed, viz.

On Annuities,

15 per C. on or before the 30th of *March* next.  
20 per C. ————— 15th of *May* next.  
20 per C. ————— 16th of *July* next.  
20 per C. ————— 16th of *Sept.* next.  
15 per C. ————— 30th of *October* next.

On the Lottery,

20 per C. on or before the 22d of *April* next.  
20 per C. ————— 16th of *June* next.  
25 per C. ————— 14th of *August* next.  
25 per C. ————— 20th of *Oct.* next.

That any subscriber paying in the whole, or any part of his subscription, previous to the days appointed for the respective payments, shall be allowed a discount of 3 per Cent. from the days of such respective payment to the respective times on which such payments are directed to be made; and that all such persons as shall make their full payments on the said lottery, shall have their tickets delivered as soon as they can conveniently be made out.

It is further provided, that in case there shall be more than 2,000,000*l.* subscribed on or before the 28th day of this instant, at five o'clock in the afternoon, the overplus money shall be forthwith repaid to each subscriber; but on the contrary, if the said sum of 2,000,000*l.* shall



shall not be subscribed by the said 28th of Jan. at five in the afternoon, the books shall be closed as soon after as the 2,000,000 l. shall be subscribed.

## SCHEME of the LOTTERY.

50,000 Tickets at 10l. each.

|                          | £.          |       | £.     |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------|--------|
| 2 of                     | 10000       | _____ | 20000  |
| 3 of                     | 5000        | _____ | 15000  |
| 6 of                     | 2000        | _____ | 12000  |
| 17 of                    | 1000        | _____ | 17000  |
| 29 of                    | 500         | _____ | 14500  |
| 142 of                   | 100         | _____ | 14200  |
| 626 of                   | 50          | _____ | 31300  |
| 5675 of                  | 20          | _____ | 113500 |
| <hr/>                    |             |       |        |
| 6500 Prizes              |             |       | 237500 |
|                          | First drawn | 500   |        |
|                          | Last drawn  | 1000  |        |
| 43500 Blanks at 6l. each |             |       | 261000 |
| <hr/>                    |             |       |        |
| 50000                    |             |       | 500000 |

### TUESDAY 27.

*Dover.* This morning a packet arrived from *Calais*, and brought word that the *French* have detained all the *English* vessels. Notice having been given to the captain of the packet before the order was signed, he hired a number of men, and brought her immediately out of the harbour.

### THURSDAY 29.

Was held a general court of the *South Sea* company, when a dividend of two per Cent. was declared on the capital stock for the half year ending at *Christmas*.

### FRIDAY 30.

*Richard Hitch*, aged upwards of 60, formerly a hog butcher at *Islington*, was committed to the *New Gaol* in *Southwark* by *William Hammond*, Esq; for the murder of his wife eleven years ago. The night this murder was committed, the prisoner, by his own confession, fled to *Hitchin* in *Hertfordshire*, and has been strolling up and down the country ever since in a wretched condition. Last *Thursday* being accidentally met at *Ditton up-on Thames* by two butchers who knew him, they treated him till they came to *Wandsworth*, and there seized him. Since his commitment he hath confessed that he was in the room when his wife's throat was cut, but says he snatcht the knife from him, & did it herself.

A letter from Capt. *Park* of the *John and Hannab* of *Whitehaven*, for *Dumfries*, says, That he was driven ashore in *Borly Cove*, near *Crookhaven*, on *Dec. 25*, where the crew saved their lives, but were plunder'd of all they had by the inhabitants. He left *Virginia*, *Nov. 19*, and on *Dec. 17*, the carpenter was killed on the quarter-deck by a violent thunder storm, and four of the hands lamed, but they are since recovered. The ship received so violent a shock that her decks were like a riddle. The crew were obliged to eat raw beef for nine days before they made the shore; in four days after which the mate died.

### SATURDAY 31.

The lord viscount *Townshend* has proposed to give two prizes of 20 guineas each to two members of the university of *Cambridge*, of a (GENT. MAG. for Jan. 1756.)

ny rank or degree, who shall compose the best dissertation in *English* prose on the theory of trade; which are to be read publicly by them on a day hereafter to be appointed near next commencement: The vice-chancellor has given notice, that the subject for this year is, *What causes principally contribute to render a nation populous? And what effect the populousness of a nation has on its trade?* Each candidate is to send his dissertation to the vice chancellor before the first of *May* next.

The bounties for seamen and landmen for the sea service are to be paid a month longer, from the last of this month.

On the 15th at eight at night, a ball of fire was seen at *Milverton* in *Somersetshire*; its apparent magnitude equal to that of the moon; its direction was from the S. W. to N. E. it must be somewhat above the clouds, because it could be seen only between them; it was about three quarters of a minute in passing from the Zenith (near which it was first discovered) to the place of its extinction, which was very near the horizon; it left a considerable train of dark vapours like smoke, but was attended with no noise.

A petition was lately presented to his majesty by *James Tierney*, Esq; merchant, and agent for the owners of the money and effects on board the *Spanish* *Polacra Anna Maria y St. Felix*, taken Sept. 3, 1748, off the island of *Cuba*, by admiral *Knowles*'s squadron; and by process commenced by that admiral in *Jamaica*, condemned, and divided among the captors. The petition, however, sets forth, that the preliminary articles of peace being acceded to by the king of *Spain*, on the 17th of *June*, O. S. hostilities between the subjects of the two crowns were to cease within six weeks after the date of those preliminaries, and all captors made after were to be restored; but, tho' the said ship was not taken till long after the time limited, and notwithstanding the petitioner had entered his claim, and prosecuted his suit in behalf of his principals, by way of appeal against the sentence passed in *Jamaica*, before the lords commissioners for prizes in *England*, and had actually on the 26th of *March*, 1752, obtained a verdict, by which the said sentence was reversed, and the said money and goods, to the full value of 13,619l. 7s. 10d. were adjudged to be restored; yet that the petitioner had not been able to receive satisfaction for the said sum, or any part thereof, and therefore praying his majesty (as the king of *Spain*, out of his royal coffers, had made restitution of much larger sums to the *British* merchants, for irregular prizes, without referring them to seek satisfaction as they could of the captors) would be graciously pleased to order payment to be made of the said sum to the petitioner for the use of his constituents. This petition his majesty caused to be laid before the parliament, who referred it immediately to a committee.

Press warrants have been sent from the Admiralty to all the out ports of this kingdom, & sloops are also ordered to *Ireland* to bring as many able men from thence as they can get.



*Extract of a Letter from Tuam, Ireland. Jan. 19.*

We have here the most dreadful season your idea can form; nothing but lightening and thunder, hail, and rain, & such terrible storms, that the very houses crack and shake. Scarcely a week passes that we do not hear of some persons being drowned, the floods are risen to such a pitch. The Archbishop was five miles on his way to *Dublin* last Monday, but obliged to turn back, the roads being quite impassable.

Sheriffs appointed by his majesty in council for the year 1756.

*Berkshire*, Tho. Reeve of New-Windsor, Esq;  
*Bedfordsh.* James Smith of Streatly, Esq;  
*Buckinghamsh.* T. Worster of Cheddington, Esq;  
*Cumberland*, Sir Wilfred Lawson of Brayton, Bt.  
*Cheshire*, Tho. Prescott of Overton, Esq;  
*Camb. & Hunt.* Cha. Pepys of Impington, Esq;  
*Cornwall*, John Sawle of Penrice, Esq;  
*Devonsh.* John Oliver Williams of Exweeke,  
*Dorsetsh.* Harry Meggs of Bradford Peverell.  
*Derbysh.* Nich. Hurt of Alderwasley, Esq;  
*Essex*, Edw. Emmet of Aldborough Hatch, Esq;  
*Gloucestersh.* Charles Wyndham of Clowerhall in the forest of Dean, Esq;  
*Hertfordsh.* John Turvin of Gilston, Esq;  
*Herefordsh.* Edmund Thomas of Michael Church  
*Kent*, John Cockaine Sole of Bobbing, Esq;  
*Leicestersh.* Wm Pechin of Barkby, Esq;  
*Lincolnsh.* Tho. Lister of Brough cum Gearby  
*Monmouthsh.* Daniel Treagose of Tregiorg, Esq;  
*Northumberland*, Postponed  
*Northamptonsh.* John Ashley of Ledge's Asby  
*Norfolk*, John Barker of Shropham, Esq;  
*Nottinghamsh.* Robt. Sutton of Retford, Esq;  
*Oxfordsh.* Charles Peers of Chislehampton, Esq;  
*Rutlandsh.* Robt. Tomblin, of Edith Weston  
*Shropsh.* Anth. Kinnarsly, of Leighton, Esq;  
*Somersetsh.* James Perry of Perry Elm, Esq;  
*Staffordsh.* John Touchet Chetwode of Oakeley  
*Suffolk*, Postponed  
*Southampton*, Bernard Brocas of Beaurepaire  
*Surrey*, Charles Devon of Peckham, Esq;  
*Sussex*, John Calverley of the Broad, Esq;  
*Warwicksh.* John Taylor of Sheldon-hall, Esq;  
*Worcestersh.* Joseph Biddle of Evesham, Esq;  
*Wiltsh.* John Jacob of Tockenham, Esq;  
*Yorksh.* G. Montgomery Mettam of North Cave

#### SOUTH-WALES.

*Brecon*, Wm Prytherch of Llandevaylog, Esq;  
*Carmarthen*, Henry Penry of Lanedy, Esq;  
*Cardigan*, Lewis Lloyd of Gernos, Esq;  
*Glamorgan*, Henry Stratsfield of C. yty, Esq;  
*Pembroke*, George Loyd Mears of Pearson, Esq;  
*Radnor*, John Lewis of Presteigne, Esq;

#### NORTH-WALES.

*Anglesey*, Charles Allanson of Dreiniog, Esq;  
*Carnarvon*, Wm Owen of Cienenny, Esq;  
*Denbigh*, Maurice Jones of Gellygonan, Esq;  
*Flint*, John Wright of Plas iffa, Esq;  
*Merioneth*, Rich. Owen of Caethley, Esq;  
*Montgomery*, Richard Powell of Poole, Esq;

#### List of BIRTHS for the Year 1756.

Dec. 31, **T**HE Queen of the Two Sicilies, 1755. delivered of a prince.

JAN. 2. Lady of James Modyford Heywood of Maristow, Devon, Esq;—of a son.

8. Countess of Hertford,—of a daughter.

14. Wife of Michael Robison of Newcastle,—of a boy and a girl; and three days after of a boy; were all baptized and likely to live.

9. Lady of James Wright of Grosvenor-sq.—of a daughter.

#### List of Marriages for the Year 1756.

Dec. 11. **R**ichard Coopers of Parrock, Kent, 1755. married to Miss Margaret Loving of Deptford.

26. E. of Crawford,—to the eldest daughter of Rob. Hamilton of Bourtriebill, Esq;

Hon. John Spencer, Esq;—to Miss Poyntz.

JAN. 1. Lord Robert Manners,—to Miss Digg of Grosvenor square.

Rev. Dr Ogilvie, R. of Kirklington, Yorkshire,—to Miss Jenny Wilks of Leeds.

Dr Stepney, physician, at Chichester,—to Miss Dark of Winchester.

Mr Willis, master of the boarding school, at Woodford, Essex,—to Miss Greaves. 5000 l.

Wm Yea of Oakhampton, Somersetshire, Esq;—to the eldest daughter of Sir G. Trevelyan of Nettlecombe, Bart.

Rev. Mr Green, fellow of Bennet college, Cambridge,—to Miss Browne.

Mr John Sampson of Colyton, Devon,—to Miss Braddick of Branscombe. 10,000 l.

4. George Arthur, Esq;—to Miss Judith Weaver of Leadenhall-street.

13 John Charnock of the Inner Temple, Esq;—to Miss Boothby of Layton, Essex.

Mr Goodson Vines of Ironmonger lane, merchant,—to Miss Grindly, of St John's-square.

20. Chr. Ansley of Trumpington, Cambridge-shire, Esq;—to Miss Ann, sister to John Calvert, Esq; member for Wendover.

Rich. Harcourt of Penlee, Hertfordsh. Esq;—to Miss Eames of Little Gaddesden. 5000 l.

Norton Pawlet of Hants, Esq;—to the relict of the late Chute, Esq;

26. E. of Egmont,—to Miss Compton, niece to the Earl of Northampton.

27. David Graham of the Temple, Esq;—to Miss Mary Searle of Farnham, Surry.

29. Lord Euston, grandson to the Duke of Grafton,—to the Hon. Miss Liddell, only daughter to Lord Ravenworth.

#### List of DEATHS for the Year 1756.

JAN. 1. **M**R James Lane, corn merchant, and contractor for government.

Relict of Sir John Cheshire, his majesty's prime serjeant at law.

James Church of Gr. Shelford, Cambrsh. Esq

3. Rev. Mr Russell, V. of Alfreton, Suffex.

4. John Robertson of Earnock. Esq; Major of Edinburgh castle.

Rev. Mr Hotham, a dissenting min. at York.

7. Rich. Draper, Esq; one of his majesty's serjeants at law.

Rev. Mr Fore, minister of Monkton Farley, near Bath.

Hen. Read of Ramsbury, Wilts, Esq; aged 88.

Wm Forster, Esq; an alderman of Durham.

Relict of Rev. Mr Murthwaite, at Wigton, Cumberland, aged 107.

Rich. Bingham of Bingham Melcomb, Dorset

8. Hon. Mrs E. Verney, daughter of the Rt



Rt Hon. Tho. Leigh, Baron Leigh, of Stonely, Warwickshire.

Lady of John Plumptre, Esq; of Jermyn-str.

12. Solomon Baker, Esq; at Stratford.

Rich. Richardson of Leatherhead, Surry, Esq;

16. Lord Milington, eldest son to the Earl of Portmore.

Mr Glasier, proctor, in Doctors Commons.

18. John Philipps of Low Layton, Esq; he left 1000*l.* to the Foundling hospital, and 1000*l.* in reversion.

Dr Hildrop, R. of Rippon, Yorkshire.

Relict of Rev. Mr Cooke, R. of Hartwell.

21. Rev. Mr Jackson, R. of Rushton, Northamptonshire.

23. Capt. Ogle, formerly in the E. India serv.

Mr James Hanson, attorney, at Canterbury.

24. James Winter, Esq; at Stepney.

Rev. Mr Mitchel, a dissenting minister.

25. Capt. Rich. Shubrick of Ratcliff.

Lady of Hon. John Barry, Esq; she was one of the daughters and coheiresses of the late Hugh Smith of Wield Hall in Essex, Esq;

Mrs Walthall, a widow lady, at Newport, in Shropshire, very rich.

Ant. Ewer of Burky Hall, Hertfordsh Esq;

Hamon L'Estrange, Esq; at St Edm. Bury.

George Cuthbartson, Esq; town clerk of Newcastle.

21. Mr Wm Salt, clerk of the arraigns for the northern circuit, & keeper of the Gatehouse.

*List of Preferments for the Year 1756.*

*From the London Gazette.*

WHITEHALL, Jan. 3.

THE king has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Lt. Cols. and majors to the ten new regiments of foot.

*Lieutenant Colonels.*

*Majors*

*Abercrombie's.* Jo. Mompeffon Peter Debrisay

*Napier's.* Tho. Buck Noel Furry

*Lampton's.* Alex. Mackay Hugh Morgan

*Whitmore's.* Geo. Crawford Wm Arnot

*Campbell's.* Mark Benton Wm Wilkinson

*Perry's.* John Donaldson Tho. Proby

*Ld C. Manners's.* Peter Parr Jo. Doyne

*Arabins's.* Tho. Wilkinfon T. Townshend

*Anstruther's.* Byam Crump Wm Howe

*Montagu's.* W. Aug. Pitt Jos. Lewis Feyrac

The king has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be officers in the regiments hereafter mentioned.

*First regiment of guards.* Rich. Shuckburgh, Esq; lieut. and to take rank as capt. of foot.

*Bockland's.* Cecil Forrester, Esq; lieut. col. Tho. Gordon, lieut. Cha. Philips, ensign.

*Second regiment of guards.* Ruvigny de Cosne, captain; George Bodens, Esq; capt. lieut. and to take rank as lieut. cols. of foot.

*Third regiment of guards.* Montagu Blomar and John Scott. Esqrs. captain of a company each; Ld Adam Gordon, capt. lieut. and all three to take rank as lieut. cols. of foot.

*Lieut. Gen. Anstruther's.* Geo. Moncreife, Esq; lieut. col. David Erskine, Esq; major.

*Mordaunt's Dragoons.* Robt. Sloper, Esq; major; Henry Artur Fellows, cornet.

*Col. Howard's.* John Barlow, Esq; major.

*Bentinck's.* John Mackay, Esq; major.

*Fewke's.* John Bell, Esq; major.

*Folliotte's.* Sir Robt. Hamilton, major.

*Col. Honeywood's.* John Beckwith, major.

*Stuart's.* Jordan Wren, Esq; major.

*Duro's.* James Robertson, Esq; major.

*Lord Bertie's.* Henry Gore, Esq; major.

The king has been pleased to appoint Denzil Onslow, Esq; to be a commissioner of the salt office. in the room of Tho. Sutton, Esq;

*Whitehall, Jan. 10.* The king has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be captains and captain-lieutenants in the undermentioned regiments.

*Abercrombie's. Captains.* Geo. Aug. Barry, Tho. Calcraft, Alex. Abercrombie, George Manwaring, Wm Muilch, Hugh Powell, John Hay. *Capt. Lieut.* Danfay Collins.

*Napier's. Captains.* Hildebrand Oakes, Rich. Montgomery, John Blair, Nehemiah Donellan, Wm Martin. Wm Baillie, John Walker. *Capt. Lieut.* Wm Wade.

*Lambton's. Captains.* Francis Jones, Loftus Anth. Tottenham, Henry Brownrig, John Young, Tho. Phillips, John Travers, Arch. Williams. *Capt. Lt.* Wm Morris.

*Whitmore's. Captains.* John Lindefay, R. Lamb, Geo. Sempill, James Wakeman, Tho. Benson, Tho. Thompson, James M'Farlane. *Capt. Lt.* Lord Visc. Allen.

*Campbell's. Captains.* Wm Powell, John Broughton, Wm Hamilton, Geo. Twisleton Riddale, Wm Bellenden, Wm Dodsworth, John Townshend. *Capt. Lt.* Tho. Palmer.

*Perry's. Captains.* James Hargrave, Geo. West, Witherington Morris, Alex. Bredin, Alex. Duncan, John Carter, John Wilkins. *Capt. Lt.* John Blomer.

*Lord C. Manners's. Captains.* Jam. Stewart, Tho. Hargrave, Wm Skipton, Jn Heighington, Wm Plaistow, John Deaken, and the E. of Sutherland. *Capt. Lt.* Francis Gregor.

*Arabin's. Captains.* Lord Boyde, Joseph Harrison, Samuel Cramer, Wm Craigg, John Clifford, Daniel Clements, Patrick Preston. *Capt. Lieut.* Tho. Bunbury.

*Col. Anstruther's. Captains.* James Agnew, Cha. Gradon, John Nuttall, Geo. Bird, James Dalrymple, Rob. Rutherford, John Leiland. *Capt. Lieut.* Charles Rofs.

*Montagu's. Captains.* James Manwaring, Edw. Barry, James Pringle, Rob. Milward, Peter Hennis, Walter Campbell, M'Donald of Knock. *Capt. Lieut.* Wm Dundas.

*Whitehall, Jan. 13.* The king has been pleased to grant to Lord Sandys the offices of warden and justice in eyre of all his majesty's forests, &c. on this side Trent, in room of

The D. of Leeds, admitted into the place of cofferer to his majesty's household, in room of Sir G. Lyttleton. [*Chancellor of Exchequer.*]

Rt Hon. Geo. Doddington, Esq;—treasurer of the navy, in room of Geo. Grenville, Esq;

Lord Hobart,—comptroller of the household, in room of the E. of Hillsborough. [*Treasurer of the Chamber*]

*Whitehall, Jan. 17.* The king has been pleased to appoint the D. of Devonshire to be Lieut. and Custos Rot. for Derbyshire. (his father, d.

Wm Cunningham, Esq; appointed 1st Major to the 1st Reg of foot. (St Clair's) in room of Wm Forster, Esq;—Lieut. Col.



Bell, Esq;—Major to Fowke's.  
 Rob. Hamilton, Esq;—Major to Folliot's.  
 Barlow, Esq;—Major to Howard's.  
 David Erskine, Esq;—Major to Anstruther's.  
 Robertson, Esq;—Major to Duroure's.  
 Wren, Esq;—Major to Stuart's.  
 Sloper, Esq; Major to Mordaunt's dragoons.  
 Beckwith, Esq;—Major to Honeywood's.  
 Gore, Esq;—Major to Bertie's.  
 Mackay, Esq;—Major to Bentinck's.  
 Campbell, Esq;—Major to Lord John Murray's, in room of  
 Fra. Grant, Esq;—Lieut. Col.  
 Fletcher, Esq;—Major to Otway's, in r. of  
 Cha. Owen, Esq;—Lieut. Col.  
 Beaver, Esq;—Major to Tho. Murray's.  
 Napier, Esq; Major to Bligh's horse, in r of  
 Henry Stamer, Esq;—Lieut. Col.

*From other Papers.*

**D**uke of Rutland, elected a governor of the Charterhouse. (D. of Devonshire, d.  
 Mr Henry Thornton,——coroner of the N. riding of Yorkshire.

Mr Ripley, appointed chief clerk and clerk engrosser to the board of works.

Semmer, Esq;—deputy to the Earl of Hillsborough, treasurer of the chamber.

Mr Nares,——organist and composer to his majesty, (Dr Green, dec.)

Charles Pilford, Esq; doctor of civil law,——governor of Barbadoes, in r. of H. Grenville.

Jacob Bryant, Esq;—secretary; George Fern, Esq;—under secretary; and Henry Symonds,——clerk, to the D. of Marlborough, in the office of ordnance.

Mr George Wilson of Symonds Inn,——secretary to Lord Sandys, as warden and chief justice in eyre of his majesty's forests, &c.

Hon. James Brudenel, brother to the E. of Cardigan, and Capt. Draper,——aids de camp to the D. of Marlborough.

John Collyer, Esq;—judge of the Admiralty in Nova Scotia.

Lady Harry Beauclerk,——housekeeper of Windsor palace.

Capt. Edw. Hughes,——commander of the Deal castle man of war.

Friederick Hollingsworth, Esq;—Lieut. in Gen. Pulteney's Reg, at Gibraltar.

Mr Samuel Sharpe, one of the surgeons to Guy's hospital, admitted a fellow of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris.

**ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.**

**R**ev. Mr Tho. Fasset, presented to Beeston St Lawrence, R. Norfolk.

Tho. Fletcher, B.A.—Milton Court, V. Hants

Mr Wray,——Bourne, V. Cambridgeshire.

Mr Simms,——East Ham, L. Essex.

Mr Rand, senior fellow of Queen's college,——Hickling, L. Nottinghamsh. 300 l. p. Ann.

Wm Lawrence, B.A.—Milford in the Vale, R. Lancashire.

Mr James Plowden, R. of Ewhurst, Hants,——domestick chaplain to Lord Dacre.

Mr Barnard, head master of Eton school admitted doctor of divinity.

The Rt Rev. the Dean and chapter of St Paul's have presented, Mr Wm Fitzherbert,

(one of the minor canons of the cathedral) to the V. of Hornedon on the Hill, Essex.

Mr Moses Wright,——to the 6th minor canonry in the said church; in room of

Mr Nicholas, (V. of High Easter) promoted to that of Mucking, Essex.

Mr John Jones (organist of the Temple & Charter-house)——vicar-choral of St Paul's. (Dr Green, dec.)

*Dispensations to hold two Livings.*

|              |                          |             |
|--------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| Rob. Eden,   | Hedbourne, R.            | Hamp-       |
| D.D.         | Michael Marth, R. 420 l. | shire.      |
| Joseph Sims, | St John Evang. R.        | Westminster |
| M. A.        | East Ham, V.             | Essex.      |
| Wm Sparrow,  | Chickley, R.             | Cambridge-  |
| M. A.        | Farley, R.               | shire.      |

*Alterations in the List of Parliament.*

| Place.   | Elected.       | In room of           |
|----------|----------------|----------------------|
| Romney,  | Henry Furnese, | re-elected           |
| Dunwich, | Soame Jenyns,  | re-elected           |
| Seaford, | Visc. Gage,    | re-elected           |
| Hendon,  | Capt. Mabbot,  | Bisse Richards, dec. |

B———K R———T S.

Benj Hooker of Crediton, Devon, apothecary.  
 John Burton of Shadwell, merchant.  
 Tho. Camm of Abington, Berks, chapman.  
 Edw. Beazley of Southwark, woolstapler.  
 Tho. Pritchard of Bridgewater, Somersetsh. coal mere.  
 Eliz. Trinder of Bath, tavern-keeper.  
 Rich. Eaves of Birmingham, carrier.  
 John Nunn of Coventry-street, weaver.  
 Rich. Knight, sen. and jun. of Brentwood, wool-staplers.  
 John Stot of London, merchant  
 Rich. Sandland of Covent-garden, haberdasher.  
 John Waters of Litcham, Norfolk, linnen-weaver.  
 John Weatherburn of Harkwell, Northumb, malster.  
 Step. Theodore Janfen of London, stationer.  
 Cha. Theaker of Stanford, Lincolnsh. tobacconist.  
 Hen. Bissell of Beeding, Suffex chapman.  
 Alex. Pyott & Jacob Westlake of Winchester, cornfact.  
 Edw. Sly of Ramsbury, Wilts, leatherfeller.  
 John Rimington of Blackburn, Lancash. chapman.  
 John Cleppell of Tring, Hertfordsh. chapman  
 Silvanus Perrot of Hemel-hempsted, chapman.  
 Tho. Smith of Andover, chapman,  
 Wm Freman of Southwark, turner.  
 Nathan Wraxall of Bristol, merchant.  
 Jos. Copes of Knottingley, Yorksh. cornfactor.  
 John Dagley of Basing-hall-street, bricklayer.  
 James Dolman of St James, Westminster, innholder.  
 Rob Pycroft of St Botolph, Algate, brewer.  
 James Ashley of Bread street, brandy merchant.  
 John and Robert Green of Leeds, merchant.  
 John Rose of Avebury, Wilts, chapman.  
 Tho. Holker of Southampton, merchant.

**BILL of Mortality from Dec. 23. to Jan. 27.**

| Buried            |      | Christered        |     |
|-------------------|------|-------------------|-----|
| Males             | 1042 | Males             | 739 |
| Females           | 1039 | Females           | 694 |
| Under 2 Years old |      | 2081              |     |
| Between 2 and 5   |      | 1433              |     |
| 5 and 10          |      | Buried            |     |
| 10 and 20         |      | Within the walls  |     |
| 20 and 30         |      | Without the walls |     |
| 30 and 40         |      | Mid. and Surry    |     |
| 40 and 50         |      | City & Sub. West. |     |
| 50 and 60         |      | 2081              |     |
| 60 and 70         |      | Weekly Dec. 30.   |     |
| 70 and 80         |      | Jan. 6.           |     |
| 80 and 90         |      | 13. 45            |     |
| 90 and 100        |      | 20. 400           |     |
| 100 and 101       |      | 27. 393           |     |
| 2081              |      | 2081              |     |



DIVINITY, MORALITY.

- T**HE principles of the church of Rome, exploded, A sermon preached at Sandwich, Nov. 5. By James Davis. 6d Hitch.
2. The double deliverance, preach'd at St Paul's, Nov. 5. By J. Majendie. 6d Cooper.
3. The glorious state of the saints in heaven. A sermon. By Dr Gill. 6d Keith.
4. A sermon preached at Daventry, Dec. 7, By S. Clark. 6d Buckland.
5. The late dreadful earthquakes no proof of God's particular wrath against the Portuguese. A sermon, preach'd at Litchfield, Dec. 7, By J. Seward. 6d Tonson.
6. The duty of watchfulness. On Dec. 14, By W. Romaine. 6d Worral.
7. The nature and necessity of fasting. By Rev. W. Dodd. 6d Dilly.
8. The advantages of religious knowledge. By A. Kippis. 6d Waugh.
9. The good man's character and reward. By R. Norton. Bathurst.
10. Nebemiah's advice to the Jews, recommended to the inhabitants of Great Britain. By R. Noyes. Field.
11. No I. of a course of sermons on the miracles of our Saviour. By W. Dodd. To be continued once a fortnight. 6d. each. Waller.
12. The wonderful signs of Christ's second coming. 4d Scott.
13. An historical dissertation on the books of the N. Testament. By R. Cockburn. 5s. Millar.
14. A harmony of the Gospels, with a paraphrase and notes. By J. Macknight. 15s. Millar.
15. A directory for the due improvement of the approaching fast. 6d Griffith.
16. Remarks on 2 Vols. of the Bp of London's discourses. 1s 6d Crowder.
17. A form of prayer, for private families, and particular persons, occasioned by the late earthquake. 3d A. Dodd.
18. A form of prayer to be used in all churches, &c. on Feb. 6. next. 6d Basket.
19. A discourse preparatory to the religious observance of Feb. 6. By Dr Stebbing. 6d E. Owen
- The Dr's address to his parishioners, with respect to their duty on the approaching fast, is in substance as follows:—Act in the same manner, as you would have thought it reasonable to act, if you had seen the naked arm of God scattering death and ruin over the heads of these sinful people. If you would have repented when do it now. Days of fasting receive all their worth from the mind or spirit that accompanies them, and as this event is the greatest call in its kind which has been known in the memory of any person living, or (I think) recorded in history; I should hope the solemnity will be proportionable. I do not think that we have light enough to determine how near or how far off Christ's second coming may be, but of one thing we are certain, viz. that every man's life is short; and when death comes that is to him the time of Christ's coming. Therefore since the voices of God and man call us, let us gird on our sackcloth. Let the GREAT ones of the earth lead the train, and behave as if they had a master in heaven, not as if they thought religion to be a thing fit only for the vulgar. Let the elders assemble, let the congregation be gathered together, even to the children that suck the breasts. Let the priests, the ministers of the Lord kneel between the porch and the altar, and let them say, spare thy people, O Lord! Joel ii. 16. But we are not to suppose that our work is finished when the day is over.—Natural sense will suggest to every man, that the way to carry on a reformation with success is to cut off the occasions of sin, and to place ourselves at a proper distance from every thing that is apt to divert the attention from the one thing necessary; and there is no doubt, a wide difference between that spirit which ought to accompany our devotions, and that which we bring with us from the playhouse or the card table. Does not this suggest some suspension at least? Should there not be some pause; some truce with our pleasures? Yes; and, if we mean only the religion of a day, possibly this may do. But if we intend a general reformation of manners (and nothing less will effectually serve) we must go a great deal farther, and consider of some general regulation of the common diversions; which, instead of being used as such, are, with many, the main business of life.

20. An exhortation to the people of London, occasioned by the proclamation for a fast on the 6th of February. 6d Trye.

21. An historical account of all religions, from the creation of the world to the present time. By T. Broughton, A. M. No I. To be continued weekly. 6d each Crowder.

22. Two discourses occasioned by the cruel oppressions of the Protestants in France. By Tho. Gibbons. Buckland. 1s.

—These sermons contain a particular and interesting account of the sufferings of the Protestants in several parts of France. The discourses themselves are an affectionate and zealous address to the inhabitants of this happy country to improve the advantages they possess, and increase their Christian virtues, sympathising with those to whom these advantages have been denied.

MISCELLANIES.

23. Johnson's dictionary. 8vo. 10s Knapton.
24. The young lady. No 1, 2, 3. By Euphrosine. 2d each. Gardner.
25. My compliments, &c. to the king and royal family on his majesty's birth-day. 1s.
26. The first of all books for children. Collyer.
27. The British housewife, No I. To be continued weekly. 3d Crowder.
28. Travels thro' Germany, Bohemia, Hungary, Switzerland, Italy, Lorrain, No 1. 6d Linde.
29. Strictures on some passages of Dr Sharp's cherubim. To which is added a short answer to certain reviewers, 6d Withers.
30. The humble petition of the free-thinkers to the L—d C—r setting forth their right of patronage in a book, called the d—ne 1—n of M—s demonstrated, &c. 6d Corbet.
31. A preparatory to the general masquerade. 6d Baldwin.
32. Delights of flower painting. 1s. Voisin.
33. A British herbal. By John Hill, No I. 6d.
34. A. Cornelius Celsus of Medicine. Translated from the Latin, with notes. By J. Grieve, M.D. 6s Wilson.



34. Observations on the antient and present state of the islands of *Scilly*, and their importance to *Britain*, with charts and drawings of what is most remarkable. By *Wm Borlace*, A.M. F.R.S. 6s *Dodfley*.

35. An introduction to the game of draughts B. *Wm Payne*. 3s 6d *Payne*.

36. The suffering case of *John Littel*. is *Webb*

37. The 4th vol. of *Crevier's Roman history*.

38. Dr *Whyte's* physiological essays. *Dodfley*.

39. Reflections physical and moral upon the various phenomena, which have happened from the earthquake at *Lima* to the present time. is — This author, for the causes of earthquakes, has recourse to the philosophy of *Moses*, and rejects the hypotheses that have been form'd by *Descartes*, *Newton*, and every other investigator of nature. *Moses*, he says, must not be considered merely as a lawgiver, but as a philosopher, being commissioned to write his history not only to rectify the corrupted opinions of mankind in religion, but in philosophy, and the only reason why his writings have not been thus understood is an almost universal ignorance of the language in which he wrote. From the study of *Hebrew*, this writer says he has received a satisfaction which he sought in vain from the writings of those called philosophers; and his opinion of the causes of earthquakes is this: Earthquakes take their rise from *Tebom*, the great deep, an immense concavity within a spherical crust, or shell of stone, covered in some places with water, and in others with strata of various kinds of earth; that the shell is the seat of these commotions, which issue through certain apertures called *Fountains*, which fountains are fissures made in all directions by the *Ruab* or spirit, that he might by impelling the waters through these fountains into *Tebom*, cause the dry land to appear; that the chief agents in producing these commotions are the air, or æther, and light, including fire, under the immediate direction of the *Ruab*, so as best to answer the purposes of God as the moral governor of the world; that these commotions, therefore, are in the strictest sense of the word *Judgments*, and may be foretold not by signs in the heavens, but signs of the times; that these signs are infidelity and corruption of manners, which, he says, are the characteristic of these times in *Gr. Britain*, and leaves the inference to his readers.

40. A discourse upon the 10th and 21st verses of the 3d chapter of *Genesis*. 8d.

— This is an attempt to ridicule the doctrine of original sin, and several other principles of the Christian religion as contained in the 39 articles of the church of *England*, as well as the doctrines of auricular confession, purgatory, and transubstantiation, which are peculiar to the church of *Rome*.

41. Remarks on the *French* memorials, concerning the limits of *Acadia*, with two maps. 2s 6d *Jefferys*.

— Several memorials of the *French* and *English* commissaries, concerning the limits of *Acadia*, with vouchers and authorities from treaties and historians, are published in two volumes in quarto. This piece consists chiefly of ex-

tracts from these volumes, with some notes, tending to shew that the *French* commissaries have quoted the authors from whom they have selected their vouchers unfairly, by taking only those parts which seem to support their claim, and rejecting others which much more strongly support ours.

The chief point in dispute seems to be the limits of antient *Acadia*, because by the treaty of *Utrecht* the *French* king cedes to *Gr. Britain* all *Acadia* according to its antient limits. These antient limits, according to the *French*, extend only from *Cape St Mary*, or *Cape Fourchu*, to *Cape Canseau*; and according to the *English* include all the country to the south of the river *St Lawrence*, and east of *Penobskot* to *Kennebeck* river on the borders of *New England*. The pamphlet is very inartificially put together, so that the whole is extremely perplexed and obscure, but the maps are excellent in their kind; one of them exhibits the limits according to the *French* account, and the other according to ours. The limits of all the settlements by grants and treaties are marked by single, double, and dotted lines, by rows of asterisks, or by horizontal, oblique, or perpendicular shadowing, so that they may be easily compared, and the difference readily comprehended.

42. A fair representation of his majesty's right to *Acadia*, translated from the memorials of the *English* commissaries, with an answer to the objections contained in the *French* memorial, and in a *French* treatise, entitled a summary discussion of the antient limits of *Acadia*. *Owen*.

— This is a very clear and judicious state of the dispute, and those who are induced to purchase it by its title will not be disappointed.

43. The occasional patriot, or an enquiry into the present connections of *Great Britain* with the continent. is *Payne*.

— This is little more than a dissertation on the following article in the act of settlement:

‘ That this nation be not obliged to engage  
‘ in any war for the defence of any dominions  
‘ or territories which do not belong to the  
‘ crown of *England*, without the consent of  
‘ parliament.’

The author argues that from this article it clearly appears, that the legislature at that time was of opinion, that a conjuncture might happen when the parliament might think it proper and necessary to engage in a war for the defence of dominions and territories not belonging to the crown of *England*; and he has taken some pains to shew that the present conjuncture is such a one, and that the granting foreign subsidies is a good measure. The arguments used by this occasional patriot, and many that he has not used on the same side of the question, may be seen in all their force in p. 533. vol. xxv.

44. Medical and chirurgical observations upon antimony by ——— *Huxham*, M.D. is *Hinton*.

— These observations were printed in the 48th volume of the *Philosophical Transactions*, and an account of them may be seen in our epitome of that work, Vol. xxv. p. 490.

The



45. The humble petition of *Peter Parisot* of *Lorraine* to the *English* nation, concerning the establishment of a new manufacture, after the manner of the *Chaillot* and *Gobelins* tapestry, in *French* and *English*. 1s. *Baldwin*

46. An appeal to the commons and citizens of *London*, by *Charles Lucas*, the last free citizen of *Dublin*. 1s. *Griffiths*.

—Of *Mr Charles Lucas*, and his extraordinary transactions in *Dublin*, some account will be found in vol. xx. p. 53-4. When he fled to *England*, he collected the addresses to the free citizens of *Dublin*, which he had first published there, and for which he had been voted an enemy to his country, into one volume, and having written a preface to them, and a dedication to the aldermen and common council of *London*, he delivered the whole to the lord mayor, requesting that he would present it to the corporation of the city in a general assembly or common council. The very title of this book was sufficient to justify the magistrate for not presenting it by a public act to a public body; it was 'A demonstration of the grievances suffered by *Great Britain* and *Ireland* under oppressive and tyrannical governors, oppressive and lawless magistrates, dependant and iniquitous judges, and spurious and corrupt parliaments, republished as a CAUTIONARY INFORMATION TO THE CITY OF LONDON.

It appears, however, that the author considered the subject of his request as a matter of right, and he has taken great liberties with those who did not think fit to comply with it; however, finding all his applications ineffectual, he has now appealed to the commons and citizens of *London* in print, from this behaviour of their magistrates, in withholding from them a book which he would have presented to them by their hands. This pamphlet contains the appeal, the preface, and dedication, and the whole is a kind of political rhapsody, written with great zeal and great bitterness, full of private resentment, and personal invective.

#### POETRY and ENTERTAINMENT.

47. Ode on the present times. 6d *Doddsley*.

48. A poem on the earthquake at *Lisbon*. 6d *Doddsley*.

49. An occasional ode. 6d *Comyns*.

50. The vocal companion. 1s 6d *Crowder*.

51. Covent Garden; a satire. 1s *Legg*.

52. Percy-Lodge; a poem. By *Moses Brown*. *W. Owen*.

53. The adventures of *Jack Smart*. 2s 6d *Crowder*.

54. Britons strike home; a poem. 6d *Legg*.

55. The winter's tale, a play, alter'd from *Shakespeare*, by *C. Marsh*. 1s *Marsh*.

56. The spouter, or the triple revenge; a comic farce in two acts. 1s *Reeve*.

57. A collection of pretty poems for children. 6d *Newbery*.

58. The Robin Hood society; a satire. No. I. 4d *Reeve*.

59. A collection of twelve *English* songs. *Walfb*.

60. The apprentice; a farce of two acts. By *Mr Murphy*. 1s *Vaillaint*.

—The characters of this piece are *Wingate*, a

passionate old man, inordinately fond of money and arithmetic, interested for his son by mere instinct, which his avarice is perpetually labouring to suppress; *Dick*, his son, bound apprentice to an apothecary, but ambitious to become an actor, a great reader of plays, and president of a club where each member repeats some scraps of a dramatic performance, which is called *spouting*; *Gargle*, the apothecary, a cool, formal, deliberate *argueser*, in the dialect of his profession, a contrast to *Wingate*; *Charlotte*, daughter to *Gargle*, of much the same turn with *Dick*; *Simon*, an under servant to *Gargle*, a disciple of *Dick*, who has taught him to *spout* some low comic parts, particularly that of *Scrub*; a *Scotsman*, an *Irishman*, and other members of the *spouting* club; *Catchpole*, a bailiff; watchmen, &c.

The incidents are these: *Dick* having joined a company of strollers, went with them to *Bristol*, and was there imprisoned by the magistrates as a vagabond. A quaker, who had dealings with his father, procures his liberty, and sends him back to *London* by the waggon: He is schooled by his father, and received by *Gargle*, who having caught his daughter reading a play in bed, took away all her books, and confined her to her room. At night *Dick* executes a scheme of setting the girl at liberty, and running away with her. *Gargle* is alarmed by the watch, who finding his doors open supposes he has been robbed. He misses his daughter, and goes to complain to *Wingate* that his son *Dick* has carried her off. During this interview a letter is brought from *Dick*, by which it appears that he is arrested for debt, and at a spunging house with the girl; there he is visited by *Wingate* and *Gargle*, and upon his promise to apply to business, and renounce the stage, the two old folks consent to his marriage with *Charlotte*, and promise to leave them all their substance.

The comedy of this little piece arises wholly from the manners, which in most of the characters is quite new. *Dick* converses almost wholly by quoting scraps of plays, so that not only *Wingate*, but *Gargle* supposes him to be mad: When he releases and carries off *Charlotte*, the event is managed by both partly as a scene in *Romeo* and *Juliet*, and partly as the escape of *Jacinta* and the escalade of *Ranger* in the *Suspicious Husband*. *Simon* is perpetually acting *Scrub*; and the spouters, one of whom is a *Scotsman*, and another an *Irishman*, enact speeches in *Macbeth* and *Othello*, with great humour.

If this attempt to reclaim ignorant and idle young people from aiming at an employment, for which, perhaps, they are more unfit than any other, and by which they must probably become useless and dissolute, it will be one of the most useful as well as entertaining pieces of its kind.

61. The spouter, or the double revenge; a comic farce. 1s *Crowder*.

#### POLITICKS.

62. An earnest address to the parliament on the present posture of affairs. 1s *Whiston*.

63. The sequel of advice to posterity concerning a point of the last importance. 6d







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For FEBRUARY 1756.

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\* \* Our next Magazine will consist of eight pages more than usual, to make room for the many valuable pieces which we have been obliged to postpone for want of room; and all our future numbers will contain the same quantity, except when a map or copper-plate is necessary to illustrate some subject of importance.





T H E

# Gentleman's Magazine ;

For FEBRUARY 1756.

*M. Rouille's remarkable Memorial, and Mr Fox's Answer, inserted in our last, (See p. 38.) being particularly interesting at this critical juncture, the following further Remarks of the British ministry on that Memorial, seem to demand the Attention of the Public:*



Hough it had been resolved in council, that the requisition made by the *French* court, and the terms in which it was expressed, were such

as did not permit the king to answer it any otherwise than by Mr Fox's letter ; it has however been thought necessary to expose to the several courts of *Europe* the falsehood of the imputations and facts therein contained. For this end the ministry have caused Remarks to be made on the principal articles of its contents.

*The first REMARK, (which turns on the preamble of the requisition as far as the period beginning with The assurances of the king of Great Britain, &c. is as follows :*

Whatever may have been, or are now the sentiments of the most Christian king, with regard to the differences concerning *America*, it is unlucky, that the conduct of the court of *Ver-sailles* towards *Great Britain*, corresponds so ill to the disposition which Mr Rouille's memorial ascribes to his most Christian Majesty, and to the professions of good faith and unreserved confidence, with which, it was pretended, the negotiation was, on their part, carried on ; if it be from the course of this negotiation that the " authentic proofs are to be drawn, " by which the most Christian king is " able to demonstrate to the whole " world, that it is not owing to him, " that the differences in question have " not been amicably accommodated,"

it may not be improper briefly to touch upon some parts thereof. Every fact will bear witness to his *Britannic Majesty's* moderation.

In the month of *January* 1755, the *French* ambassador returned to *London*, and made great protestations of his court's sincere desire finally and speedily to adjust all disputes between the two crowns concerning *America* : And notwithstanding the extraordinary preparations which were at that time making in the ports of *France*, her ambassador proposed, ' That before the ' ground and circumstances of the ' quarrel should be enquired into, positive orders should be immediately ' sent to our respective governors, forbidding them to undertake any new ' enterprise, or proceed to any act of ' hostility ; and enjoining them, on the ' contrary, to put things, without delay, with regard to the lands on the ' *Ohio*, on the same footing that they ' were, or ought to have been, before ' the late war ; and that the respective ' claims should be amicably referred to ' the commissioners at *Paris*, that the ' two courts might terminate the difference by a speedy accommodation.'

The *British* court immediately declared its readiness to consent to the proposed cessation of hostilities, and that all the points in dispute might be discussed and terminated by the ministers of the two crowns ; but on this condition, That all the possessions in *America* should previously be put on the foot of the treaty of *Utrecht*, confirmed by that of *Aix la Chapelle*. Wherefore the king proposed, ' That the possession of the ' lands on the *Ohio* should be restored ' to the footing it was on at the conclusion of the treaty of *Utrecht*, and ' agreeable to the stipulations of the ' said treaty, which was renewed by ' that of *Aix la Chapelle* ; and, moreover, that the other possessions in ' *North America* should be restored to ' the same condition in which they ' actually



‘ actually were at the signing of the said treaty of *Utrecht*, and agreeable to the ‘ cessions and stipulations therein expressed: and then the method of informing the respective governors, and for- ‘ bidding them to undertake any new ‘ enterprize or act of hostility; might be ‘ treated of; and the claims of both ‘ parties reserved to be speedily and finally adjusted in an amicable manner ‘ between the 2 courts.’ That is to say, that *France* should repair the injury done by open force before the parties should enter into treaty about the claim of right, after which the possessions of both parties might be settled on the foot of a definitive agreement.

To this the *French* ambassador deliver’d a kind of reply, which at bottom was only a repetition of his first proposal: but to soften the thing, he produced at the same time full powers from his court to treat, conceived in very specious and polite terms. The effects, however, were as little correspondent thereto as before; and *France* soon after deliver’d a draught of a preliminary convention, which was nothing but the first proposal enlarged; this, added to what was doing in the ports of *France*, was too plain to deceive any: *England*, therefore, would by no means agree to a convention that would have left to the *French* the fruit of their violences and usurpations, which were precisely the grievance she complained of; and after the expiration of which she would have been just where she was when it was signed. A draught of a counter convention was afterwards deliver’d to the ambassador, containing an offer of the most moderate terms, being confined to those points only which were his majesty’s indispensable right, and essential to the security of his colonies.— To this *France* did not deign to make any answer; and her ambassador was authorised only to hear what was said to him about it, but to make no proposals. In fine, after a long series of evasions, in which the cessation of hostilities was continually recurred to, the ambassador instead of receiving instructions to enter into a negotiation upon the counter convention above-mentioned, was order’d to demand, as a previous condition, that *England*, should desist from three points which made a principal part of the subject in dispute, viz.

I. The south coast of the river *St. Lawrence* and the lakes that discharge themselves into that river.

II. The twenty leagues of country demanded along the bay of *Fundi*; And

III. The lands between the *Ohio* and *Oubecho*.

The discussions, with which this extraordinary claim was followed, and during which *France* shuffled at every turn, concluded with the ambassador’s presenting a memorial, in which the affair of the islands, as well as that of *America*, was treated of. This was answer’d by a very ample piece, wherein the ambassador’s memorial was refuted article by article, and the terms of the counter convention fully justify’d. And by the Ambassador’s sudden departure this piece hath remain’d without an answer.

The second remark, which begins where the first left off, and includes the two next paragraphs as far as *The attack and capture in July last*, &c. goes on thus:

The assurances given to *France* of his *Britannic* majesty’s pacific disposition, were as honest and sincere as they were formal and precise; but he must have condemned himself, had he carried them so far as to endanger the possessions of his crown, and the safety of his people.

It is to no purpose that *France* gives the epithet of *hostile* to the orders given to general *Braddock* and admiral *Boscawen*: She would be glad to draw a veil over the hostilities committed by her in *America*, from the peace of *Aix la Chapelle* to the date of these orders. Almost from the very instant of signing that treaty, and even at the opening of the commission, which in consequence of it was established at *Paris* for the affairs of *America*, *France* distrusted beforehand her right, and, setting up for the judge as well as the party in her own cause, caused the province of *Nova Scotia* to be invaded, and after a series of open hostilities against the inhabitants the king’s subjects, erected three forts in the heart of the province; and, if she had not been prevented, was going to destroy the new settlement at *Hallifax*. The like hostilities were committed, at the same time, against his majesty’s lands and subjects on the *Ohio* and the *Indian* lakes; where *France*, without any shadow of right, forbid the *English* to trade, seized them by force, and sent them prisoners to *France*, invaded the territories of *Virginia*, attacked a fort which covered its frontier, and, to secure their usurpations, erected with an armed force a chain of forts on the lands they had invaded.

If his majesty could have thought that the governors of *Canada* acted by the orders of their court, he would have



have been entitled to repel these hostilities with that vigour which the case required. He contented himself with complaining to the court of *France*; but with so little effect, that the *French* ministry, not satisfied with not vouchsafing to make any answer, gave on this occasion a very singular instance of their honesty; for, in spite of these complaints made by the late earl of *Albemarle* (in consequence of an order from his master) particularly by an express memorial delivered in *May* 1752, *France* had afterwards the modesty to alledge that *England* had never complained of these proceedings, and consequently had nothing to find fault with. At last, the king's patience being worn out by the continuance of these violences, he found himself obliged to provide for the security and defence of his subjects. But notwithstanding the just reasons he had for coming to extremities, he added to his many years forbearance a signal proof of his moderation in the smallness of the succours he sent to *America*, which consisted only of two battalions of 500 men each, escorted by two frigates: And in the orders given to the commanding officer, which were to dislodge the invaders of the king's territories, there is nothing in these facts irreconcilable with the assurances given of his majesty's disposition to peace. It is the invasion made by *France*, and the violences that attended it, which are *hostile*; and it can never be unlawful to repel an aggressor.

The third remark answers the three next periods of the memorial, beginning with *The attack and capture in July last, &c.*

To make out the pretended insult offered to his most christian majesty's flag, *France* is obliged to invert the order of things. She affects to take the consequence and effect for the cause; and alleges as the principal affair, what was only accessory, and proceeded from it; taking occasion from the small succours general *Braddock* carried to *America*, to make the sending those succours the rise of the troubles in that part of the world, *France* equips a fleet of a very alarming force, and the king in consequence thereof is obliged to make proportionable armaments. *France* sends that fleet to *America*, after putting on board it three times the number of troops general *Braddock* carried thither, in order to support the acts of violence already committed, and to add new ones.

Now the same law, the same princi-

ple of self-defence, which authorises the resisting of an invader, equally authorises the preventing of the party attacked from being overpowered by so formidable a reinforcement. It was therefore very natural to expect that the king would provide for the protection of his subjects, by hindering the landing of so powerful an armament in *America*, and endeavour to preserve his *American* settlements from total ruin. Add to this, that it is difficult to comprehend why an *English* fort, and *English* provinces in *America*, should be attacked by an invading power, and not a ship of war on the banks of *Newfoundland* by an officer authorised by a prince who defends himself and protects his subjects.

The same motive of self defence hath forced the king to seize the *French* ships and sailors, in order to deprive the court of *France* of the means of making a descent, with which their ministers in all the courts of *Europe* have menaced *England*. A menace which is the most significative to *England*, as it hath been accompanied or preceded by the precipitate recal of the ministers of *France* at *London* and *Hanover*; by the march and cantonment of large bodies of troops on the coasts of *Flanders* and the channel; and the publicly-avowed re-establishment of the port of *Dunkirk*. For the rest, it is hard to imagine why the *French* should conceive that the king ought to disavow the conduct of his officers, who acted by his orders; or why they should wonder at his majesty's demanding the necessary supplies from his subjects, to enable him to frustrate the ambitious and unjustifiable views of *France*.

How can that court pretend to be surprized at the acts of violence it complains of, after the court of *Great Britain* had, during the whole course of the negotiation, constantly rejected the proposals made by *France* for a suspension of arms, unless it were preceded by a restitution of the possessions taken by open force from *England*? A condition to which the court of *Versailles* would never agree. This was informing that court very plainly what method the king purposed to take in order to obtain his just right.

The fourth Remark respects the remaining part of the memorial, beginning with these words, *But seeing that the king of England, instead of punishing the robberies, &c.* to the end.

For these just and valid reasons the king rejected the peremptory demand contained



contained in the memorial signed by *M. de Rouille*. To avoid taking notice of the terms made use of in it, which shew common decency, his majesty caused a short and negative answer to be made to it, in the form of a letter written by Mr *Fox*, his secretary of state; and he is the more determined not to admit what *France* demands as a preliminary condition prior to any negotiation, as it appears from this very memorial, that after granting it he would be as far as ever from obtaining an equitable and solid accommodation with respect to the injuries he has suffered for several years. And it does not appear how his majesty's resolution to defend his *American* dominions, and hinder *France* from insulting his kingdoms, can be construed in *France* to be a denial of justice, and a formed design in the king to disturb the peace of *Europe*.

LIFE of GEORGE VILLIERS, the first D. of Buckingham, continued from p. 6.

THE prince and the marquis were neither moved by his reasons, nor his distress. The prince only put him in mind of the promise he had made the day before, which was so sacred that he hoped he would not violate it; for, if he should, it would make him never more think of marriage. The duke, who best knew how to take advantage of his weakness, treated him more rudely. He told him that no body could believe any thing he said when he so soon retracted a promise he had so solemnly made, that he plainly discern'd this breach of his word to be the effect of another, that he had communicated the business which he had engaged to conceal, to some rascal, who had suggested the paltry reasons he had urged against the expedition, that he doubted not but he should hereafter know who had been his counsellor, and the prince would never forget his disappointment, or forgive him who had been the cause of it.

The King was now piqued, as *Buckingham* had intended, and shook off his grief to vindicate his honour. He protested with great passion and many oaths, that he had communicated the affair to no person living; and being at once urged by the Prince with the most importunate yet humble entreaty, and stung by the Duke's upbraidings and reproaches, he again suffer'd the debate on the journey to be renew'd, and at length consented that they should depart within

2 days, and they immediately withdrew to get all things ready, the Prince under pretence of hunting at *Theobalds*, and the Duke of taking physic at *Chelsea*.

When this important point was gained they told his Majesty that they had determined to take with them only two persons, which, if he approved, should be Sir *Francis Cottington* and *Endymion Porter*. The proposal of these gentlemen was very pleasing to the king, for Sir *Francis* had been long his Majesty's agent in *Spain* and was now secretary to the Prince, and Mr *Porter* having been bred in *Madrid* and attended many years on the Marquis, was now of the Prince's bedchamber. The Prince and the Marquis had proposed that these persons, tho' they might be trusted safely, yet should not know what was intended till they were ready to embark; but the king said it would be best to trust them with the secret immediately, because having been accusom'd to travel, and well acquainted with the country to which they were going, many things might occur to them as necessary to the journey, which neither the Prince nor the Marquis would ever think of; he therefore sent immediately for Sir *Francis Cottington* who was then in waiting; on which the Duke whisper'd the Prince that *Cottington* would be against the journey, and the Prince reply'd that he durst not.

The king, who with all his affectation of wisdom had many puerilities, used to call the prince *Baby Charles*, and the marquis of *Buckingham*, *Stenny*. When *Cottington* came in, he told him he had always approved himself an honest man, and therefore he was now about to trust him with an affair of the highest importance, which he was not to disclose upon his life: Here, said he, is *Baby Charles* and *Stenny*, who have a great mind to go post to *Spain* to fetch home the infants; they will have but two more in their company, and have chosen you for one. *Cottington*, who had been alarmed by the manner of his being introduced, and by the king's adjuration to secrecy, was so struck by the sudden proposal of a measure so wide of all his guesses, and so pregnant with fatal consequences, that he fell into an universal tremor, and was unable to speak. The king, who had fixed his eye upon him, perceived his confusion, and after waiting some time for his answer, asked him abruptly what he thought of the journey? *Cottington* replied with great disorder, that he could not think well of it: that in his

for



opinion it would render all that had been done towards the match ineffectual, because it was reasonable to believe that when the king of *Spain* had the prince in his power he would make new overtures, many of which would undoubtedly concern religion, and the exercise of it in *England*. The king, who foresaw whatever else *Cottingham* could say, cried out, I told you this before, and immediately threw himself in an agony on his bed, and fell into the most piteous lamentations, exclaiming that he was undone, and that he should lose *Baby Charles*.

The prince and marquis shewed in their countenances much less pity for the king than anger against *Cottingham*, whom the marquis reproached in the bitterest terms. He told him he knew his pride well enough, and had foreseen, that because he was not first advised with about the journey he would oppose it. 'But, said he, your advice was now asked only concerning the best way of performing it, of which it is supposed you are a competent judge, having yourself performed it so often; but you have presumed to give your advice upon the journey as a matter of state against your master, without being called to it, which you shall repent as long as you live.' These reproaches threw the king into another agony, who foresaw what a faithful servant would suffer for his integrity, and he cried out with much vehemence to the marquis, nay, by g-d *Stenny* you are much to blame, he answered directly to the question that I asked him, and he answered me honestly and wisely. However, after some time these passions on all sides subsided, the king yielded, the journey was agreed upon, and proper directions given to *Cottingham* to make the best preparation for it he could. But the king now plainly perceived that the whole was contrived by *Buckingham*; for which he never heartily forgave him, notwithstanding the honours that he afterwards conferred upon him.

*Cottingham* and *Porter* went immediately to *Dover* to provide a vessel, and the prince and the marquis on the 17th of *February* 1623 retired privately from court, as had been agreed, to an house which the marquis had then lately purchased at *Newhall* in *Essex*: Here they disguised themselves with false beards, and having agreed to pass for brothers, they took the names of *Thomas* and *John Smith*, and on the next morning, *Feb. 18*, they set out on hired horses

from *Newhall* for *Dover*, attended only by *Sir Richard Greham*, who was master of the horse to the marquis, a person in whom he reposed great confidence. When they came to that part of the coast of *Essex* which is opposite to *Gravesend*, they crossed the river, but they had entered so precipitately and improvidently on their journey, that when they came to pay the ferryman they had neither of them any piece of money of less value than two and twenty shillings, an accident which, however trivial in appearance, had like to have produced very disagreeable consequences, for the ferryman not being able to change the broad piece, they gave it him all with so little regret and so much haste, that he suspected they were persons of quality in disguise, who were leaving the kingdom to fight a duel, and therefore ran immediately and acquainted the magistrates of the town with what had happened. The magistrates concluding that persons who could thus throw away their money, rather than stay till it could be changed, must have some unlawful reason for their haste, dispatched messengers after them on post horses with all possible expedition, with positive orders to stop them wherever they should be overtaken. The prince and his companions, as they had considerably the start of their pursuers, passed through *Rocheſter* before they came up; but as soon as they had gained the brow of the hill beyond that city, they discovered at some distance the *French* ambassador with the king's coach and a numerous retinue; this accident threw them into great perplexity, and as the only expedient to prosecute their journey and avoid discovery, they quitted the high road, and proceeded the best they could sometimes through bye ways and sometimes over hedges and ditches. By this expedient they avoided an inconvenience to which they did not know they were exposed, the being seized on the road by the officers who had been dispatched after them from *Gravesend*, and who missing them in the way, rode on and got before them to *Canterbury*.

They soon learned that no such persons as they pursued had entered the city; but the adventurers were delayed so long by the badness of the way they had taken, that the magistrates of the city had been engaged to assist in apprehending them before they arrived, and they were seized by the mayor in person as they were taking fresh horses.

*To be continued.*]



Mr URBAN,

THE account printed in your Magazine of an earthquake at *Black Hamilton* in *Yorkshire*, there said to be taken from a news-paper, and in your last account of books said to be first published in a pamphlet, supposed to be written by *John Wesley*, the methodist teacher, so much raised my wonder and curiosity, that I caused an enquiry to be made into the fact, at no small trouble and expence, and found the whole to be a falsehood, without the least degree of truth for its foundation. Those who have deliberately invented and propagated this lie are most certainly of their father the devil, who was a liar from the beginning. I am extremely unwilling to believe, that it was thus invented and propagated by any person who pretends to a sacred character, as such person could have no view but to increase his influence over ignorant and credulous minds. It is however, at all events, a duty incumbent upon you to set those right whom you have ignorantly, and therefore inno-

cently, deceived. The publication of this letter therefore can need no apology, and it is to be hoped, that if the invention of this story, or the pamphlet that contains it, has either ignorantly or maliciously been imputed to a wrong person, the party injured, as the injury is indeed great, will by your means justify himself to the public.

Yours, &amp;c. F. D.

*A remarkable Advertisement from the Gloucester Journal.*

THIS is to give notice to all lovers of cruelty, and promoters of misery, That at the *George-Inn*, on *Wednesday* in the *Whitsun-week*, will be provided for their diversion that savage sport of cock-fighting, which cannot but give delight to every breast thoroughly divested of humanity: And for the musick, oaths and curses will not fail to resound round the pit; so that this pastime must be greatly approved of by such as have no reverence for the deity, nor benevolence to his creatures.

*Meteorological Journal of the Weather, in Ludgate-street, by Ja. Ayfcough.*

| Days. | Barometer | Th. L. | Th. H. | Wind | WEATHER.                  |
|-------|-----------|--------|--------|------|---------------------------|
| 30    | 30.63     | 41     | 44     | N E  | Fair all day              |
| 31    | 30.45     | 38     | 41     | N W  | Ditto                     |
| F.    |           |        |        |      |                           |
| 1     | 30.39     | 40     | 43     | N W  | Fair M. rain N. fair A.   |
| 2     | 30.37     | 42     | 43     | N E  | Morn. fm. rain, fair A.   |
| 3     | 30.19     | 37     | 40     | S E  | Fair all day              |
| 4     | 30.4      | 41     | 45     | S E  | M. fair, clo. & rain A.   |
| 5     | 30.32     | 44     | 47     | S W  | Fair all day              |
| 6     | 30.40     | 46     | 47     | S W  | Ditto                     |
| 7     | 30.25     | 45     | 45     | S W  | Ditto                     |
| 8     | 30.8      | 43     | 49     | S W  | Ditto                     |
| 9     | 29.70     | 43     | 49     | S    | M. fair, wind & rain A.   |
| 10    | 29.88     | 43     | 46     | N W  | M. small rain, fair A.    |
| 11    | 30.23     | 39     | 45     | S W  | Fair all day              |
| 12    | 29.94     | 40     | 5      | S W  | M. clo. small rain Aft.   |
| 13    | 30.60     | 44     | 46     | N W  | M. wind & clo. fair A.    |
| 14    | 30.35     | 4      | 49     | S W  | M. fair, clo. & fm. r. A. |
| 15    | 29.97     | 43     | 49     | S W  | M. fair, wind & rain A.   |
| 16    | 29.90     | 43     | 46     | S W  | Fair all day              |
| 17    | 29.72     | 40     | 45     | S W  | Morn. fair. rain Aft.     |
| 18    | 29.2      | 34     | 38     | N E  | Rain and snow all day.    |
| 19    | 30.26     | 32     | 37     | S W  | M. hard frost, fair day.  |
| 20    | 30.48     | 34     | 42     | S W  | M. frost, clo. N. fair A. |
| 21    | 30.57     | 2      | 46     | S W  | Morn. clo. after. fair    |
| 22    | 30.46     | 4      | 46     | S W  | Fair all day              |
| 23    | 30.29     | 41     | 46     | N E  | Ditto                     |

*Meteorological Journal of the Weather in Cumberland near Carlisle.*

| Days. | Barometer | Th. | Wind | WEATHER.                    |
|-------|-----------|-----|------|-----------------------------|
| 25    | 29.60     | 41  | S W  | Morn. rain, fair aftern.    |
| 26    | 29.90     | 36  | S W  | M. fair, rain N. fair Aft.  |
| 27    | 30.10     | 42  | S W  | Fair all day                |
| 28    | 30.15     | 38  | S E  | Ditto                       |
| 29    | 30        | 46  | S    | Ditto                       |
| 30    | 30.10     | 42  | S    | Ditto                       |
| 31    | 29.85     | 43  | S    | Fair day, rainy evening.    |
| F.    |           |     |      |                             |
| 1     | 30        | 39  | S    | Fine all day                |
| 2     | 29.90     | 40  | S    | Fair day, rainy evening     |
| 3     | 29.80     | 33  | S E  | Fair all day                |
| 4     | 29.56     | 33  | S E  | Fair all day, little frost  |
| 5     | 29.50     | 39  | S W  | Fair till 2. rainy aftern.  |
| 6     | 29.60     | 48  | S W  | Wind and rain all day       |
| 7     | 29.70     | 48  | S    | Windy and fair all day      |
| 8     | 29.50     | 40  | S W  | Fair all day                |
| 9     | 28.95     | 43  | S W  | M. windy, fair N. rain aft. |
| 10    | 29.30     | 36  | S W  | Fair all day, gentle frost  |
| 11    | 29.50     | 43  | S W  | Fair all day, stormy night  |
| 12    | 29.10     | 47  | S W  | Wind and rain all day       |
| 13    | 30        | 40  | W    | Windy and fair all day      |
| 14    | 29.60     | 47  | S W  | Wind and rain till evening. |
| 15    | 29        | 41  | S W  | Fair day, rainy evening     |
| 16    | 29.20     | 37  | S W  | Ditto                       |
| 17    | 29.25     | 35  | S W  | M. fair, much snow Aft.     |
| 18    | 29        | 34  | N    | Fair all day, frost         |
| 19    | 29.70     | 31  | S W  | M. frost, Ev. frost and cl. |
| 20    | 29.70     | 45  | S W  | Windy, with some rain       |
| 21    | 29.93     | 45  | S W  | Cloudy all day              |
| 22    | 29.9      | 48  | S    | Fair all day and clo.       |
| 23    | 29.93     | 41  | S    | Fair all day                |



## On the Souls of BRUTES.

*Ignæus est Ollis Vigor et Cælestis origo.*

VIRG.

**W**Hether brutes have souls or not, is a question that has been much agitated in the learned world: The negative has been maintained with so much subtilty and ingenuity, that opinions are yet very fluctuating and divided. As this is a question of great importance, and not a mere idle speculation, and as it seems to be capable of being satisfactorily, if not demonstratively determined, a brief discussion of it may not be improper, especially as I have something new to advance, which may be a step towards terminating all doubt and controversy on this subject, and fixing the opinion of the world concerning it.

The prevalence of the opinion, that brutes are mere machines, is one instance out of many, of the most evident truths having been sacrificed to the foolish admiration of a new and fashionable philosophy, and common sense and reason dazzled and overpowered by sophistical subtilties. *Des Cartes*, fond of geometry, ambitious to account for every thing by matter and mechanism, and perhaps desirous to draw the eyes of the world upon him by bold and singular hypotheses, employed all his skill and subtilty to prove, that brutes are mere machines, and have neither perception, passion, nor knowledge. A position that gives the lie to our senses, and contradicts daily observation and experience, and which, however plausible it may be made to appear for a moment by studied argumentations and specious sophisms, will never be received as an undoubted truth, so long as good sense has any influence upon mankind. For, notwithstanding the imaginary difficulties that have been acutely formed, and the formidable consequences that have been sedulously drawn, from our ascribing souls to brutes, there is hardly any thing more self-evident or less doubtful, than that brutes both *perceive* and *feel*. In short, the contrary opinion deserves to be opposed by contempt rather than argument, and to be laughed at rather than confuted.

Some of the antient philosophers were of opinion, that *Deus est anima brutorum*, that brutes were animated and actuated by the universal mind: an opinion which some moderns do not much disapprove; and to which, perhaps, the ancients were led by contem-

(GENT. MAG. Feb. 1756.)

plating the sagacity of some brutes, and the surprising works and performances of others. But this is to confound the creator with his creatures. Has the deity any occasion for organs of perception? And does not a system of organs of perception imply a finite percipient? In fact, it is not only improbable in itself, that the deity should be the immediate cause of every motion and action of brutes, but also highly derogatory from the majesty of the supreme being.

**B** If therefore brutes be not mere material self-moving machines, nor immediately actuated by the deity, they must have souls, and these souls must be spiritual and immaterial substances; for to talk of material souls, as some have done, is mere nonsense. It is utterly inconceivable, that any organization, subtilization, or modification of matter should render it capable of *perceiving*. It is manifest, there are in nature two substances, one to *perceive*, and the other to be *perceived*; and to say, that, for ought we know, matter may perceive, is just as reasonable, and just as probable, as to say, that, for ought we know, every clod that is turned up in a ploughed field may be a very profound philosopher.

**C** We know, from what we experience in ourselves, that the organs of perception are not themselves percipient; that they are only engines for forming, and channels for conveying sensations, tending all to one point, and that the different species of sensations conveyed by them, are all referred to and perceived by one and the same simple being. We see that brutes have organs of perception, similar to ours; is there not therefore the strongest reason from analogy to conclude, that their organs, like ours, are designed to convey sensations to an immaterial percipient being residing in them.

**D** But though brutes have souls, it is plain, that their powers and faculties are different from and inferior to those of ours. They have perception, passion, knowledge; they have a sort of memory, for when they perceive any object which they perceived before, they can recollect the circumstances and objects with which the first perception was attended, and some of them can reason so far as to draw a conclusion from two or three present perceptions; but they cannot *imagine*, they cannot recollect ideas without the presence of objects, they cannot reflect, and conse-

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quently



quently are utterly incapable of the least chain of reasoning; for to this abstraction and comparison of ideas, reflection and judgment are necessary. Their faculties seem to be unimprovable, ours improveable *ad infinitum*. They have a certain portion of perfect knowledge, suitable to their respective circumstances, dealt out to them at once; we, instead of a stock of knowledge, are furnished with capacities to acquire it; we set out with nothing; but from observation, experience, and the exercise of our reason, are enabled, in the extent and variety of knowledge, greatly to excell them.

That the souls of brutes have all the powers I have ascribed to them I need not adduce many instances, nor labour much to prove. Every man's daily observation must have convinced him, that brutes have perceptions and passions. That they have a perfect and exquisite knowledge of every thing necessary for their preservation and well-being, the works of the feathered race in general, of bees, of wasps, of beavers, and innumerable other animals, demonstrate; and of their reasoning, in some instances, the actions of monkeys, foxes, elephants, &c. are sufficient proof.

But it will be asked, If brutes have souls, and yet reason very rarely and very contractedly, how and in what manner are we to conceive each species of souls to have been endued with the portion of knowledge peculiar to it? I answer, that the knowledge of brutes is all innate or imprinted on their souls by the supreme being. This is pretty manifest from this single consideration, that young animals, immediately after their birth, appear to be possessed of their respective portions of knowledge as fully and completely as their parents. Young bees know immediately how to form their combs and collect honey; young beavers, how to build their houses; and young birds, their nests, without observation, experience, or instruction. Must it not therefore follow, that the images or ideas of combs, nests, &c. of the proper materials for forming them, and the skill to dispose them properly, are implanted originally in the souls of brutes, together with a strong desire and propensity to realize these ideas, and carry them into execution. As it is plain they do not acquire knowledge by application and reflection, it must be intuitive and impressed.

The grand objection to the opinion, that brutes have souls, is the ill consequences supposed to flow from it. It is urged, that if brutes have souls, these souls must be immortal as well as ours, for that all immaterial substances are necessarily immortal, and it is inconceivable, say they, how the souls of brutes can be employed or disposed of in a future state. But is our ignorance of the future to be admitted as an objection to present evidence? Does it follow, that the souls of brutes do not exist, because if they did, we do not know what must become of them hereafter?—Besides, human souls may be immortal, and yet the souls of brutes mortal. I know very well that it is argued, that all immaterial substances are simple and uncompounded beings, and therefore cannot be decomposed and dissolved into parts as material substances may be, and therefore must be immortal. But this argument doth not seem to me to be conclusive; for though they cannot be decomposed, they may be annihilated. The same power that created can undoubtedly destroy. The immortality of a spirit therefore depends on the will of the deity, and not on the nature of its essence.

But I would not have my readers conclude from hence, that I believe the souls of brutes to be mortal: No; I rather incline to believe them immortal. For I believe there are now in the world the very same number of particles of matter as were in it at the creation; and if the supreme being be thus careful to preserve every atom, much more will he preserve every spiritual and immaterial substance, which are so much more excellent and valuable than atoms. The observation is intended only to expose an inconclusive argument, and not to prove the mortality of the souls of brutes. Nor will my readers, I hope, blame me for thus (I think) overthrowing what has been thought a strong argument for the immortality of our souls. Far be it from me to do any thing that has the least tendency to weaken the great truths of religion and morality; and as far be it from me to countenance weak and fallacious arguments. Truth stands in no need of such arguments, they only harden and hinder the conversion of infidels. The immortality of our souls is firmly established upon surer principles. The nature, qualities, and capacities of our souls, the circumstances wherein



wherein we are placed, and the attributes of the deity sufficiently shew, that human souls are designed for immortality, whatever may be the destination of those of brutes.

There are several other questions concerning the souls of brutes, which being more curious than useful, I shall not examine. The positions that I would establish are only these, *That brutes have souls; that what we call instinct, is knowledge derived from impressed ideas; and, that the mortality of the souls of brutes may be admitted, without any danger to the immortality of human souls.* I submit them to the consideration of the philosophical world, that they may be received and confirmed, or solidly confuted and exploded. (Vol. X. p. 109.)

Copy of a LETTER from a Clergyman to a considerable Personage in the Administration; containing Remarks on a SCHEME, made use of by the French, in order to ascertain the Strength and Riches of their Dominions in America.

MY LORD,

I Take the liberty (stranger as I am to every thing but your Lordship's very advantageous character) to lay before you the *French* scheme annexed, calculated for the service of their *American* colonies, in which you will see the methods made use of by that political and aspiring power, to inform themselves of the true state of things in their *American* dominions. Their political arithmetic, your Lordship cannot fail to observe, does not only regard their *people*, in respect of their *numbers*, *sexes* and *ages*, *colours* and *qualities*, but descends even to their *cattle*, their *manufactures*, and the very *produce* and *dimensions* of their *lands*. But, what shall we say, my Lord, to the *military precision* of the scheme in view, since they can tell, it appears, (at least once a year\*) the number of *fusées*, *pistols*,

\* It is supposed, as the year only seems provided for in this instrument, that this survey is only taken annually, probably between the arrival and the departure of the *French American* fleet; as it is presumed, the general recapitulation, respecting every island and each province on the continent, is sent to *Old France*. At best, if it is not, as these schemes are lodged, no question (after being filled up and authenticated) in proper offices, information, in all the particulars to which the instrument descends, may easily be had in order to discover the general state of each island or province, or its particular strength, in case of engaging in any military expedition.

and *swords*, as also the number of *horses*, and even the *pounds* of *powder* and *ball*, in every plantation throughout the several quarters or departments of each island and province on the continent.†

And this, your Lordship will give me leave to observe, is the way to make the most of nature and art, and of human life, as resulting from, and supported by, both. This is the way, my Lord, to cultivate the arts of peace, and to give sinews to war; while the compass, strength, and weight of every plantation, and so of every island, and of each several province on the continent, and, as the grand result of the whole, of all their *American* Dominions, are ascertained to the utmost degrees of precision and exactitude.

Nor is it to any purpose to urge here (as unthinking people, I am sensible, will be apt to alledge) that all this is in the service of tyranny; and in order to bring the subject more effectually under an arbitrary dominion. Since a legal power, it is very evident, may make use of the same intelligence to salutary purposes, which the *French* pervert to purposes the most cruel and malignant. The question therefore, as your Lordship easily sees, is not what uses the *French* may make of this calculation? (which we are by no means concerned to vindicate) but, what uses it is capable of being made of? and whether such an intimate acquaintance with the riches and strength of a prince's dominions is not as necessary, in order to its government and preservation, as is a regular accompt to carry on any branch of traffic, and prevent private bankruptcy?

Your Lordship will give me leave to make way towards a conclusion of this address by observing (which I cannot however do, without the deepest regret) That it is astonishing to me, and looks, methinks, like nothing less than a kind

† The scheme in view seems calculated, it is confessed, more particularly for the *French American* islands; but it may be supposed, either, 1st, That those articles which do not correspond to their colonies on the continent are left blank; or else, 2dly, That the *French* have another scheme for the continent, since the *French* policy is, no doubt, uniform. Nor is it by any means to be supposed, that a nation which keeps such good accounts in one part of their dominions, should be less accurate in others of their territories. I take the liberty therefore, to speak of the scheme annexed as extending to the continent, since if this representation will not hold good of this scheme, it will, no doubt, of some other.







*Craigs Court, Jan. 28, 1756.*

THE noblemen and gentlemen of the society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, have now the satisfaction to find that the premiums by them bestowed are likely to produce great advantages to this nation, by employing many hands, and saving annually large sums of money; the following account of which is given, hoping that all, as it may happen in their way, will lend their assistance to promote the public good.

First, By means of this society, a large mine of cobalt ore (*Vol. xxv. p. 540*) has been discovered at *Pengreep*, near *Truro* in *Cornwall*, on the estate of *Fr. Beauchamp, Esq*; and, no, doubt, other such mines are to be found in this kingdom. From cobalt are produced zaffre and smalt, of which our consumption is very great, and all purchased from foreign parts. We use zaffre in enamelling, and for all the blue colouring on our pottery and china wares. Of that also smalt is made; and smalt (usually called *powder blue*) is employed in every house for the clearing of washed linen; likewise by bleachers, painters, and in other trades. Good smalt has been already made from our cobalt ore, but as cobalt is a mineral we have been little acquainted with, much application and many experiments are necessary towards learning the most effectual and easy method of obtaining from it zaffre and smalt in full perfection. Wherefore the assistance of all persons skilled in the fluxing and management of minerals, or in other chemical operations, or who may know the art of making zaffre and smalt in foreign parts is requested and hoped for, to establish and perfect this manufacture. By so doing they will have the pleasure of serving the public, and may probably enrich themselves.

Secondly, Madder for the use of the dyers, which was formerly cultivated in *England*, but for many years past has been totally neglected here, and purchased abroad, at the expence of 150,000 *l. per Ann.* is now again, by the encouragement of this society, planted by some persons in this kingdom, and by the most skilful judges has been reported to be as good and as well cured as any foreign madder. And as thereby much advantage may accrue both to the public and the planters, if due assistance be given, it is hoped, that all who shall have occasion for madder will prefer that of their own country if

they find it equally good. And by such encouragement great numbers of people will soon be induced to plant enough to supply your home consumption.

Thirdly, Losh, or buff-leather, dressed in oil, fit for the use of the army, and hitherto bought abroad at a great expence, has now, by the encouragement of this society, been made in *England*, by different manufacturers, and in such perfection, that the best judges have deemed it equal to the foreign. It is therefore hoped, that all persons concerned in furnishing the army, or who shall otherwise have occasion for buff-leather, will possess so much public spirit as to prefer what is manufactured in their own native land.

Fourthly, The unwholesomeness of copper or brass vessels for the preparation of food, and the no less unwholesome manner of tinning such vessels, with a mixture of ten ounces of lead to sixteen ounces of tin, induced this society, in regard to the public health, to propose a premium for tinning with pure tin. And as large vessels had not been tinned in this kingdom, by offering a premium for tinning, in the best workmanlike manner, the largest vessel, not less than thirty gallons, with pure common tin, without lead or any other alloy whatsoever, some vessels even of a larger size, have been tinned with the said pure tin. 'Tis therefore presumed, that for the future, none who value the health of their families, will use copper vessels untinned, or permit their pots, saucepans, or other kitchen vessels to be tinned with a mixture of lead, in the former unwholesome manner. For lead is soon dissolved by vinegar, or even a weaker acid, and is known to be a slow poison; whereas pure tin is a harmless metal, not so easily dissolved, will last a great deal longer, and is little more expensive. 'Tis adviseable to tin in the same manner the larger copper vessels used for meats and drinks, as well as the smaller ones.

Fifthly, The money given for the encouragement of boys and girls to apply themselves to drawing has not, 'tis hoped, been misemployed, since drawing is necessary in so many trades, that the general knowledge of it must conduce greatly to the improvement of our manufactures, and give them an elegance of air and figure, which a rival nation (where drawing is much encouraged) has found, to its great advantage, capable of setting off even indifferent



ferent workmanship and mean materials. 'Tis demonstrably true, that drawing enlivens the conception, corrects the judgment, and supplies the fancy with a thousand varieties, which would never otherwise be thought of. The society would not be misunderstood to aim at raising numbers of what are usually called painters; but it is earnestly solicitous to produce among the boys ingenious mechanics, such as carvers, joiners, upholsterers, cabinet-makers, coach-makers and coach painters, sign painters, weavers, curious workers in all sorts of metals, smiths, makers of toys, engravers, sculptors, chasers, calico-printers, &c. Sailors that can take the bearing of coasts or the plans of harbours, and soldiers better qualified for becoming engineers. Nor is it less solicitous to produce amongst the girls ingenious milliners, mantua makers, embroiderers, pattern drawers, fan-painters, and good workwomen in many other sorts of business where fancy and variety are required. In all these trades few are so ignorant as not to know the advantage drawing gives: and therefore 'tis presumed, that masters and mistresses who want apprentices to trades where drawing is necessary, will prefer those boys and girls who have proved their abilities before this society, and can be immediately useful, before others not so qualified, and of such there are this year not less than fifty-one.

The encouragements of this society are not confined to *England*, but extend to all our colonies, and their good effects, 'tis hoped, will shortly appear by a large production of silk in *Georgia* and *Carolina*.

*By order of the President,*

WM SHIPLEY, *Secretary.*

N.B. Any information or advice about these matters, or that may in any manner forward the designs of this society for the public good, will be received thankfully, and duly considered, if communicated by letter, directed to Mr Shipley, in *Craigs Court, Charing-Cross*, or to the proprietors of this *Mag.*

MR URBAN,

THE enquiry in your last Magazine, why there is no mention in the bible of sacrificing fish, having set me on thinking on that subject, I soon discovered several reasons for it, which I flatter myself, will not be wholly unacceptable to Mr Massey; unless therefore you see reason to think other-

wise, I expect, you will find a place for them in your next.

Mr Massey has justly observed, that Cain, as an husbandman, offered the fruits of the ground, and Abel, as a shepherd, the firstlings of his flock. But, supposing a fisherman might as naturally bring the produce of his toil to the altar, as the others did that of their labour and care; yet, as no fisherman is mentioned in the book of *Genesis*, we are not to be surprized if we never find those, whose history it does contain, sacrificing fish. God, immediately after the flood, made a grant to Noah and his posterity in these words; Every moving thing which liveth shall be meat for you, even as the green herb have I given you all things. (*Genesis ix. 3.*) But notwithstanding this, it does not appear, from any chapter of that book, that fish then made a part of their entertainments. So that the patriarchs seem to have contented themselves with their flocks and herds, and the fruits of the earth, without searching for food in an element, of the inhabitants of which, 'tis likely, they had very little knowledge. And indeed it is evident, from their being so frequently obliged to dig wells for their cattle, that many of them were not very conveniently situated for fishing.

However, if fish had been then commonly eaten, yet, as herbs, and flocks, and the fruits of the earth could not be reared without care and industry, and were for that reason the property of particular persons, whose נַחֲלָה, substance or riches they were, and fish, on the contrary, inhabiting a looser element, and requiring no attendance, was therefore no one's property, it is easy to conceive, why sacrifices and oblations should be made of the one, rather than of the other.

But there are other reasons why fish was never used in sacrifice among the Jews. If we examine what were the things appointed to that use by the law of Moses, we shall find them much fewer than we might at first imagine. Of the ten species of clean beasts, mentioned in the fourth and fifth verses of the 14th of *Deuteronomy*, only the ox, the sheep, and the goat; of the feathered race only the turtle-dove and pidgeon; and of things without life, only bread-corn\* and wine. On this view of the matter, God's not appointing fish to be used in

\* I mean as principals, for oil, frankincense, and salt were added to the meat-offering; but then this was only as a kind of sauce.



sacrifice, appears in a quite different light from what it would on the supposition, that he had appointed to that use every other kind of eatables, both in the vegetable and animal kingdoms. It now appears, that the species he has chosen are so few, in comparison with those he has not chosen, that it seems highly probable, he chose them for very sufficient reasons, a discovery of which would satisfy us why he passed by the rest.

He who says, *If I were hungry would I tell thee of it, when the world is mine, and the fullness thereof?* cannot be supposed to have instituted sacrifices with any other view, than that of effecting the greatest good for his people; and therefore he would no doubt make them as little burthensome to them as possible. In order to this, it was necessary, that the matter of them should be such as might be easily procured by all whose duty it was to offer them. Again, one grand design of the whole Mosaic institution was, the making the children of Israel one people, absolutely distinct from all others; and therefore it was a fundamental maxim of it, that the worship of the whole nation should be uniformly the same. For this reason, nothing was fit to be offered by them in sacrifice which was not universally the produce of their country. For to have obliged all the Israelites to offer the peculiar produce of some parts of their country, would have been to enrich the inhabitants of those parts at the expence of the rest. The maintenance of the priests was another great use of the Jewish sacrifices, and for this reason the things offered ought not to be of too perishable a nature; that if at any time they were more than enough for present use, they might be kept without spoiling till they could be eaten.

These qualifications are really found in the things appointed for sacrifice by the law of Moses. They might all be had in great plenty in Judea. They were not peculiar to any part of it; and they were none of them very subject to decay, but might be preserved till they could be conveniently expended.

But fish has none of these properties. The river Jordan and its two lakes (the Dead-sea and the sea of Galilee) are the only places in Judea capable of affording any quantity of fish, and most of that country is at a great distance from either of these. Jerusalem itself, at which the national altar stood, was situated at the head of the little brook

Kidron, above 30 miles from Jordan, and still farther from any sea. Fish is also, as Mr Massey observes, very perishable.

When all these things are considered together with Mr Massey's first observation, namely, that it is not always to be gotten when wanted; I believe it will no longer appear strange, that the Jews received no instructions from God about sacrificing fish; and as to our never reading, that they imitated the neighbouring superstitious nations in this case, the same may be observed, so far as I can remember, of most, if not all, the clean meats.

Feb. 7, 1756.

Yours, &c.

J. TIES.

\* \* \* Another correspondent, who has likewise written upon this subject, adds one reason more, and that is, that the sacrifices were to be brought alive, and their blood to be poured out after the people had laid their hands on them, confessing their sins; and therefore beasts and birds alone could be properly used. Beasts and birds (says he) were thus made types of Christ's suffering for us, whose blood was to be poured forth for the expiation of the sins of all mankind, in the same manner as the blood of these clean beasts was to be poured forth for the sins of a particular person or people.

Extract of a Letter from Dr Schlosser to his Friend in London; dated from Ludgvan near Pensance in Cornwall, Sept. 15, 1755.

DEAR SIR,

LAST Saturday in the afternoon I went in a fishing boat from Pensance to Little Rock in Mount's Bay, called the Geer-rock, half a mile south of Pensance pier, and eight hours in twelve covered with the sea. It being quite low water when I came there, I stepped on the rock, in order to search for corallines, but I was not a little surprised, as I was looking into a little pool of water left in the cavity of the rock, to see scarce any thing else, but cups of various sizes standing upright, like so many little mushrooms. Not knowing at first what to make of them, I examined some of the largest, and observed two, three, or four buds growing out at their centres, but soon afterwards, to my surprise, I found that the whole rock round me was covered with that curious kind of fucus called by Mr Ray in his Synopsis, *Fucus longo angusto crassoque folio*, vulgarly called Sea thongs, every one of them having this circular little cup round about the lower part of its stem, near the root, so that these sea fungusses are no more than the first shooting or younger state of this large fucus.

Fig. 1, 2, 3, in the Plate, shew the different growths of this fucus in its fungus-like state. Fig. 4. the appearance of this fucus in its adult



adult state, full of small tubercles on the upper part of its branches, which contains its seed.

N.B. On receiving this letter, looking into Ray's Synopsis, I found that this fucus, in its fungus-like state, is mentioned as a separate species of fucus from the Sea-thongs before mentioned, that being the 11th fucus in p. 43, Ed. 3. and this the 15th species, p. 43, and called *Fucus fungis affinis*]

To Mr GEORGE FLEMING.

SIR,

THE Series of Dissertations \* having by this time reached your hand, and curiosity and natural inclination dispos'd you no doubt to peruse them; and as I may hope from your tried friendship, with candor, you will be a competent judge of what I am here going to advance in confirmation of the appropriation of Lord Pembroke's coin, and Mr White's *Stica*, to Wigmund archbishop of York.

When I had lost the pleasure of waiting upon you at Wakefield; you shew'd me a very perfect *Stica* found at York, inscrib'd, +VIG-MVND, with a reverse +ÆDERHELM. (See Plate Fig. 5) This piece, believing it might serve me to good purpose, I was impertinent enough afterwards to request of you, and since you were so generous to confer it upon me, gratitude incites me to think you best intitled to the observations I shall here make upon it, and these I must entreat you to accept as a token of regard, and a necessary act of remuneration.

This piece makes the 7th of those I have discovered as belonging to that branch of the prelatical series which respects the archbishops of York, and the 6th of those that appertain to archbp Wigmund. For tho' the stile of the prelate is not expressed on this, as it is on Mr White's *stica*, which in that respect greatly exceeds it, yet it unquestionably belongs to Abp Wigmund, who, since so many masters were employed to work for him, coin'd it seems a great deal, and with variety of dies. But the minter's name on the reverse will open to us a new field: As to the inverted L, thus Γ, which seems to have prevailed much in the more northern parts, some notice was taken of that singularity in the Series of Dissertations, p. 22 †. And whereas Mr Thoresby in Camden, (as likewise in his *Musæum*) gives a *Stica* to Ethelhelm, and Sir Andrew Fountaine, in his tenth table, allots him two, his true name seems rather to have been Ætherhelm, unless we admit of a variety in the orthography of his name, as indeed is not uncommon in these early times.

Sir Andrew, for his part, declines meddling with any explanation of the *sticas*, for, says he, *Numismata omnia in hac tabula ex ære conflata sunt, et spectant ad reges sive satrapas Northumbriæ; et cum singula nomina singulis nummis sint ad verticem apposita, ulteriori explicatione non o-*

*pus esse videtur, &c.* But by the way it is not true, that all the *Sticas* belong to the kings or the earls and thanes, (for this I presume must be the meaning of the word *Satrapas* here) for those two, as has been shewn ‡, which this gentleman assigns to Anlaf, belong to archbp Wigmund; and one of these two coins now in question, will be found, if I mistake not, to belong to him too. But tho' Sir Andrew excuses himself from writing upon the *Sticas*, Mr Thoresby has commented upon them in Camden, and what he has on that of Earl Ethelhelm, runs thus, '17th. Ethelhelm EDILHELM [reverse] Broder. Neither of these persons occur in the most accurate list now remaining of the kings of Northumberland. Ethelhelm, I suppose, was some sub-regulus, or vnder-cynning (as the noblemon is rendered, John iv. 46.) in the confusion which it was reduced to in its declining state.' He has much the same in his *Musæum*, p. 342. You see, Sir, neither Sir Andrew, nor Mr Thoresby, (to whom I may add Mr Thwaites) have any objection to make to the earls or thanes coining money in the Saxon times, and yet perhaps these two *Sticas* are the only instances of it, for which reason I look upon it to be a position that may be justly called in question. The reverses of these *Sticas* are taken for the obverses, and vice versa, both by Sir Andrew and Mr Thwaites, (and Mr Thoresby has run into the same error in regard to that which he published.) The first of them is to be read VIG-MVND. [Reverse] EDERHELM, which is the very reading Mr Thwaites gives us ||; and is so clearly to be seen upon this *Stica* of ours, (and indeed this coin of ours is the very same to a title with that in Sir Andrew) and therefore the piece apparently belongs to Archbp Wigmund, and Ætherhelm, whom the gentlemen make to be a Northumbrian nobleman, or sub-regulus, and imagine him to have had a power of coining money in his own right, is no other nor no better, than the name of the Archbp's mint-master. This, Sir, being a matter of importance, I am desirous of confirming it by a passage in Roger Hovedon, p. 490. He says, Henry, duke of Normandy came into England about the year 1149. *Et non tantum ipse, sed omnes potentes, tam episcopi, quam comites et barones, suam faciebant monetam, sed ex quo dux ille venit, plurimorum monetam cassavit.* It seems that during the civil commotions in King Stephens' reign, the earls and barons coined money, but the duke upon his arrival, put a stop to that practice, as an encroachment no doubt upon the prerogative royal, from whence I conclude, that whatever right to a mint the prelates might have in the more antient times, the earls and thanes had no legal claim to any such. §

† Series of dissertations, p. 39.

|| Notæ in Anglo Saxonum nummos, p. 17. This is a pregnant instance of Mr Thwaites' sagacity.

§ And Mr Thoresby, you observe, imagined Earl Æthelhelm, whose production he took this *stica* to have been, had set up himself in time of confusion.

\* See a short account of this work in our Mag. for 1755, p. 575.

† In some of the copies, for that in this form, read the L in this form.





Fig. 1

Fig. 5

B. Cole sculp.







But what will you say to the other *Stica* in Sir *Andrews*' tenth table? That *Æthelhelm* is there again the name of the mint master. I answer, it certainly is. But who is that *broder*, for Mr *Thoresby* and Mr *Tbwaites* both agree in reading so? I answer, they agree in reading wrong, being led thereunto by certain other coins in the same table†; for the letters in my opinion are, OSBERP, that is OSBERT Lyring, or OSBERE. Now Archbp *Wigmund* died A. D. 854, at which very time *Osbricht* was in possession of the crown of *Northumberland*, which he kept till A. D. 867. See Mr *Drake's Eboracum*, p. 74, and consequently he had time enough to take *Æthelhelm* into his service after the death of his first master the archbishop.

To re-capitulate now in a few words what has been said; 1st, There was no such person as Earl *Æthelhelm*. 2dly, The *Saxon* earls and thanes had no power to coin money, so far as appears to us at present. 3dly, Here is a 7th coin found to belong to Archbp *Wigmund*. And then 4thly, If I am right in reading what I esteem to be the obverse of the 2d coin intituled *Ethelhelm* in Sir *Andrews*' tenth plate, that coin ought to be added to those which he has given to king *Osbricht*.

Whittington, Jan. I am, Sir, Yours, &c.  
31, 1756. SAMUEL PEGGE.

\* Sir A. Fountaine, Tab. x. Eardwlf, No. 5. Ethelbert.

The WORLD, No. 163.

THERE was an ancient sect of philosophers, the disciples of *Pythagoras*, who held, that the souls of men, and all other animals, existed in a state of perpetual transmigration; and that when by death they were dislodged from one corporeal habitation, they were immediately reinstated in another, happier or more miserable, according to their behaviour in the former; so that when any person made his exit from the stage of this world, he was supposed only to retire behind the scenes to be new dressed, and to have had a new part assigned him, more or less agreeable, in proportion to the merit of his performance in the last.

This doctrine of transmigration, I must own, was always a very favourite tenet of mine, and always appeared to me one of the most rational guesses of the human mind into a future state. I shall here therefore endeavour to shew the great probability of its truth from the following considerations. First, from its justice, secondly from its utility, and lastly, from the difficulty we lie under to account for the sufferings of many innocent creatures without it.

(GENT. MAG. Feb. 1756.)

First then, the justice of this system exceeds that of all others, because, by it the great law of retaliation may be more strictly adhered to: for by means of this metamorphosis, men may suffer in one life the very same injuries which they have inflicted in another; and that too in the very same persons, by a change only of situation. Thus, for instance, the cruel tyrant who in one life has sported with the miseries of his slaves, may in the next feel all the miseries of slavery under a master as unmerciful as himself. The relentless and unjust judge may be imprisoned, condemned, and hanged in his turn. Divines may be compelled by fire and faggot to believe the creeds and articles they have composed for the edification of others; and soldiers may be plundered and ravished, in the persons of defenceless peasants, and innocent virgins. The lawyer reviving in the character of a client, may be tormented with delay, expence, uncertainty, and disappointment; and the physician, who in one life has taken exorbitant fees, may be obliged to take physic in another. All those who, under the denomination of sportsmen, have entertained themselves with the miseries and destruction of innocent animals, may be terrified and murdered in the shapes of hares, partridges, and woodcocks; and all those who under the more illustrious title of heroes, have delighted in the devastation of their own species, may be massacred by each other in the forms of game cocks and pertinacious bull-dogs. As for statesmen, ministers, and all great men devoted to great business, they, however guilty, cannot be more properly, nor more severely punished, than by being obliged to reassume their former characters, and to live the very same lives over again.

In the next place, the utility of this system is equal to its justice, and happily coincides with it: for by means of this transmigration, all the necessary inconveniences, and all the burthensome offices of life being imposed on those only, who by their misbehaviour in a former state have deserved them, become at once just punishments to them, and at the same time benefits to society; and so all those, who have injured the public in one life by their vices, are obliged in another to make reparation by their sufferings. Thus the tyrant, who by his power has oppressed his country in the situation of a prince,



Prince, in that of a slave may be compelled to do it some service by his labour. The highwayman, who has stopped and plundered travellers, may expedite and assist them in the shape of a post-horse. The metaphorical buck, who has terrified sober citizens by his exploits, converted into a real one, may make them some compensation by his haunches; and mighty conquerors, who have laid waste the world by their swords, may be obliged, by a small alteration in sex and situation, to contribute to its re-peopling, by the qualms of breeding, and the pains of child-birth.

For my own part, I verily believe this to be the case. I make no doubt, but that *Louis* the 14th is now chained to an oar in the galleys of *France*, and that *Hernando Cortez* is digging gold in the mines of *Peru*, or *Mexico*. That *Turpin*, the highwayman, is several times a day spurred backwards and forwards between *London* and *Epping*; and that *Ld \*\*\** and *Sir Harry \*\*\*\** are now actually roasting for a city feast. I question not but that *Alexander the Great* and *Julius Caesar* have died many times in child-bed, since their appearing in those illustrious and depopulating characters; that *Charles* the twelfth is at this instant a curate's wife in some remote village; with a numerous and increasing family; and that *Kouli Khan* is now whipped from parish to parish, in the person of a big-bellied beggar-woman, with two children in her arms, and three at her back.

Lastly, the probability of this system appears from the difficulty of accounting for the suffering of many innocent creatures without it; for if we look round us, we cannot but observe a great and wretched variety of this kind; numberless animals subjected, by their own natures, to many miseries, and by our cruelties to many more; incapable of crimes, and consequently incapable of deserving them; called into being, as far as we can discover, only to be miserable for the service or diversion of others less meritorious than themselves, without any possibility of preventing, deserving, or receiving any recompence for their unhappy lot, if their whole existence is comprehended in the narrow and wretched circle of their present life. But the theory here inculcated, removes all these difficulties, and reconciles these seemingly unjust dispensations with the strictest justice: it informs us, that these their sufferings may be by no means undeserved,

but the just punishments of their former misbehaviour in a state, where, by means of their very vices, they may have escaped them. It teaches us that the pursued and persecuted fox was once probably some crafty and rapacious minister, who had purchased by his ill-acquired wealth, that safety, which he cannot now procure by his flight: that the bull, baited with all the cruelties that human ingenuity or human malevolence can invent, was once some relentless tyrant, who had inflicted all the tortures which he now endures: that the poor bird, blinded, imprisoned, and at last starved in a cage, may have been some unforgiving creditor; and the widowed turtle, pining away life for the loss of her mate, some fashionable wife, rejoicing at the death of her husband, which her own ill-usage had occasioned.

Never can the delicious repast of roasted lobsters excite my appetite, whilst the ideas of the tortures in which those innocent creatures have expired, present themselves to my imagination. But when I consider, that they must have once probably been *Spaniards* at *Mexico*, or *Dutchmen* at *Amboyna*, I fall to, both with a good stomach and a good conscience, and please myself with the thoughts, that I am thus offering up a sacrifice acceptable to the manes of many millions of massacred *Indians*. Never can I repose myself with satisfaction in a post-chaise, while I look upon the starved, foundered, ulcerated, and excoriated animals, who draw it, as mere horses, condemned to such exquisite and unmerited torments for my convenience; but when I reflect, that they once must undoubtedly have existed in the characters of turnkey of *Newgate*, or fathers of the holy inquisition, I gallop on with as much ease as expedition, and am perfectly satisfied, that in pursuing my journey, I am but the executioner of the strictest justice.

I very well know, that these sentiments will be treated as ludicrous by many of my readers, and looked upon only as the productions of an exuberant imagination; but I know likewise, that this is owing to ill-grounded pride, and false notions of the dignity of the human nature: for they are in themselves just and serious, and carry with them the strongest probability of their truth: so strong is it, that I cannot but hope it will have some good effect on the conduct of those polite people,



people, who are too sagacious, learned, and courageous to be kept in awe by the threats of hell and damnation : and I exhort every fine lady to consider how wretched will be her condition, if after twenty or thirty years spent at cards, in elegant rooms, kept warm by good fires and soft carpets, she should at last be obliged to change places with one of her coach-horses ; and every fine gentleman to reflect how much more wretched would be his, if after wasting his estate, his health, and his life in extravagance, indolence, and luxury, he should again revive in the situation of one of his creditors.

*Further Account of the Effects of the late Earthquake, continued from p. 8.*

*Letter from a Merchant at Lisbon.*

LISBON, one of the richest and best situated cities in the world, contained, with its environs, about 500,000 inhabitants, till the fatal 1st of Nov, when, about ten o'clock, the air remarkably serene, without the least warning except a rumbling noise which immediately preceded it, a dreadful earthquake shook, by short but quick vibrations, the foundations of the superstructure, loosening the stones from their cement, and then with scarce a perceptible pause the motion changed, and every building was tossed like a waggon driven violently over rough stones, which laid in ruins almost every house, church, and public building, with incredible slaughter of people. It continued about six minutes, during which time the grinding of the walls, the fall of churches, the lamentable cries of the inhabitants, join'd to a perfect darkness occasion'd by dust, made one of the dreadfullest scenes of nature ; every one looked upon it as their last moments, and many believed themselves in the bowels of the earth : The river which forms a great bay opposite the town, was equally disturb'd ; its bed in many places was raised to its surface, ships were drove from their anchors and jostled together with great violence ; nor did the masters know if they were afloat, or on ground ; at the same time a large key adjoining to the custom-house, called the *Cays Depreda*, was swallowed up with about 150 people, and is now dead water ; the bar was seen dry from shore to shore, then suddenly the sea like a mountain came rolling in, and about *Belem* the water rose 50 feet in an instant, and had it not been for the great bay to receive and spread the great flux, the low part of the city must have been under water ; as it was, it came up to the houses, and drove the inhabitants to the hills. To finish the calamity, fires succeeded the same hour in many places at once, before the people could recover themselves ; the principal part of the city, the customhouse, the palace, India-house, operahouse, the great house of the *Braganza's*, where the crown jewels were lodged, and the castle are consumed, besides churches and other public buildings, as *Corpus Santi*, the *Carmelites*,

*Patriarchal Church*, *Misericordia Hospitals*, *Palace* and *Prisons* of the *Inquisition*, the church of *St Domingo* and *Library*, all the colleges of the *Jesuits*, *Regular Canons* of *St de Fara*, the old cathedral prisons of *Limairia*, and courts of justice, *St Francis de Desseada*, the nunnery of *Santa Clara*, and the convent of *Calvaris*, with a multitude of others of inferior note are down, and mostly burnt. There succeeded two great shocks, one in about ten minutes, the other about two hours after, which tho' short threw down many of the shatter'd buildings ; the fine aqueduct built by the late king was fortunately not so much damaged, but the water continued running, and remained almost the only supply of fresh water ; and the corn-houses were likewise happily saved.

The terror of the people was beyond description, no boy wept, it was beyond tears ; they ran hither and thither, delirious with horror and astonishment, beating their faces and breasts ; crying, *miseracordia*, the world's at an end ; mothers forgot their children, and ran about loaded with crucifix'd images. Unfortunately many run to the churches for protection ; but in vain was the sacrament exposed, in vain did the poor creatures embrace the altars, images, priests and people were buried in one common ruin ; it happened likewise to be the great festival of *All-Saints*, so that the churches were crowded, and the multitude of candles burning on that occasion, set them on fire immediately, which communicating to the houses, great numbers still living under the ruins, were burnt to death. All this was not sufficient to open their eyes ; for soon after the first shock many priests of the few standing churches, took the pictures of their saints, and went among the ruin'd streets, attended by some of their congregation in procession, the effect of which was, many perished that might have escaped. Some willing to do a meritorious act on this occasion, laid hold of a young *English* gentleman, who could not speak a word of the language, and christen'd him by force ; it was happy their frenzy went no further, which some principal gentlemen had reason to fear, for in their presence, the people were taught it was a judgment for suffering hereticks among them, and they were obliged to many compliances for their safety. Many Friars did not scruple in their sermons to charge the king as the cause, saying, it was a judgment for his neglect, and suffering his people to be oppressed by unjust, rapacious ministers, and one preached in this manner in his presence, by which means, at this critical juncture, the royal authority was so weaken'd, that his subjects lost their obedience, and it was with great difficulty any orders from court were attended to, but the Pope's Nuncio prudently silenced them.

The prospect of the city was deplorable : As you passed along the streets you saw shops of goods with the shopkeepers buried with them, some alive crying out from under the ruins, others half buried, others with broken limbs, in vain begging for help ; they were passed by crowds without the least notice or sense of humanity. The people lay that night in



in the field, which equalled if possible the horrors of the day; the city all in flames; and if you happened to forget yourself with sleep, you were awakened by the tremblings of the earth and the howlings of the people. Yet the moon shone and the stars with unusual brightness. 'Long wish'd for day at last appeared, and the sun rose with great splendor on the desolated city in the morning. Some of the boldest, whose houses were not burnt, ventured home for cloaths, the want of which they had severely felt in the night, and a blanket was now become of more value than a suit of silk; but more they were deterred from attempting by their directors, who taught them that as it was a judgment from God, it was a sin to endeavour avoiding its consequence; not that they forgot the interest of the church; it was a glorious time for a miracle; their fears had robbed the least superstitious of their judgment; it was a time to believe, and catch at every thing that promised safety. Thus the second night being pretty quiet, our Lady of *Pentra d' France* was fixt on the most conspicuous part of the shattered church which she was protectress of, smartly dressed in a blue petticoat. This was given out as a miraculous appearance, and that her prayers had prevailed, and there would be no more earthquakes. Dispatches were sent to court and every where of this miracle. On which numbers of processions were made, and the presents given on that occasion were amazing, from a people who had scarce enough to buy present subsistence. The good lady happened to be mistaken, for there was that day a great shake, and the earth was not settled at the sailing of the *Expedition* packet three weeks afterwards. After the fire, the prospect of the city was still more miserable; houses half burnt, horses, mules, asses half burnt, and still living.—A banditti began plundering from the first, and extended the fire, so that the city burnt for six days. They even committed murder, among all this horror, as some have confess'd who have been since executed.

By degrees huts and tents have been erected, in which the naked inhabitants make the best shift they can. The killed among the *English* protestants is inconsiderable, not amounting to twenty including children and servants. The *Irish* Roman Catholics have suffered greatly in the churches. The Jesuits account amounts to 90,000 kill'd in the whole; others reduce it to 50,000, and some to 30,000. Every one thinks their own escape the most wonderful: One just quitted his house as it fell in; others had several places destroyed one after the other, which they had taken shelter in, and just before they fell; some inclosed in the ruins of the first shock were set at liberty by the succeeding ones; and many were taken out of the ruins several days after.

[Our readers may observe, that our design is to insert every paper that contains any new particulars concerning this miserable catastrophe, and therefore this article will be continued.]

Mr URBAN,

Feb. 4, 1756.

Through the channel of your useful Magazine I shall be glad to communicate the following Reflections on the late dreadful Earthquakes in Portugal, Barbary, &c. to the Public, and am, Sir,  
Yours, &c. A. B.

THIS most tremendous judgment and dreadful catastrophe that has now so suddenly overtaken these deluded people, when reposed in a fatal and hapless security, at so very critical a juncture and moment of time, attended with so many other very observable circumstances, cannot, as I think, fail to awaken all the world to serious and devout contemplations; most especially "the fourth part of the earth," (according to prophetic language) the Christian World, as I humbly apprehend it to mean, in distinction from the other three, that together with this comprehend the whole, in its religious character, viz. *Jews, Mahometans, and Pagans*: and, I doubt not, hath set many to compare it with the prophecies relating to, and now fulfilling in these its last days.

This species of calamity, so multiplied and magnified as it is, and of the most striking and terrifying kind, we ought surely to look upon as one of the infallible omens and forebodings of the pangs of nature, in her sickening state. Surely so extensive a signal from the king of heaven, and so wide-wasting a devastation amongst our unhappy neighbours, and so levelling a stroke in the ranks of mankind, on the *European Idolaters* and the *false prophets* too on the coast of *Africa*, makes this affair so very remarkable, and so answerable to the dismal delineations of the latter days by the prophets, that I would charitably hope it could not fail to work its due and proper effect on the minds of all the reformed part, at least, of the Christian world, *For the Lord doth abhor both the blood-thirsty and deceitful man*. But alas! I much fear, if this will yet only avail to make many covet to prophecy, and have respect to Moses and the prophets, with such dispositions of heart for conviction, as is so very earnestly insisted upon through the wonderful *Apocalypse* of St John. Or it would be no difficult matter to shew from thence, that this alarming event, corresponding so punctually in various particulars with the substance and grand design of it, viz. as to the particular people and nations, &c. matters of offence,



offence, and time of happening, and such like, as would firmly establish the present method of expounding that wonderful book, in opposition to our blind and inveterate enemies, and contribute not a little to its further illustration by good and virtuous protestants. A But I have not seen as yet any hint of this sort, nor such valuable uses attempted to be drawn from it.

For my own part, I do really suppose, from the present condition of Europe compared with Luke xxi. 25, 26, that this is surely nothing less than the out-  
*stretched arm of God prepared to break the* B *earth in pieces with a rod of iron, and to cleanse and purify it from all pollutions and filthiness both of flesh and spirit, to make way for the glorious kingdom of the millennium; like the voice of the first angel (chap. xiv. v. 6, 7.) to call all nations every where to repent while it is* C *day, and make all pious men now look up, for their redemption draweth nigh; when he shall appear again with healing in his wings. To imagine that God is now arisen and hath actually begun to shake terribly the earth; first of all at this most opulent and flourishing city of Lisbon, belonging perhaps to the most* D *bigotted zealots in the Romish faith; and where the most dreadful tribunal of the inquisition emitted the infernal flames with the greatest fury and hottest violence. These are such circumstances that add to the import of this astonishing event, as render it worthy* E *the serious notice of every one disposed to be influenced by the gracious dispensations of providence; the premonitions and notices of a gracious God to hardened sinners, highly respectable by every good man; who hath in all ages shewn a tender paternal affection for his people, by thus* F *affording striking, lively, and collateral displays of his powerful hand over them, in the corresponding typical, and gradual completion of prophecies; and thus warning them by the sure and well-known messengers of his wrath, sent in order to stir them up to a timely* G *and unfeigned repentance, so as may avert the increasing, and his full judgments, in futurity. Such severe chastisements on other particulars, should excite us earnestly to deprecate the vengeance justly due to all; and which we all have too much reason to fear, is sus-* H *pended over our heads on so weak a thread, and the terrors of the Lord henceforth ready prepared, instantaneously to burst forth all around us, when full ripe for destruction.*

There are evidently some circumstances attending this phenomenon, that render it seemingly supernatural, and as if come to pass by the direction of a particular providence, to confound the wisdom, and silence the audacious infidels of this age; such as shew plainly, *that the Lord was in the earthquake, and that it was his angel that troubled the waters.* And can we then without great thankfulness reflect on this distinguishing favour of the Great God, vouchsafed to his reformed worshippers; at least, in some comparative degree? And I own, I should have thought this a sufficient motive and authority for our more circumstantial acknowledgment of so singular a blessing, shewn to his majesty's protestant subjects abroad, in the form of prayers for the fast-day, when assembled together here at home, on this solemn and unparalleled occasion. For I should be glad to know when there has ever been so remarkable a preservation afforded to one, and so severe a vengeance executed on another; and such a regular and perfect separation drawn out, between any two such differing people in main points of religion, when mixed and engaged together in secular interests, since the flood; that it hath not either been divinely revealed and represented, or generally looked upon in this light; and that God hath stretched out the line upon it, and purposely marked and severed the one and the other, in order to display his great and exemplary indignation, at the commission of the most filthy kinds of wickedness by his rational creatures.—Yet let us not presume to say with the holy psalmist, *this we had because we have kept his precepts and commands.* No; let it not make us in the least bold and daring, but seriously consider, *this is the purpose that is purposed upon the whole earth; and this is the hand that is stretched out upon all the nations.* For the Lord of Hosts hath purposed, and who shall disannul it? and his hand is stretched out (still) and who shall turn it back? (Isaiah, xiv. 26, 27.) Rather should it raise us up to a grateful and humble acknowledgment, with one heart and voice, for this favourable allowance, that we might bring forth in time works meet for repentance; lest when the measure of our sins is filled up, he should suddenly pluck us away, and there be none to deliver us.

Let it on the one hand, quicken our most ardent endeavours and devout hopes, and impress our souls with divine



love and gratitude, and become and grow up in us a vital principle of a new and religious life; and on the other, fill us with godly sorrow; that we see the world is now got to such a pitch of wilful and judicial blindness, and obstinacy, and extravagant degree of dereliction of sacred truths, and even absolute *incogitancy*, that it can no-how be reformed by human means, but requires such very severe methods from a divine and powerful hand; so sadly corrupted, as to need the most nauseous and bitter draughts from the great physician of souls, to purify it for a renovated and more heavenly state to succeed. For now surely *the Lord hath made bare his holy arm in the eyes of all the nations; and all the ends of the earth shall see the salvation of our God.* (Isa. lii. 10.)

Yours &c. A. B—E. C

MR URBAN,

ON looking over some of the Rev. Dr Hales's experiments, to discover what effects burning and flaming bodies, and the respiration of animals, have on air,\* and considering them attentively, especially experiment 106, of the burning candle under an inverted receiver; I am inclined to think, they afford a better rationale of the causes of the several extraordinary phenomena accompanying the late tremendous earthquake (so far as the same are assignable to natural causes) than any that has been hitherto offered to the public, at least, than any that I have seen.

For if it be true, that there are in the bowels of the earth large beds of water, and that these subterraneous waters do in many parts of the globe communicate with the waters of seas, rivers, lakes, &c. as many people think they do;

And that fires are also frequently generated in the earth as is generally believed;

Then when ever subterraneous fires are kindled over such reservoirs of water, on their communicating canals, the first effects of them will be the rarefaction of the air, which expanding itself every way, will press upon the subjacent waters, and force them out of their subterraneous beds, into the communicating rivers, seas, &c. the waters of which will then rise higher, in

proportion to their proximity to the subterraneous water with which they communicate, and other concurring causes.

But this effect of the fire will continue but a very little while, for its absorbing power will soon take place, by which a very great portion of the elasticity of the air will be destroyed, and then the extraordinary pressure being taken off, and the common pressure lessened, the waters will not only return into their former beds or caverns, but the same causes still continuing, they will rise in those caverns, and in their communicating canals, in the same manner, and for the same reason, that any fluid ascends in the exhausted leg of a syphon.

And then, the waters of communicating seas, rivers, &c. will fall again below their usual limits, in proportion to their proximity to the ascending subterraneous waters, and other concurring causes.

But there will probably remain some elastick air, that hath not, or perhaps could not be absorbed by the fire; and the several kinds of burning materials will also be still generating some fresh air, which being urged by the fire to a further expansion, will endeavour to force a passage where it finds the least resistance, and this effort will produce those tremulous motions, and the more violent agitations of the earth, that constitute an earthquake; till at length, by the violence of those convulsions, apertures, or chasms are made in the earth, through which the confined air makes its escape, sometimes with, and sometimes without an explosion; and through those apertures frequently fire and flame, or water, or suffocating mineral fumes are emitted.

As soon as these chasms are opened, and the confined air is set at liberty, the earth ceases to be moved, and the air of the atmosphere immediately rushing in, will force back the subterraneous waters into the communicating water of seas and rivers, with a momentum and velocity equal to its own power; by which, those waters will be augmented, and raised to an unusual height with great precipitation and tumult. But their progressive motion being stopped by the opposition of surrounding lands, they will return back into their former recesses with the same impetuosity, and there also meeting with the like resistance, they will continue to be agitated to and fro alternately for some time. But every return will be less and less violent, till at length they

\* Vegetable Statics, Vol. I. from p. 229, to p. 259.



they will subside by degrees, and be reduced to their former state of tranquillity.

But if the same causes do still exist, or if fresh matter be administered to re-produce them, then the same tumultuous agitation of the waters, and all the preceding phenomena will be again exhibited, in a proportion adequate to their several corresponding causes. So that when the waters of the sea, or of a river, lake, or pond, are observed to fall suddenly very much below their usual limits, it may with confidence be predicted, that an earthquake is at hand.

On the contrary, when they are seen to return, and rise with great precipitation and tumult, much above their former bounds, it may with equal certainty be pronounced, that there has been an earthquake somewhere, and that the irruption is past.

And when it happens that by the great efforts of rarefied air, confined in the bowels of the earth, to set itself at liberty, the ambient earth over caverns of water is rent and divided, so that any portion of it is totally separated from what it was before in contact with; then the effect of gravity will take place, and such separated part of the earth will consequently descend, and be submerged, and water will appear in its stead.

But though those astonishing agitations of the waters may be esteemed certain signs of an approaching earthquake, or the effects of an earthquake that is past, they are by no means to be accounted the necessary concomitants of every earthquake; for there is no doubt, but that all the causes necessary to constitute an earthquake, do frequently concur in divers parts of the globe, where there are no waters to be actuated in the manner before set forth.

And it is very probable, that many subterraneous fires are extinguished in the bowels of the earth by their own effects, without producing any earthquake; *i. e.* the elasticity of the ambient air being destroyed by the absorbing power of sulphureous and other inelastic vapours, generated by the burning materials, the fire languishes in the same manner and for the same reason as it would *in vacuo*, in an exhausted receiver. And perhaps the foul air proceeding from such self-extinguished fires, being replete with sulphureous and other mineral fumes may

constitute those suffocating steams, that are called fire-damps, and are so fatal to miners. Yours, &c.

Feb. 18, 1756.

A. B.

Mr URBAN, *Durham, Feb. 6.*

A THIS day's solemnity naturally led my thoughts to the occasion of it, and indeed to earthquakes in general, of which some have endeavoured to point out the second causes.

But as it is allowed to be impossible to determine the times and places when and where they will happen, I think the following hints, which are chiefly intended for those workmen, who, it is said, are engaged to go to *Lisbon* to rebuild it, may probably be a means of saving many lives, if ever that city should be again visited with a like calamity.

C 1st. Let the new city be built upon as even ground as possible, and the seven hills, mentioned in a late description, (*see Vol. xxv. p. 554.*) left free from all kinds of buildings, and entirely open, as so many areas, instead of those squares, which the people ran to, as the freest from danger; because they will not only secure the fugitives from falling houses, but from the overflowing of the water upon the swell of the sea.

D 2dly, Let the houses be built low and broad, for it is evident, that a low and broad house will bear more shaking than a high one, and that the centre of gravity will be longer preserved within the walls.

E 3dly, Let the streets be three times as wide as the houses are high; that supposing the houses to be thrown down on both sides, the materials of which they are built may not meet in the middle of the street.

F 4thly, Let the roofs be flat, and the diminishings of the walls in the different stories all on the outside, that they may be perpendicular within from top to bottom. I know this is contrary to custom, but I think the reason is evident. Yours, &c. S. Y.

Mr URBAN,

H IN the reign of king *Henry VIII.* prophecies and predictions were in great vogue, the study of astrology being then in much esteem. Amongst other instances, one *Belton*, who was prior of *St Bartholomew* in the city of *London*,\* a person of some learning, pretended to have found out by the stars,

\* *Speed's History*, p. 1030.



that a mighty deluge, at such a time, would drown the city of *London*, and being fully persuaded himself of the truth of this, he built a house at *Harrow on the hill*, and storing it with provisions for a competent season, retired to it; but the event not answering the prediction, both he and his art became the public ridicule of the town. The *Prior* went upon a science founded on no rational principles; but an anonymous pamphlet vouches the authority of one of the greatest of our astronomers, *Dr Halley*, for the return of a comet in 1758, which moving in the same line with the earth, and in the same part of the line, must necessarily set it on fire. This now is an event that concerns the whole race of mankind, even the catastrophe of this terraqueous globe, and therefore I am willing to treat it with all imaginable seriousness, as the author plainly designed it should.

Your correspondents, *Graticola* and *Witchell*, have shewn (*Vol. xxv. p. 584.*) that the author of the pamphlet has committed a mistake, for that the comet, which according to the calculation of *Dr Halley* will return *A. D. 1758*, is not the comet whose trajectory will coincide with the line of the earth's orbit. Moreover, that the comet expected in the year 1758, will never approach nearer the body of the earth than four millions of miles. I think it needful for you, *Mr Urban*, to repeat it once more in your *Magazine*, that the author of the pamphlet has run into this error, that so every one, into whose hands this pamphlet may fall, those especially who may have overlooked the notices of your correspondents above-mentioned, may be assured of it. And this, Sir, is the more necessary, because, as it appears, many ignorant people, unskilled in the science of astronomy, and withal of timorous or rather very fearful dispositions, have been extremely uneasy upon this account. Whereupon I cannot but observe, that authors who throw out such important particulars as these, though it be done with the best design in the world, should be very sure of their hand, before they alarm us with their notices, lest the subjecting of weak minds to groundless panics, should contribute to embitter their lives, which has something in it very cruel, and even criminal.

But since, Sir, I am embarked on this subject, I will, with your leave, add a few words more upon it. It is agreed, that this world is not eternal;

that it shall some time be destroyed by fire, and possibly, but not certainly, by a comet. But whether the comet, whose return is expected *A. D. 2255*, will effect it or not, I think, is very uncertain. For not to mention, that the end of the world may be sooner, for ought we know, the period or year of this comet being not less than 575 solar years, an observator cannot have had experiences enew, repeated at due distances, to ascertain the return of it to a year, especially considering the irregularity which is known to attend the motion of these eccentric bodies. Besides, the scriptures of the *New Test.* every where represent the final consummation of all things, as a point of knowledge entirely hidden from man, and, I presume, for the same reason as the day of our death is concealed from us; but it would no longer remain a secret, were it to depend on the known revolution of a comet. No one, therefore, ought to rely, in this weighty matter, on the calculation of the acute astronomers, but rather reflect, on the other hand, 1st, That he knows not how soon this event may happen; and 2dly, that to him the day of his death is in effect the day of judgment, since, according to the doctrine of this protestant church, *as the tree falls so it must lie.* A reflection, which if it be considered withal, to how many real disasters, without having recourse to any imaginary ones, the life of man is daily exposed, will be abundantly sufficient for the purpose of true religion, that is, to make men think on the judgment of the great day; and therefore there is no occasion to unsettle their minds by any unreasonable, and at the same time groundless fears, which as they tend so greatly to distract them, instead of doing them any service, are likely in the end, to do them a great deal of harm.

Yours, &c.

PAUL GEMSEGE.

G Mr URBAN,

I Have been extremely pleased to see, in some of your late numbers, very judicious and particular accounts of several towns and ports, in answer to the queries for the improvement of the natural history of the *British* islands, (*See Vol. xxv. p. 157.*) As it will certainly be most eligible to have such farther answers as may be drawn up, collected in the same work, and as I think none have hitherto appeared but in yours, I send you a description of the

the



the present state of *Alnwick*, and the neighbouring places in *Northumberland*, which is, in the minutest particular, impartially true. The necessity of procuring such accounts from persons who really reside at or near the place they describe, appears by the gross errors which are published with much confidence and ostentation in some late monthly collections. In one of these we had an account of *Northumberland*, from an old pamphlet, without the least notice of the county town; and in others there are so many misrepresentations of the places I shall describe, that it is become necessary for me to say, not only what there is, but what there is not.

THE borough of *Alnwick*, which is the county town of *Northumberland*, lies in latitude 55 d 24 m north, and longitude 1 d 20 m west from *London*; it is situated on the north side of a hill, near the river *Aln* or *Ale*, over which there is a stone bridge, at the distance of about 34 miles north from *Newcastle*. It is a post town, and famous for being near the ground where many battles were fought between the earls of *Northumberland* and the *Scots* kings.

The town is populous, and in general well built; it has a large town-house, where the quarter sessions and county courts are held, and members of parliament elected; the assizes, probably for the convenience of the judges, are held at *Newcastle*. It has also a spacious square, in which a market is held every saturday, a fair for the sale of black cattle once a fortnight, and five general fairs in the year, one called *Lucy* fair, a week before *Christmas*; another called *Palm* fair, a week before *Easter*; the third on the first of *May*, O. S. the fourth on the 23<sup>d</sup> of *July*, and the fifth on *Michaelmas* day. It appears to have been formerly a fortified town, by the vestiges of a wall still visible in many parts, and three gates, which remain almost entire. It is governed by four chamberlains, who are chosen once in two years out of a common council, consisting of twenty-four, and defended, or rather ornamented, on the northern side by a stately old *Gothic* castle, which has ever been the seat of the noble family of *Piercy*, earls of *Northumberland*. As the audits for the receipt of rent twice a year have been generally held at this castle, it has been always kept in tolerable repair; and

(GENT. MAG. Jan. 1756.)

it is now repairing and beautifying by the present earl of *Northumberland*, who is also making very considerable alterations upon a most elegant plan, with a view to reside in it some part of the summer season.

I know of no custom that is peculiar to this place, except the manner of making freemen of *Alnwick* common, which is indeed not less singular than ridiculous. The persons that are to be made free, or, as the phrase is, that are to *leap the well*, assemble in the market-place very early in the morning, on the 25<sup>th</sup> of *April*, being *St Mark's* day. They are on horseback, with every man his sword by his side, dressed in white with white night-caps, and attended by the four chamberlains and the castle bailiffe, who are also mounted and armed in the same manner. From the market-place they proceed in great order, with music playing before them, to a large dirty pool, called the *Freemen's Well*, on the confines of the common. Here they draw up in a body at some distance from the water, and then all at once rush into it, like a herd of swine, and scramble thro' the mud as fast as they can. As the water is generally breait high and very foul, they come out in a condition not much better than the heroes of the *Dunciad*, after diving in *Fleet-ditch*; but dry cloathes being ready for them on the other side, they put them on with all possible expedition, and then taking a dram, remount their horses, and ride full gallop round the whole confines of the district, of which, by this atchievement, they are become free. After having completed this circuit, they again enter the town sword in hand, and are generally met by women dressed up with ribbons, bells, and garlands of gum-flowers, who welcome them with dancing and singing, and are called *timber-waits*.\* The heroes then proceed in a body till they come to the house of one of their company, where they leave him, having first drank another dram; the remaining number proceed to the house of the second, with the same ceremony, and so of the rest, till the last is left to go home by himself. The houses of the new freemen are on this day distinguished by a great holly-bush, which is planted in

\* Perhaps a corruption of *timbrel-waits*, players on timbrels, *waits* being an old word for those who play on musical instruments in the streets.



the street before them, as a signal for their friends to assemble and make merrymery with them at their return. This strange ceremony is said to have been instituted by King *John*, in memory of his having once bogged his horse in this pool, now called the *Freemen's well*.

About seven miles south-east of *Alnwick* stands *Warkworth*, a pleasant village, situated on a rising ground close on the south side of the river *Cocket*, over which there is also a stone bridge. At the south end of the village, which is the highest part of it, stands an old castle, whence there is a very beautiful and extensive prospect. It commands the country for many miles to the west, the sea at about the distance of a mile to the east, and a small island about three miles from the shore, opposite to the mouth of the river, called *Cocket Island*. Upon this island, which was lately purchased by the Earl of *Northumberland*, are the remains of a large old building, which has been long uninhabited, except by the people that in the summer season go over thither from *Hauxley* to burn the ware into kilp, who take shelter in it when the weather happens to be rainy or tempestuous. There is also in this island a rabbit warren, but neither wild fowl nor coal mines.†

*Warkworth* gives title to the eldest son of the earl of *Northumberland*, who is stiled Lord *Warkworth*.

About a mile beyond *Warkworth*, up the river, is a remarkable cave, called the *Hermitage*. It is situated close by the river's side, and is cut into the solid rock. The roof is arched, and the sides are decorated with pillars in the *Gothic* taste. It is divided into two apartments of the same dimensions, one of which seems to have been a lodging room, and the other a chapel. At the east end of the chapel there is an altar, with a cross cut in the wall above it, and in the window there is the figure of a woman in a recumbent posture, at full length. At one end of this figure there is another, which seems to be weeping over it; and at the other end there is a bull's head.

About two miles and a half north of *Warkworth* stands *Alemouth*, a sea-port, whence large quantities of corn are annually shipped; and about three miles north-west, on the banks of the *Aln*, is *Hull Abbey*, which was also lately pur-

chased by the Earl of *Northumberland*. Here are still to be seen the remains of several chapels and a square tower of neat workmanship; also a stone, on which there is an *English* inscription in *Old English* characters, that is so covered with moss, as to be scarce legible, but it seems fairly to prove, that the buildings to which it belonged are not of great antiquity.

About ten statute miles west of *Alnwick*, on the river *Aln*, stands *Eshington*, a seat of *Ld Ravensworth*, where the family usually resides during some months of the sporting season.

About four miles east of *Alnwick* is *Howick*, the seat of Sir *Henry Grey*, Baronet, one of the present representatives of the borough. The situation of this seat is extremely pleasant, having a fine prospect of the sea to the east, and of the country to the south, and being well sheltered to the north by nature and art.

About two miles north of *Howick*, on the banks of the sea, stands *Dunstan-Borough-Castle*, now in ruins. This place is the property of the Earl of *Tankerville*; the soil is not remarkably fruitful, nor are any diamonds found there, as has been lately asserted.‡ There is indeed a bright spar found near the castle, at a small depth among the sand and gravel, which is evidently the chipping of the stone with which it was built, for it is found only in this spot, and the same spar may be seen in the walls of the building.

About twelve miles north-west of *Alnwick* stands *Chillingham Castle*, a seat of *Ld Tankerville*. It is a large old building, of a quadrangular form, in good repair, and well furnished. Several writers have related, that in sawing a block of marble for the chimney piece of the great hall, a living toad was found in the body of the stone, which exactly filled the cavity where it lay, as a figure of metal fills a mold in which it is cast. I shall not take upon me to determine how much of this strange story is true, but content myself with giving an account of such circumstances relating to it, as came within my own knowledge. The chimney-piece of the hall was not marble but free-stone, and in that part which lay transversely from side to side, and formed the top of the chimney-piece, there was a hole of an irregular figure, plainly corresponding with the parts

† In the *Universal Magazine* for Oct. 1754, it is said to have both,

‡ *Universal Magazine*, October 1754.



of an animal ; its greatest length was about seven inches, and its greatest depth, which was in an oblique direction, about five. The inside was incrusted with a dark brown substance, of a close texture, that was perfectly smooth and even, as if it had been polished. In another chimney piece at *Harton Castle* there was a like hollow, nearly of the same dimensions, which appeared to be the other half of the mould, but both are now destroyed. That part of the stone which was at *Harton*, has been broken and defaced I know not how, and the late Earl of *Tankerville* having a few years ago

caused a window to be made where the fire-place was, this part of the chimney-piece was broken by the workmen, and built into the wall. There is, however, still remaining a large frame that used to hang over the mantle-piece, in which is the resemblance of a coat of arms, a large toad in the field, the crest a toadstool, with a less toad upon it, the mantling is snakes interwoven, the carving on the frame itself is serpents and effets, and the following inscription is written in letters of gold, in two ovals, one on the left side of the arms, and the other on the right.

Heus Stagyrita  
Jus si velis quid mirabilis Euripo  
Huc venito  
Fluant ressuantque maria & sit Lunaticus  
Qui sus *Triviam* spoliat honore  
En tibi novi quod non portat *Africa*  
Nec fabulosis *Nilus* arenis  
Ignem flammamque puram  
Aura tamen vitali cassam  
Cæco e recessu scissi quot vides saxi  
Obstetrici lucem *Lithotomi* dedere manus  
Vivo Bufoni.

Herois nobili nascitur in aula  
Plebeizæ dedecus philosophiæ  
Suos hic non ridens atomos *Democritus*  
Hicque secunda jactet pro primis  
Triceps *Agyrta*  
Centico oportet noviges *Anticyram*  
Somnia si velis trutinare sanum  
Quotquāt occurrant  
Citius occisos *Themison* ægrotos  
Citius enumeret *Hippia* mæchos  
[*Oedipum* tibi præstare possum  
Albæ nempe filium gallinæ  
Testam hîc videas pullus unde fiet  
Dicet *Harveius*.

Est et a Jove Bufo.

There is belonging to *Chillingham Castle* a large park, where there is great plenty of deer, and a kind of wild cattle, which are all white except their ears and the tips of their horns, which are brown, and their mouths, which are black ; they are extremely fierce, and will scarce suffer any thing to approach them, except in hard winters, when they are subdued by hunger, and then they will suffer the keeper of the park to feed them ; as soon as they can procure their own food they become wild and furious as before, so that when any of them are to be killed, the keeper is obliged to shoot them, and the flesh is indeed excellent beef.

At a small distance west from *Chillingham* stands *Wooler*, where a market is held every *Thursday*, and a fair once a year.

East from *Wooler* about 10 miles on the post road, and north from *Alnwick* about 15 miles, stands *Belford*, a post town, where a market is held weekly on *Tuesdays*, and a fair once a year. The latitude of *Belford* has been accurately taken, and is found to be 55°. 38'. north.

About 5 miles farther east is the town of *Balmborough*, where there are the re-

mains of a castle situated on a very steep rock that is washed by the sea.

About 5 miles to the north east of this place is the largest of a cluster of islands, called *Fairn Islands*, the rest being little more than scattered rocks, utterly desolate. On this island are still to be seen the remains of an old building, something resembling that on *Cocket Island*. But there is no fort, lighthouse, or inhabitants. The island is let by the proprietors to people that live in a place called *Monks House*, on the opposite coast, who get a very comfortable subsistence by taking and selling the eggs and feathers of the sea fowls that frequent it: The number and variety of these birds is so great, that a particular description of them would almost fill a volume ; and the different kinds of eggs, some of which are found on the naked rock, and others in holes like rabbit boroughs, are so curious and entertaining, that in the breeding season many people are continually going over to see them.

The most considerable place in the neighbourhood of *Alnwick* is *Berwick*. *Berwick* is pleasantly situated on the south side of an easy declivity on the Scotch coast of the river *Twede*, about

half



half a mile distant from its conflux with the sea. This place is regularly fortified with flanks, bastions, and a ditch on the north and east, and on the south and west with high walls well built and planted with cannon, to which the river serves as a moat. The houses in general are well built, and the town-house is a handsome new edifice with a lofty turret, in which is a ring of eight bells, and a fine clock that repeats the quarters, and has four dials, one on each side the square. The church is a neat building, but has neither spire nor bells. The bridge is 947 feet long, consisting of 15 arches, and not inelegantly built. The barracks form a large regular square, and will contain two regiments of foot with great convenience. The town is governed by a mayor, recorder, town-clerk, and four bailiffs. There is a fair once a year, and a market every *Saturday*, which is said to be as well supplied as any in *Britain*. Some corn and eggs are shipped from this place for *London* and other ports, but the principal trade consists in the salmon, which is taken in the *Tweed*, and reckoned the best in the kingdom; great quantities of this fish being pickled, is put up in vessels called kitts by persons who subsist wholly by that employment, and are called salmon-coopers, and then shipped off to *London*; considerable quantities of the smaller fish are also sent to *London* alive, in vessels called smacks, which are built for that purpose, having a well in the middle bored full of holes for the free passage of the sea water, in which the fish are conveyed without injury: These vessels are also reckoned very safe for passengers, as they will lie nearer the wind, and bear heavier seas than any other. At *Berwick* the best salmon may be bought for a penny a pound during the months of *June* and *July*, but at some other parts of the year it bears a considerable price.

*A brief Account of the Articles contained in the last Volume of the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, being for the Year 1751.*

#### ARTICLE I.

ON the most proper form of bodies which are to turn round upon themselves, when pushed at one of their extremities, or at any other point. By *M. Bouguer*.

This is a problem of great difficulty, and perhaps not to be solv'd but by

the transcendent geometry, which the proposer has made use of. The solution throws a considerable light on ship-building, it being absolutely necessary that vessels should be so constructed as to be readily alter'd from one course to another. *M. Bouguer* infers from his solution, that *cæteris paribus*, to answer this end, the widest part of a ship's body should be carried farther afore than is usually done, whereby there will not only be a greater relative force given to the rudder, but even its absolute force will be augmented in some degree, as the water will thereby acquire a greater facility of meeting the rudder by gliding along the flanks of the ship.

II. On the formation of the woody strata in trees, by *M. Du Hamel*.

It is now well known that trees increase in their size by new *laminæ* successively applied to the wood already form'd; but the manner of formation of such *laminæ* is not altogether so clear. *Malpighi* and *Grew* differ in opinion. *M. du Hamel* agrees with *Malpighi*, that the new *laminæ* are to be attributed to the *liber*, or inward bark, and endeavours to prove it by several ingenious and well devis'd experiments; yet, he owns, not so entirely to his own satisfaction, but that he hopes to confirm it further with new ones.

III. On the longitude of *Louisburg* in *N. America*, by *M. de L'Isle*.

On a comparison of several observations made at *Louisburg* and near it, by *M. Chabert*, with corresponding ones made in *Europe*, *M. de L'Isle* makes the longitude of *Louisburg* 4h. 8m. 27s. about half a minute less than *M. de Chabert's* own determination in the book of his voyage. (See *Gent. Mag. Vol. xxv. p. 128.*)

IV. Observation of the last opposition of *Mars* to the Sun. By *M. de Thury*.

By comparing the situation of the planet for several days successively with that of a star in pisces, he found the true time of the opposition to have been *Sept. 14, N. S. 8h. 57m. 40s. Mars* being then in  $\text{♋}$  21d. 35m. 19s. Dr *Halley's* tables give it  $\text{♋}$  21d. 34m. 25s. and *M. Cassini's*  $\text{♋}$  21d. 33m. 28s.

V. On the theory of artillery, or the effects of gunpowder, and the consequences thereof with regard to fire-arms, by the Chevalier *D'Arcy*. (See an extract of this at large, *Vol. xxv. p. 552.*)

VI. Remarks on the moon's parallax made at the same time in different places,



places, with the method of computing the alterations which the figure of the earth produces therein. By M. Bouguer.

It having been proposed by certain astronomers, to send proper persons to the isle of *Malta*, or the northern coast of *Africa*, to make observations of the moon contemporaneous with those which the *abbé de la Caille* was to make at the cape of *Good Hope*, with a view of verifying the true figure of the earth; and the academy having been consulted upon this project, M. *Bouguer* undertook to examine how far parallaxes might be useful in determining the thing in question; and he shews in this memoir, that though observations of this sort could be so made as to be entirely exempt from error, yet no observed difference of parallaxes could furnish any certain means of determining the figure of the earth.

VII. Observations of two conjunctions of *Jupiter* with the moon, at *Paris*, Oct. 9, and Dec. 29, 1751. By M. *le Monnier*.

VIII. Observations on the conjunction of *Jupiter* with the moon, Dec. 29, 1751, at *Paris*, in the hotel du *Clugny*, by M. *de L'Isle*.

IX. Observations relative to the growth of the horns of animals, serving to explain why in certain circumstances they cast, and are renewed in others. By M. *Du Hamel*.

M. *Du Hamel* has found that the horns of animals do not acquire their growth by an extension of all their parts, but by the addition of a new horny substance, just as he has before proved the growth of bones to be from an addition of an ossified *periosteum*; and from this deduces a very plausible explication, of the casting and reproduction, to give an intelligible account of which would exceed our allotted bounds.

X. On the organisation of bones, part I. By M. *de la Sone*.

This subject being to be continued, probably in a series of several papers, we shall at present defer the account of what M. *Sone* has advanced in this.

XI. A silk mill of a new construction. By M. *de Vaucanson*.

It is impossible to give any tolerable idea of this very ingenious piece of mechanism in a short abstract, especially as this paper is not accompanied with any figure.

XII. A history of the epidemic diseases, and the various temperatures of

the air, observed at *Paris* 1751. By M. *Malouin*.

*January* was warmer than usual, *Reaumur's* thermometer often rising to 11 in the afternoon, the barometer very variable, the air moist, and the wind chiefly south. Faintness and palpitations of the heart were remarkably frequent, as also coughs and catarrhs. There were some irregular putrid fevers, which when wrong treated at first, became malignant.

*February* was also temperate in the main, though the thermometer fell sometimes to freezing, the barometer not high, the wind very variable, the air between wet and dry, defluations and catarrhs still prevail'd; some sudden deaths, apoplexies and palsies.

*March* was very mild, the thermometer never lower than 3 above freezing; the barometer variable, but low. Wind mostly S.W. Air moist, and the river swollen. Diseases of various kinds. A bad small pox at the beginning. Defluations of the head, eyes, nose, and throat, very common; with pains of the limbs. In the course and latter part of the month, ardent fevers and pleurifies, in which vomits and purges succeeded better than bleeding.

*April*, as to heat and cold much like *March*. The barometer somewhat high, without much variation; air very moist; rain almost every day, with all winds. The same disorders, but greatly abated.

*May*, the air still continued very moist, it raining almost every day, and the depth of the whole month's rain amounting to no less than 2 inches and nearly 1 line; it even rained with a north east wind, whilst the barometer was rising; the wind that most constantly blew was from the S.W. and the sky was continually clouded. The month, as to heat and cold, was very temperate; the thermometer at day-break being generally at 10 above freezing; the barometer rather low than high. The month was healthy.

*June*, very hot weather, especially about the middle. On the 17th the thermometer rose  $29\frac{1}{2}$ , with an east wind. The barometer kept at a midling height, with little variation. The wind chiefly N. or N. E. towards the end it was W. and S.W. and then the drought and heat abated. The month in general healthy. No epidemical diseases, except a sort of scarlet fever, chiefly among the female sex; the spots much resembled the measles; the head was swell-



swelled; the eyes red, and the respiration somewhat difficult.

|                            | Born  | Died | Weddings | Hotel | Foundings. |
|----------------------------|-------|------|----------|-------|------------|
| January                    | 2169  | 1392 | 412      | 1652  | 338        |
| February                   | 1991  | 1498 | 808      | 1612  | 148        |
| March                      | 2086  | 1685 | 29       | 1836  | 340        |
| April                      | 1953  | 1646 | 239      | 1709  | 347        |
| May                        | 1868  | 1712 | 443      | 1613  | 352        |
| June                       | 1736  | 1331 | 418      | 1376  | 276        |
| Tot. of the first 6 Months | 11803 | 9263 | 2349     | 9798  | 1801       |

(To be continued.)

*The Rev. Dr Hales's Method of obtaining Plenty of fresh Sea-water.*

THE effect of causing an incessant shower of air to ascend through the boiling liquor in a still, to my surprise, I found to be very considerable. The method I used was by means of a flat round tin box, six inches diameter, and an inch and a half deep; which is placed at the bottom of the still on four knobs half an inch high, to make room for the liquor to spread over the whole bottom of the still. The mouth of the still being too narrow for the tin box to enter, which should be as wide as the bottom of the still, it may be divided into two parts with a hinge at one side, and a clasp at the other, to fix it together when in the still. The air-pipe which passes through the head of the still, will help to keep the air-box from moving to and fro by the motion of the ship, or three or four small spurs may be fixed to the sides of the air-box, and reach to the sides of the still. The cover and sides of the air-box were punched full of very small holes, a quarter of an inch distant from each other. On the middle of the lid was fixed a nessel, above half an inch wide, fitted to receive, to put on, and take off the lower end of the tin pipe, which was 20 inches long, and passed through a hole in the head of the still. Four inches of the upper end of this pipe were bent gibbet-fashion, almost at right angles to the upright, in order to the uniting it with the enlarged nose of a pair of bellows, by means of a short calf-skin pipe. This tin air-box, and many more, were made by Mr Tedway, tin-man, against the Meuse Gate, Charing-Cross.

The double bellows were bound fast to a frame at the upper part of the iron nose, and at the lower handle, to work them more commodiously. And that the upper half of the double bellows may duely rise and fall, in order to

cause a constant stream of air, (besides the usual contracting spiral springs within side) several flat weights of lead must be laid on the upper part of the bellows near the handle, with a hole in their middle, to fix them on an upright iron pin, fastened on the bellows; so the weights may be commodiously put on or taken off, according to the different depths of water in the still. Thus if the depth of the water in the still be 12 inches from the surface of the depressed water in the air-box, then the pressure of the included air against the upper part of the bellows, will be equal to that of a body of water a foot deep, and as broad as the inner surface of that board. It will therefore be requisite to add or take off weights, according to the different depths of the water in the still, at different periods of the same distillation. Where the stills are fixed in ships, the air may be conveyed to them from the bellows through a small leathern pipe, distended with spiral coils of wire, or bamboo canes, or broad small wooden pipes, like hollow fishing-rods.

The quantity of water distilled in a given time by this way of continual ventilation, is, at a medium, more than double of the usual distillation. 'Tis to be hoped, therefore, that so considerable an increase will be of great benefit to navigation, and save much fire.

By ventilation with a 20 gallon still, 240 gallons, or a ton and 24 gallons, may be distilled in 20 hours, with little more than two bushels of coals, allowing for the time of heating the still full of cold water. A tun in 24 hours will more than suffice for a 60 gun ship with 400 men, and larger may have proportionable larger stills. Ten gallon stills will produce 120 gallons in 20 hours, and 5 gallon ones, 64 gallons.

Dr Butler proposes pouring in more sea-water through a funnel fixed in the head of the still, when more than half has been distilled off, whereby it will soon acquire a distilling heat, adding chalk in such proportion as shall be found requisite. The funnel hole must be stopped with a cork, or small copper plate, turning on and off upon a pin.

The waste of fuel will be less in proportion in large, than in small stills, and the wider the still-head is, so much the more liquor will be distilled.

'Tis of great importance to keep all parts of the still clean and free from rust or verdigrease of the copper.

Now



Now supposing, that in a 60 gun ship  
he 110 tuns of water for four months  
were distilled at the expence of  
three bushels of coals pertun, this would  
take 9 chaldrons, or about  $13\frac{1}{2}$  tuns  
weight, or  $94\frac{1}{2}$  tuns less than the 110  
tuns of storewater, and allowing  $24\frac{1}{2}$   
tuns for the still-water casks and coals,  
there will be 70 tuns weight of stowage  
saved thereby.

An Account of the Englishman return'd  
from Paris, a new Farce of two Acts,  
by Samuel Foot.

THIS piece, as the title implies, is  
a sequel to the *Englishman at Paris*,  
but it is a sequel only with respect to  
*Buck* and *Lucinda*, the two principal  
characters; for though *Buck's* travel-  
ling tutor appears, he is altogether an-  
other person, and acts upon different  
principles. The characters of this  
piece are, *Buck*; *Lucinda*; *Crab*, an ho-  
nest but testy old fellow, who hates bu-  
siness, and is tired of the world, exe-  
cutor to *Buck's* father, who is lately  
dead; Lord *John*, an *English* nobleman  
of honour and good sense; *Macruthen*,  
a *Scotsman*, tutor to *Buck*, a subtle sy-  
cophant without breeding or honesty;  
*Racket* and *Tallyhoe*, two boisterous  
clowns with long sticks and buckskin  
breeches, *Buck's* former companions.

*Crab* having just taken upon himself  
the execution of his friends will, is told  
that *Buck's* travelling tutor is arrived,  
and orders him to be admitted. In the  
first interview he plays upon *Macru-*  
*then's* character with so much success,  
that *Macruthen* mistaking his ironical  
commendations of a knavish conduct,  
for the sentiments of his heart, not on-  
ly confesses his own real character and  
designs, but proposes to *Crab* an iniqui-  
tous association to ruin the young fel-  
low, and share his fortune, which was  
 $20,000$  l. a year, between them. *Crab*  
rejects this proposal with all the bitter-  
ness of honest misanthropy, and drives  
*Macruthen* out of his house. *Buck* soon  
after arrives, accompanied by lord *John*,  
a fellow traveller, and attended by *Mac-*  
*ruthen*, his tutor, *Bearnois*, his *Swiss*  
porter, *La Loire*, his *French* cook, and  
*Jonquil*, his *French* valet de chambre.  
His dialect is a strange jargon of both  
languages; whenever he can recollect  
a *French* phrase that will serve his turn,  
it is *French*; when it is necessary to  
form a sentence, it is *English*; his man-  
ner shews the utmost excess of affecta-  
tion and vanity; his habit is tawdry,

and his conversations consists wholly  
of encomiums on the *French* and him-  
self, except some expressions of con-  
tempt to *Crab*, which are always re-  
torted with equal consciousness of su-  
periority, and greater bitterness of ex-  
pression. He is, however, at length ac-  
quainted that his father had left *Lucin-*  
*da* a contingent fortune,  $20,000$  l. if he  
refused to marry her, and only  $5,000$  l.  
if she refused to marry him.

In an interview between *Buck* and *Lu-*  
*cinda*, *Buck*, instead of making love to the  
lady, asks her how she likes my lord *John*;  
she, after some altercation reminds him  
of the article relating to her in the will,  
and upon his speaking disrespectfully of  
his father on that account, she reproach-  
es him with an unnatural want of filial  
respect, and a quarrel ensues. He de-  
clares he has an utter aversion to ma-  
trimony; but refuses to give her such  
a denial as will oblige him to pay her  
 $20,000$  l. She threatens to have re-  
course to law; and he observes, with  
that kind of cunning which fools of-  
ten possess, that the will mentions no  
time for their conjunction; so that no-  
thing more could be necessary to her  
dying a maid without a penny, than  
his living a batchelor, except she should  
consent to accept the  $5000$  l. instead of  
 $20,000$  l. by refusing to have him. He  
suffers her resentment of this behaviour  
very patiently, and then proposes two  
ways of avoiding both the disagreeable  
alternatives to which he had reduced  
her, 1st, That she shall have the  $20000$  l.  
upon condition she will be his mistress,  
2dly, That she shall marry lord *John*,  
and admit him as a private friend to  
share her person and fortune. At this  
insult she loses all patience; but after  
shewing, on this signal occasion, the *non*  
*chalance* of his temper, he takes his  
leave, requesting, that when she has  
thought better of his proposals, she  
will give him the honour of a card. It  
appears that lord *John*, who had recom-  
mended himself to the lady in some acci-  
dental conversations, he had with *Crab*,  
overheard the conversation between  
her and *Buck*, and he makes several at-  
tempts at a declaration, that he should  
think himself extremely happy to ac-  
cept her with only the  $5000$  l. that would  
be paid her upon her refusal of *Buck*;  
but she prevents him, by desiring he  
would call *Buck* back, and once more  
leave them together.

*Buck* returns, and congratulates him-  
self upon the irresistible charms of his  
person and his eloquence, which have  
triumph-



triumphed over *Lucinda's* scruples, by inspiring a passion that she could not but gratify on his own terms, though he confesses he did not think she would have come to so soon. *Lucinda* apologizes for the natural warmth of her temper, which she fears hurried her into some unguarded expression, and *Buck* is pleased to prevent her wishes with his forgiveness; she invites him to drink tea, which is immediately brought in, and after some chat over this entertainment, being asked with what view she sent for him back; she replies, that the favours which she had received from his family made her desirous to part with him upon more friendly terms. He is somewhat disappointed at this declaration, and is about to depart, when she first tenderly calls him back, and upon his persisting either to go, or stay upon his own conditions, she once more grows angry, and in a seeming agony of distress, tells him, she has at least this consolation, that if she cannot legally possess him no other woman shall; he presses her to explain her meaning; she tells him, that in death they will be soon united; he is alarmed, and urging her farther, she tells him that in the height of her despair she had poisoned both herself and him; she then pretends to feel the effects already at her heart, and as a last request, solicits the cold comfort of a parting embrace. *Buck*, while he listens to this story, shews the utmost terror, and sinks at once from the utmost confidence and elevation of vanity, to the most abject pusillanimity, and runs off calling out for assistance, oyls, and antidotes.

He is soon after discovered in his night cap and gown, attended by his tutor, his valet, his *Swiss*, his cook, his physician and surgeon. He looks round him with the most pitiable dejection and sollicitude; cries out frequently of sudden pangs; now freezing, and now burning, by turns. His tutor *Mac* tells him, these are *aw symptoms* of a strong poison; but the surgeon to comfort him, declares, that if the six blisters on his head and back rise, there may be some hope of a recovery, especially as the inflammation has been allayed by copious bleeding. While he is in this situation *Crab* enters, and expresses his surprize to find him still alive; he is also visited by his old companions, *Racket* and *Tallyboe*, whom in a former interview he affected not to

remember. They declare they see death in his face, and suppose him to have been poisoned by his *French* cook. *Crab*, after having sufficiently tormented him, tells him, that if there was any hope of his reformation, he had a secret to restore him. *Buck* promises with all the zeal of a dying malefactor who hopes a reprieve, and is made formally to renounce the lady, to resign his whole toilet to the mercy of *Racket* and *Tallyboe*, and to dismiss all his *French* servants. To apply the remedy of which he has thus fulfilled the conditions, *Crab* calls in *Lucinda* and lord *John*; the whole secret is discovered; lord *John* receives the lady from her guardian with her whole fortune, to which *Buck's* refusal had given her a just claim, and *Buck* is left in the hands of his tutor *Mac*, who had given early proofs of his disposition to make the most of him.

*Description of the Shells represented in Plate IX.*

**N**UMB. I. is one of the finest of the trumpet shells. It is all over irregular. Its head is pyramidical, and beset all about with rustic work, knobs, and points. The mouth, which is pretty wide, is edged with a double row of teeth, alternately black and white, upon a fallow ground.

No. 2, is a very rugged trumpet; its mouth is of a beautiful red, streaked with white. The lips are double padded, and terminate in a small pointed tail.

No. 3. The mouth of this trumpet-shell is folded back in a singular manner; the body is rugged, of a fallow colour, and the tail pretty long, channel'd, and turned up.

No. 4. is a trumpet-shell, noted for streaks similar to those of an *aurora borealis*, interrupted by large white knobs; its mouth is ornamented with teeth, and its lip is folded back.

No. 5. is distinguished by its points and transverse lines, which adorn the ribs of its coat.

No. 6. Is called the *Swiss Trowse*, the folds of its mouth resembling the breeches worn by the peasants of that country; it is furnished with points and knobs, and its tail is very short, and turned backwards.

No. 7. This trumpet is called the *Grimace*. The lips of its mouth are very much folded back, and so rugged, that they partly hide the mouth itself, whence it acquires its appellation. Its whole surface is thick set with knobbs and remarkable inequalities.

No. 8. This trumpet is reckoned among the scarcest; over its rough surface is thrown a sort of net-work, and from its ribs arise six cloven tubes, one of which has communication with the mouth, which much resembles the *Swiss Trowse*, No. 6.

Mr











MR URBAN,

ANCESTRY, however now slight-  
ed by some, and industriously de-  
cryed by others, has been in all prece-  
ding times esteemed and revered. But  
in this refined and innovating age, when  
'tis the mode to profess a licentiousness  
of sentiment, even in the most sacred  
and important concerns; 'tis not so  
much to be wondered at, that there are  
not wanting a set of men, who from a  
levelling disposition, speak evil of digni-  
ties and distinctions, and have in parti-  
cular aimed at extirpating the deference  
heretofore paid to birth.—Genealogies,  
or as they more sneeringly phrase it, Pe-  
digree, they have earnestly endeavoured  
to abolish, by ridicule; a few leading  
men of this cast have not failed to make  
a number of proselytes, not so much  
from their arguments, as from the hu-  
mour of the present century, in explo-  
ding every thing, from which our pre-  
decessors derived any innate satisfaction  
or enjoyment, as superstitious, antiqua-  
ted, or absurd, and from a fond, but  
far from generally true conceit, indus-  
triously propagated by their aforemen-  
tioned preceptors, that every genera-  
tion grows wiser and wiser. But the  
discountenancing ancestry is sure so far  
from a proof of our being wiser than  
formerly, that many must be of the o-  
pinion it is a direct proof of the con-  
trary. For is there any one benefit it  
will be productive of? Will it either  
tend to reform the vices of the present,  
or any future generation? Will it aug-  
ment the few virtues extant among us?  
Will it extirpate voluptuousness and  
effeminacy, or restore the hospitality  
and martial bravery, for which we were  
antiently so renowned? No, 'tis certainly  
highly consistent with the policy of  
every government and state, to incul-  
cate and countenance family honour.  
'Tis essential to the preserving that scale  
of gradation, requisite in every well or-  
dered political body; for if all distinc-  
tion and degree be dissolved, govern-  
ment can never long exist; and it is  
somewhat to be doubted, when once a  
levelling spirit prevails, if the unequal  
distribution of fortune alone will be  
sufficient to keep the multitude in sub-  
ordination. Nothing will more promote  
a spirit of emulation, than the counte-  
nancing family repute; it was in a con-  
siderable degree this that heightened  
the valour of the antient *English*.—They  
well knew that the estimation of merit  
was not confined to the short period of  
their own lives, but that their good or  
(GENT. MAG. Feb. 1756.)

evil actions would transmit some degree  
of honour or infamy to their descend-  
ants.—'Twas then family vied with fa-  
mily, which should produce the great-  
est number of heroes and other wor-  
thies.—This was their incentive to mag-  
nanimity, hospitality, and many other  
virtues they possessed. This thirst after  
family renown, it was, together with a  
reflection on the example of their an-  
cestors, that animated them in the bit-  
terest conflicts, and occasioned them to  
meet death rather with transport than  
reluctance. The histories of many noble  
families, both extant and extinct among  
us, will sufficiently verify this assertion,  
such as *Percy, Howard, Vere, Neville,*  
&c. &c.—And there is no truth more  
obvious, than that if men will not act  
greatly for the enhancing of their fa-  
mily honour, to which they have so  
close an affinity, they seldom will for  
the good of their country; for the more  
diffused their connections become, in  
general, the less interested will they  
think themselves, and consequently the  
less tenacious will they be of the pub-  
lick welfare.—Thus, when it shall no  
longer be accounted of any considera-  
tion to be born of ancestors, who have  
eminently distinguished themselves by  
any worthy acts of publick utility; but  
the man of yesterday, by the possession  
of opulence, however oppressively or  
fraudulently acquired, shall be held in  
equal reverence and repute; emulation  
will inevitably subside, and the desire  
of fame, which has been the source of  
so many meritorious achievements, will  
in a manner be extinguished; for every  
one will then live uninfluenced by the  
conduct of his progenitors, and equally  
unawed by any odium infamous actions  
might deservedly leave upon record.  
But if the almighty (as we are told  
in the decalogue) visits the sins of the  
fathers upon the children, unto the 3d  
and 4th generation, and on the con-  
trary, shews mercy and favour to the  
issue of the virtuous; why are not the  
descendants of the one, and of the other,  
to be duly distinguished amongst men?  
Birth, on the one hand, is not to be  
too highly and immoderately esteem-  
ed; we should consider that the most  
illustrious families, could they be traced  
to their origin, were at first obscure,  
and not distinguished from the common  
race of mortals; and that, however  
mortifying it may be, many of the  
greatest families that ever existed, after  
gradually rising from obscurity, to the  
greatest eminence, wealth, and power,  
and



and after having been conspicuous a few centuries, have again as progressively dwindled into extinction. Many such there were, the names of which alone, only now remain, which all persons conversant in the history and antiquities of *Europe* must allow. And how many thousand families, of a second class have there been, who after furnishing, for 5, 6, 7, or 800 years, a long succession of knights and gentlemen, have after such various periods of time (and often a much less) dropt into oblivion, either by a total cessation of descendants, by the alienation of their estates, (thro' prodigality, profusion, and excess) or by some other human contingency.—Empires and kingdoms have hitherto had an origin, meridian, and period to their glory and continuance, and shall families which are only so many limbs of states and governments expect to have a more protracted duration? No, there seems to be nothing human designed for us to pride ourselves too highly upon; those therefore only delude themselves, who, instead of an humble and due deportment, assume haughtiness and arrogance.

As to the influences of blood, or the qualities inherent from descent, tho' they are not to be insisted upon as infallible, yet are they not to be treated as wholly chimerical by any candid or rational person. The advocates of this say, it is so very apparent even in animals, that they wonder any one will dispute it? and many are the arguments made use of, which are admitted or disputed, as they tally with the principles or prejudices of the persons contending; but that which seems at once to surmount every objection that can be made, is, that we seldom fail to see the infirmities and maladies of human nature entailed on posterity. Madness, chronical diseases, violent and inordinate passions, and the various evils of intemperance, are usually transmitted from the parent to his offspring, why then may we not from hence presume to infer that many valuable and amiable endowments are as often derived from birth? An inherent generosity and benevolence have been the distinguishing characteristics of some families, and various other virtues of others. Children often more resemble their parents by a parity of manners and conduct, than in the external similitude of their persons. This has been observed in orphans and posthumous

issue, where neither paternal example or precept, could have been the immediate cause of it. Certain it is, that as there are no general rules without exceptions, so there are many men, who, without the advantages of Birth, are possessed of the most valuable qualifications; and, on the contrary, that there are many of a distinguished rank of the most profligate and odious dispositions; but these last are of an unthinking inconsiderate kind, who by being immersed in a continual succession of sensual gratifications, never suffer themselves to reflect at all, or trouble themselves about those which have gone before, or shall come after them.

But where persons have been observed to be filled with a just and due veneration of the virtues of their predecessors, I believe they have seldom been known very glaringly to deviate therefrom, but to imitate, if not improve upon them, has been a plan they have continually kept in view; nay, I am persuaded, that, next to religion, nothing has so strongly actuated thinking men, nor indeed produced so many good and brave men, as their being inspired with a desire of keeping up to the examples of their forefathers.

Such a spirit therefore, (however visionary its basis) it is nationally requisite, should be cherished, particularly amongst a military people. Our neighbours, the *French* and *Germans*, seem more thoroughly convinced of this; we find this ancestral enthusiasm breathing through all their noblesse. And many are of the opinion, it would be more consonant to the epithet our modern lucubrators assume, of being publicly beneficial, if they were properly to inculcate and enforce it, instead of advancing any thing derogatory thereto.

Mr UREAN,

THE serious impressions which the late dreadful earthquakes must have made upon men's minds, and which the day of humiliation lately observed on the account of them hath contributed to cherish and promote, it is to be hoped will have so much effect at least, before they be entirely worn off, as to restrain in some measure that excessive passion for pleasure and diversions, which so many are enslaved to, and to moderate and regulate their pursuit of them, especially during the solemn season which is approaching: For I doubt it is in vain to expect



expect they should entirely lay them aside.

As facts weigh more than arguments, beg leave to lay the two following ones before your readers, which perhaps may contribute something to the aforementioned desirable end.

In the reign of *Titus*, the Roman emperor, two cities in *Italy*, *Pompeii* and *Herculaneum* (that *Herculaneum* the ruins of which were lately discovered) were totally overwhelmed by the eruption of mount *Vesuvius*, and by an earthquake with which it was attended: and this fatal catastrophe happened at a time, when the people were assembled in the theatre, and intent upon the publick shews, who were all buried in the ruins. It is remarkable that this eruption first appeared on the first of *November*, and that the earthquake attending it happened on the same day.\*

In the reign of *Trajan* likewise, when the emperor was at *Antioch*, this great city, the second in the *Roman* empire, was visited by an earthquake; and being then fuller of people than ordinarily it used to be, and gayer likewise on account of the emperor's court being there at the time, vast multitudes perished, many of whom, the historian remarks, were come there to see plays and other diversions.†

If we do not repent and reform from our many idle and extravagant follies, sins, and impieties, it is to be feared we shall all likewise perish.

\* See *Pleny's* Epist. B. 6. Ep. 16, 20.

† *Dion. Lib.* 66.

Having received a Paper from America in which the Merits of the following Militia Act, (the first ever pass'd in *Pensylvania*) were canvass'd, we have judg'd it proper before we publish the Comment to lay before our Readers the Original Bill, referring the latter to a subsequent Mag.

An Act for the better ordering and regulating such as are willing and desirous to be united for military Purposes within the Province of *Pensylvania*, pass'd Nov. 25, 1755.

WHEREAS this province was first settled by (and a majority of the assemblies have ever since been of) the people called Quakers, who, though they do not, as the world is now circumstanced, condemn the use of arms in others, yet are principled against bearing arms themselves; and to make any law to compel them thereto, against their consciences, would not be only to violate a fundamental in our constitution, and be a direct breach of our charter of privileges, but would also in effect be to commence persecution against all that part of the inhabitants of the province: and for them by any law to compel others to bear arms, and exempt themselves, would be inconsistent and

partial. Yet so far as by the general toleration and equity of our laws, great numbers of people of other religious denominations are come among us, who are under no such restraint, some of whom have been disciplined in the art of war, and conscientiously think it their duty to fight in defence of their country, their wives, their families, and estates, and such have an equal right to liberty of conscience with others. And whereas a great number of petitions from the several counties of this province, have been presented to this house, setting forth, that the petitioners are very willing to defend themselves and their country, and desirous of being formed into regular bodies for that purpose, instructed and disciplined under proper officers, with suitable and legal authority; representing withal, that unless measures of this kind are taken, so as to unite them together, subject them to due command, and thereby give them confidence in each other, they cannot assemble to oppose the enemy, without the utmost danger of exposing themselves to confusion and destruction.

And whereas the voluntary assembling of great bodies of armed men from different parts of the province on any occasional alarm, whether true or false, as of late hath happened, without call or authority from the government, and without due order and direction among themselves, may be attended with danger to our neighbouring *Indian* friends and allies, as well as to the internal peace of the province.

And whereas the Governor hath frequently recommended it to the Assembly, that in preparing and passing a Law for such Purposes, they should have a due regard to scrupulous and tender consciences, which cannot be done where compulsive means are used to force men into military service; therefore, as we represent all the people of the province, and are composed of members of different religious persuasions, we do not think it reasonable that any should, through a want of legal powers, be in the least restrained from doing what they judge it their duty to do for their own security and the public good; we in compliance with the said petitions and recommendations, do offer it to the governor to be enacted, And be it enacted by the Hon. *Robert Hunter Morris*, Esq; with the king's royal approbation lieutenant governor, under the Hon. *Thomas Penn*, and *Richard Penn*, Esqrs, true and absolute proprietors of the province of *Pensylvania*, and of the counties of *Newcastle*, *Kent* and *Sussex*, upon *Delaware*, by and with the advice and consent of the representatives of the freemen of the said province in general assembly met, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the publication of this act, it shall and may be lawful for the freemen of this province to form themselves into companies, as heretofore they have used in time of war without law, and for each company, by majority of votes in the way of ballot, to chuse its own officers, to wit, a captain, lieutenant and ensign, and present them to the governor or commander in chief for the time being



being for his approbation ; which officers so chosen, if approved and commissioned by him, shall be the captain, lieutenant and ensign of each company respectively, according to their commissions ; and the said companies being divided into regiments by the governor or commander in chief, it shall and may be lawful for the officers so chosen and commissioned for the several companies of each regiment, to meet together, and by majority of votes, in the way of ballot, to chuse a colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major, for the regiment, and present them to the governor or commander in chief for his approbation ; which officers so chosen, if approved and commissioned by him, shall be the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major of the regiment, according to their commissions, during the continuance of this act.

Provided always, that if the governor or commander in chief shall not think fit to grant his commission to any officer so first chosen and presented, it shall and may be lawful for the electors of such officer to chuse two other persons in his stead, and present them to the governor or commander in chief, one of whom, at his pleasure, shall receive his commission, and be the officer as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that as soon as the said companies and regiments are formed, and their officers commissioned as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful to and for the governor, or commander in chief, by and with the advice and consent of the colonels, lieutenant-colonels and majors of all the regiments, being for that purpose by him called and convened, or by and with the advice and consent of a majority of the said officers that shall be met and present together on such call, to form, make, and establish articles of war, for the better government of the forces that shall be under their command, and for bringing offenders against the same to justice ; and to erect and constitute courts-martial, with power to hear, try, and determine any crimes or offences by such articles of war, and inflict penalties by sentence or judgement of the same on those who shall be subject thereto, in any place within this province. Which articles of war, when made as aforesaid, shall be printed and distributed to the captains of the several companies, and by them distinctly read to their respective companies ; and all and every captain, lieutenant, ensign, or other freeman, who shall, after at least three days consideration of the said articles, voluntarily sign the same, in presence of some one justice of the peace, acknowledging his having perused or heard the same distinctly read, and that he has well considered thereof, and is willing to be bound and governed thereby, and promises obedience thereto, and to his officers accordingly, shall henceforth be deemed well and duly bound to the observance of the said articles, and to the duties thereby required, and subject to the pains, penalties, punishments, and forfeitures that may therein be appointed or disobedience and other offences.

Provided always, that the articles so to be made and established, shall contain nothing re-

pugnant, but be as near as possible conformable to the military laws of *Great-Britain*, and to the articles of war made and established by his Majesty in pursuance of the last act of parliament for punishing mutiny and desertion, the different circumstances of this province compared with *Great-Britain*, and of a voluntary militia of freemen, compared with mercenary standing troops, being duly weighed and maturely considered.

Provided also, that nothing in this act shall be understood or construed to give any power or authority to the governor or commander in chief, and the said officers, to make any articles or rules that shall in the least affect those of the inhabitants of the province who are conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms, either in their liberties, persons or estates ; nor any other persons of what persuasion or denomination soever, who have not first voluntarily and freely signed the said articles after due consideration as aforesaid.

Provided also, that no youth under the age of twenty-one years, nor any bought servant or indentured apprentice, shall be admitted to enroll himself, or be capable of being enroll'd in the said companies or regiments without the consent of his or their parents or guardians, masters or mistresses, in writing under their hands first had and obtained.

Provided also, that no enlistment or enrollment of any person in any of the companies or regiments to be formed and raised as aforesaid, shall protect such person in any suit or civil action brought against him by his creditors or others, except during his being in actual service in field or garrison ; nor from a prosecution for any offence committed against the laws of this province.

Provided also, that no regiment, company, or party of volunteers, shall, by virtue of this act, be compelled or led more than three days march beyond the inhabited parts of the province ; nor detained longer than three weeks in any garrison, without an express engagement for that purpose, first voluntarily entered into and subscribed by every man so to march or remain in garrison.

This act to continue in force untill the 30th day of *October* next, and no longer.

[We think ourselves much obliged to our friend *Americanus* for his favour, dated *Philadelphia Nov. 20, 1755*, notwithstanding the cost, but he will see by our last *Mag. and Supp.* that what he recommended to us is anticipated.

We are not surprized, that bigots of any party should be offended with our state of public contests, as we make it an invariable rule to keep that mean which is equally distant from both extremes, and as we are not conscious to the influence of passion, we hope we have been directed by truth.—We should indeed sometimes be glad to avoid filling any of our pages with a subject that if remember'd, must be remember'd only to be regretted. But it is expected of us by our readers, as an essential part of our plan, and we think it is also due to posterity, who, we flatter ourselves, will consider our compilations as authentic materials for the history of the present times.]



SWEET NANNY. *The Musick by J. R. L. Esq;*

As - sist me ev - ry tune - ful bard, Oh!

lend me all your skill; In choi - cest lays that

I may praise Dear Nan - ny of the hill. Sweet

Nanny, Dear Nanny, Sweet Nan - ny of the hill.

Bright is the early beam of morn  
That gilds the chrystal rill;  
But far more bright, than morning light  
Shines Nanny of the hill.

Dear Nanny, shines Nanny,  
Dear Nanny of the hill.

The gayest flow'r, so fair of late,  
The ev'ning damps will kill;  
But ev'ry day more fresh and gay,  
Blooms Nanny of the hill.

Sweet Nanny, blooms Nanny,  
Sweet Nanny of the hill.

Old time wou'd stop his rapid flight,  
And keep his motion still,  
Cou'd he but spare a face so fair

As Nanny's of the hill.

Dear Nanny's, fair Nanny's,  
Dear Nanny's of the hill.

Nature to form this charming maid,  
Has shewn her utmost skill;  
Wit, beauty, truth, and rosy youth  
Deck Nanny of the hill.

Deck Nanny, sweet Nanny,  
Dear Nanny of the hill.

And now around the festive board,  
The jovial bumpers fill,  
Each take his glass, to my dear lads,  
Sweet Nanny of the hill.

Dear Nanny, sweet Nanny,  
Dear Nanny of the hill.

EPIGRAM.

*On the Marriage of Miss Cock to Mr GRAY,  
Apothecary at Cambridge.*

Permit the muse, fair nymph, with friend-  
ly voice,  
To hail thy nuptials, and applaud thy choice!

Nor wealth, nor station lur'd thee to the youth,  
Belov'd for merit, constancy, and truth.  
Let Cambridge nymphs, who hang till livings  
drop,

Wisely prefer the college to the shop,  
With learned pedants pine their bloom away,  
And only wait whole ages—to be Gray.



PROLOGUE to the ENGLISHMAN RETURN'D FROM PARIS. A FARCE. See p. 79.

By SAMUEL FOOTE, Esq;

OF all the passions that possess mankind,  
The love of novelty rules most the mind;  
In search of this from realm to realm we roam,  
Our fleets come fraught with every folly home.  
From *Lybias* deserts hostile brutes advance,  
And dancing dogs in droves skip here from *France*.  
From *Latian* lands gigantic forms appear,  
Striking our *British* breasts with awe and fear,  
As once the *Lilliputians* — *Gulliver*,  
Not only objects that affect the sight,  
In foreign arts and artists we delight,  
Near to that spot where *Charles* bestrides a horse,  
In humble prose the place is *Charing Cross*;  
Close by the margin of a kennels side,  
A dirty dismal entry opens wide, (lous hand  
There with hoarse voice, check'd shirt, and cal-  
Duffs *Indian English* trader takes his stand,  
Surveys each passenger with curious eyes,  
And rustic *Roger* falls an easy prize,  
Here's *China* porcelaine, that *Chelfea* yields,  
And *India* handkerchiefs, from *Spittalsfields*,  
With *Turkey* carpets that from *Wilton* came,  
And *Spanish* tucks and blades from *Birmingham*.  
Factors are forc'd to favour this deceit,  
And *English* goods are smuggl'd thro' the street.  
The rude to polish, and the fair to please,  
The hero of the night has cross'd the seas,  
Tho' to be born a *Briton* be his crime,  
He's manufactur'd in another clime.  
'Tis *Buck* begs leave once more to come before ye,  
The little subject of a former story. (beau,  
How chang'd, how fashion'd, whether brute or  
We trust the following scenes will fully shew.  
For them and him we your indulgence crave,  
'Tis ours still to sin and yours to save.

EPILOGUE. Spoken by Mrs BELLAMY.

AMong the arts to make a piece go down,  
And fix the fickle favour of the town,  
An *Epilogue* is deem'd the surest way  
T' atone for all the errors of the play:  
Thus, when pathetic strains have made you cry,  
In trips the comic muse, and wipes your eye.  
With equal reason, when she made you laugh,  
*Melpomene* shou'd send you sniv'ling off;  
But our bard, unequal to the task,  
Rejects the dagger, and retains the masque:  
Fain would he send you chearful home to night,  
And harmless mirth by honest means excite;  
Scorning with luscious phrase or double sense,  
To raise a laughter at the fair's expence.  
What method shall we choose your taste to hit?  
Will no one lend our bard a little wit?  
Thank ye, kind souls, I'll take it from the pit.  
The piece concluded, and the curtain down,  
Up starts that fatal *Pbalanx*, call'd the *Town*:  
In full assembly weighs our author's fate,  
And *Surly* that commences the debate:  
Pray, among friends, does not this poisoning scene  
The sacred rights of tragedy prophane?  
If farce may mimic thus her awful bowl:  
Oh fie, all wrong, stark nought, upon my soul!  
Then *Buck* cries, *Billy*, can it be in nature?  
Not the least likeness in a single feature.  
My lord, lord love him, 'tis a precious piece;  
Let's come on *Friday* night and have a hiss.

To this a perquier assents with joy,  
*Parcequ'il affronte les Francois, oui, ma foi!*  
In such distress what can the poet do?  
Where seek for shelter when these foes pursue?  
He dares demand protection, Sirs, from you.

PROLOGUE to the WINTER'S TALE.  
And CATHERINE and PETRUCHIO. (Both  
from SHAKESPEAR.)

Written and Spoken by Mr GARRICK.

TO various things the stage has been com-  
par'd,  
As apt ideas strike each humourous bard:  
This night, for want of better simile,  
Let this our Theatre a Tavern be:  
The poets vintners, and the waiters we.  
So as the cant, and custom of the trade is,  
You're welcome *Gem'min*, kindly welcome ladies.  
To draw in customers, our bills are spread,  
You cannot miss the sign, 'tis *Shakespeare's head*.  
From this same head, this fountain-head divine,  
For different palates springs a different wine!  
In which no tricks, to strengthen, or to thin 'em—  
Neat as imported—no *French* brandy in em—  
Hence for the choicest spirits flows *Champaign*;  
Whose sparkling atoms shoot thro' every vein,  
Then mount in magic vapours to th' enraptur'd  
brain!

Hence flow for martial minds potations strong,  
And sweet love potions, for the fair and young.  
For you my hearts of oak, for your regale, [To  
the upper gallery.]

There's good old *English* *stingo*, mild and stale.  
For high, luxurious souls, with luscious smack:  
There's *Sir John Falstaff*, is a butt of sack;  
And if the stronger liquors more invite ye;  
*Bardolph* is gin, and *Pistol* aqua vitæ.  
But shou'd you call for *Falstaff*, where to find him,  
He's gone—nor left one cup of sack behind him.  
Sunk in his elbow-chair, no more he'll roam;  
No more, with merry wags, to *Eastcheap* come;  
He's gone,—to jest, and laugh, and give his  
sack at home.

As for the learned critics, grave and deep,  
Who catch at words, and catching fall asleep;  
Who in the storms of passion—hum,—and haw!  
For such, our master will no liquor draw—  
So blindly thoughtful, and so darkly read,  
They take *Tom Durffy's*, for the *Shakespeare's*  
head.

A vintner once acquir'd both praise and gain,  
And sold much *Perry* for the best *Champaign*.  
Some rakes, this precious stuff did so allure;  
They drank whole nights—what's that—when  
wine is pure?

“Come fill a bumper, *Jack*—, I will my lord—  
“Here's cream!—damn'd fine!—immense!—  
upon my word!”

Sir *William*, what say you?—The best, believe  
me—

In this—eh *Jack*!—the devil can't deceive me.  
Thus the wise critic too, mistakes his wine,  
Cries out with lifted hands, 'tis great!—divine!  
Then jogs his neighbour, as the wonders strike  
him;

This *Shakespeare*! *Shakespeare*!—oh there's nothing  
like him!

In this night's various and enchanted cup,  
Some little *Perry's* mixt for filling up.



the five long acts, from which our three are taken,

stretch'd out to \*sixteen years, lay by, forsaken,  
lest then this precious liquor run to waste,  
'tis now confin'd and bottled for your taste.

'tis my chief wish, my joy, my only plan,  
to lose no drop of that immortal man!

\* *The Action of the Winter's Tale, as written*  
Shakespear, comprehends sixteen years.

the incomparable young Lady. See Magazine  
for October, 1755.

*Qui te videt beatus est,  
Beatior qui te audiet,  
Qui basiat semi-deus est,  
Qui te potitur est Deus.* BUCHANAN.

HOW shall I paint the pledge of heav'n's  
good will?

Thy blooming spotless beauties how rehearse?  
How draw thee, fairest pattern of its skill?

Alas! too feeble is my infant verse.

Waller! with wreaths of deathless lawrels  
crown'd,

Thou worthy fav'rite of the tuneful nine;  
diffusive shed thy friendly influence round,  
And wake my lyre to kindred strains with thine.  
Come teach my trembling muse the tow'ring  
flight,

Which bore thy genius thro' the realms above,  
That I may reach the not inglorious height,  
And claim such lays as G——r may approve.

G——r! what glowing transports warm my heart!  
How steals thro' ev'ry vein the subtle flame!

What raptures kindle up in ev'ry part,

And own the magic of that lovely name!

Beauty's fair child! with taintless virtues blest,

Soft as the filken rose's op'ning bloom;

Gay as *Aurora* in the blushing east,

And fragrant as the jess'mine's rich perfume!

Her's is the easy, free, engaging mien,

Which W—— arrogantly vain, dares claim;

Her's are the precious treasures too within,

That partial envy lent to H——'s name.

Musick with all the strength of eloquence,

Dwells on her tongue; 'tis extacy to hear!

Such wit, such wisdom her sweet lips dispense,

The ravish'd soul flies list'ning to the ear.

With eyes bright sparkling as the beams of day,

She asks no borrow'd lustre of the mine;

Careless of art, and negligent of sway,

\* She shines unconscious of the pow'r to shine.

Tho' deckt with all the graces of the spring;

Not pertly vain is she, nor stily grave;

Tho' rich in all that fortune joys to bring,

Courteous and candid to the meanest slave.

Unstung with restless envy's galling spight;

Ready to pay whate'er to merit's due;

Slander! the tattling female's dear delight,

Her purer blameless bosom never knew.

Blind to the foibles of a sister-fair;

Untaught to cover rancour with a smile;

In native candour, innocence sincere,

Artlessly true, unknowing to beguile.

Transcendent excellence! by heav'n design'd

The finish'd picture of its nicest art!

Widely to spread thy trophies o'er mankind,

And reign unrivall'd in each captive heart.

Southampton, Feb. 14.

LEANDER.

ODE on WINTER.

Harsh winter now is here,  
All its dismal signs appear;  
Wide around the naked trees,  
Stripp'd of all their leaves one sees,  
Which the winds in tempests bear,  
Whistling thro' the chilly air.  
Flora's painted pride is dead,  
Nature drooping hangs her head:  
Dusky clouds obscure the skies:  
Hark! the northern blasts arise.  
See the naked branches bend;  
Down the feather'd flakes descend;  
Pale the face that nature wears,  
Snowy white alone appears.  
Yonder see the fleecy breed,  
Wont on dewy grass to feed,  
Dig amidst the driven snow,  
For the frozen herb below:  
Round their cribs the cattle crowd,  
Lowing for their food aloud,  
Now the treasur'd store they taste,  
Just reward for service past.

Now in flights the woodcocks come,  
Winter's regions still their home:  
After these the shooter goes,  
Able deep thro' driven snows.

Now no more the tuneful throng,  
Please with their melodious song,  
But all shiv'ring seek around,  
What scant morsel can be found:  
Love no more their notes inspires,  
Winter chills the genial fires:  
Nor with Sol's reflected beam,  
Sparkles now the silver stream,  
But in icy fetters ty'd,  
Ceases both to purl or glide.  
Scarce my pen my hand can hold,  
While I write benumb'd with cold,  
Now my muse forego thy lyre,  
Scenes like these no more inspire:  
Sullen winter cease to sing,  
Wait to hail the jocund spring.

EUDOSIA.

MR URBAN,

Feb. 11.

THE following lines, which describe a person in his  
last moments, I found many years ago among the  
manuscript papers of a relation, who had been long  
dead; and I do not think they were ever printed;  
they may be preserved, if you think fit, in your useful  
Magazine, and may serve, perhaps, to awaken in the  
minds of some of your readers serious reflections on a  
condition which must shortly be their own. R.H.

Oh! the sad day,

When men shall shake their heads, and say  
Of miserable me,

Hark how he groans! look how he pants for breath!

See how he struggles in the pangs of death!

When they shall say of these my eyes,

How hollow and how dim they be!

Look how his breast doth swell and rise

Against his potent enemy!

When some old friend shall step to my bedside,  
Touch my chill face, and thence shall gently slide,

And when his next companions say,

How does he do? what hopes?—shall turn away,

Answering only with a list up hand,

Who can his fate withstand!

Then shall a gasp or two do more,

Than all my rhetorick could before,

Persuade the world to trouble me no more.



## The APPARITION; or MANDRIN'S GHOST.

A S *Louis* late to sleep inclin'd,  
Planning new conquests in his mind,  
(Tho' stranger to the fighting trade)  
What realms his troops should next invade;  
And higher still to lift his fame,  
What stubborn foe, he next should tame.

Just at the midnight solemn gloom,  
When dreary ghosts desert their tomb,  
His curtains rudely thrown aside,  
The king a ghastly phantom spy'd;  
Fiercely his firey eye-balls glare,  
Bloody his shroud, erect his hair,  
His mangled limbs appear'd all o'er  
Besmear'd, and red with clotted gore,  
With looks aghast, he silence broke,  
And thus the trembling wretch bespoke.

From the dark shades below I come,  
To warn thee, tyrant! of thy doom,  
In fate's records, I view the hour  
That robs thee of thy impious pow'r,  
Decreed to shade thy false renown,  
And shake at once thy heart and crown.  
When all the woes the guilty dread,  
Shall burst o'er thy devoted head,  
And greater pangs thy bosom feel,  
Than those I suffer'd on the wheel.  
Thy priests in vain shall heav'n invoke,  
To guard thee from the destin'd stroke,  
Which *Britain's* venge'ul fleets prepare,  
To rescue nations from despair,  
On which, thy coward troops in vain,  
Have strove to fix a servile chain.

Live then—but only to behold,  
Thy power, by land and sea controll'd;  
Thy bleeding country's woes to moan,  
That crowd, and press around thy throne.  
I see *Britannia's* colours fly!  
Her lions waving, 'cross the sky!  
I hear her awful thunders roar,  
That shake with dread the *Gallic* shore!  
High in the air, whole squadrons blown,  
The fetter'd seas no more thy own.  
The bravest fleets thy ports can shew,  
The sport of thy victorious foe;  
In raptures, when his flags appear  
To view some friendly harbour near.  
Soon shall thy pensive heart deplore  
The lillies from thy ensigns tore;  
The lion bath'd in *Gallic* blood,  
Hang on the sails, where once they stood;  
Behold him now triumphant ride  
Without a foe, upon the tide.—  
While the astonish'd sanguine main  
Is dyed, with *Gallic* victims slain,  
Those fleets thy guardians once and pride,  
Now doom'd in *Britain's* ports to ride,  
Their thunders turn'd against the shore,  
They strove in vain to guard before!

Already I behold thee pale!  
For *George's* fleets prepare to sail!  
And daring to be seen in fight,  
Thy pale will soon be turn'd to white:  
Thou, soon as e'er his bullets fly,  
A ghost shall be, as well as I.

Then kneel no more, but let alone,  
Thy monkey gods of wood and stone!  
Little their boasted help avails,  
Where *Harake* displays his dreadful sails.

Then may'st thou prosper in thy wars,  
When saints can manage *British* tars;  
When martyrs skulls, and nails, and toes,  
Deal deeper wounds than *English* blows.

NATURE'S Compliment to Mrs ———, on her  
making Artificial Flowers.

WHEN I behold thy magic pow'r,  
That turns a feather to a flow'r,  
Though I in you a rival see,  
Yet why should I offended be,  
At works so exquisite as thine,  
When all the world will think 'em mine?

Mrs ———'s Answer.

Good Nature! can'st thou be contented  
To be so meanly represented?  
The only 'mends that I can make thee.  
Is never more to imitate thee.

NATURE'S Reply.

Of those fair flow'rs you have been raising  
Because I freely spoke my mind,  
That all the world, with pleasure gazing,  
To think 'em mine would be inclin'd,  
You tell me (Envy taking place)  
You will the flow'ry task decline;  
But lest the wond'rous work should cease,  
Half my pretensions I resign.  
A rival I'll with patience bear,  
If you'll the hasty words recal;  
And let me half the glory share,  
Who justly have a claim to all. A. B.

On Miss RA—H—L ST—FF—D.

COULD I the muses aid command,  
To sing the fairest in the land,  
And get as many pair of tongues,  
As many stout and hardy lungs,  
As *Argus*, fam'd in times of yore,  
Had eyes, which were at least five score,  
Yet all wou'd not sufficient be,  
To express the charms in her I see.  
The beauties that compose the fair,  
The comely face, the nut-brown hair;  
As fair as snow her bosom rises;  
Her carriage certainly most wise is;  
She's neither a coquet nor prude,  
Free in her temper, yet not rude;  
Her blush is like the morning sky,  
And lightning glances from her eye,  
Which if she does direct to man,  
He must be killed, do what he can.  
*Jove*, as we are in story told,  
Had got a chain of purest gold,  
Which he, when sitting on his throne,  
Could hold, and by his strength alone,  
Pull up the gods' and world's whole weight,  
That hung below, and keep his seat.  
But had this wond'rous chain been plac'd  
Alone round lovely *Rachael's* waist,  
*Jove*, tho' he'd pull'd with might and main,  
To raise the fair, had pull'd in vain.  
One glance of her bewitching eyes  
Had drawn his godship from the skies.  
Such beauty, sense, and wit combin'd  
To form this female's face and mind,  
That what she does, or what she says,  
Commands our sex a thousand ways.  
Though smiles or frowns sit on her brow,  
She still can please, I know not how.

Salisbury, Feb. 17, 1756.

OXONIENSIS.



# Historical Chronicle, Feb. 1756.

WEDNESDAY Jan. 27.



His Majesty in council ordered that *Charles Knowles*, Esq; Governor of *Jamaica*, be permitted to resign the said government, agreeable to his request.

All the *English* vessels at *Dunkirk* were stopped and their crews sent to prison. The same day all the *English* ships in the ports of *France* were likewise seized.

SATURDAY 31.

Admiral *Boscawen* in the *Somerset*, Admiral *Mestyn* in the *Monarque*, and Admiral *Townshend* in the *Dread-nought*, with 12 sail of the line and four frigates; also seven *Indiamen*, and upwards of 100 sail of merchantmen, sailed from *St Helens*.

TUESDAY Feb. 3.

Was ended the cause depending in the ecclesiastical court of *Norwich*, against Mr *Wheatley*, the methodist teacher; when the judge declared the said *Wheatley* to be a lewd, debauched, incontinent, and adulterous person; and that he had committed the crimes of adultery, fornication, and incontinence, to the great scandal of good men, and pernicious example of others. And the judge decreed that the said *Wheatley* be enjoined a public penance, to be performed in a linen cloth, with a paper pinned to his breast, denoting his crime, and condemn'd him in costs. 'Tis said, his proctor has appealed from the sentence. Mr *Wesley* has published an advertisement, denying his being a methodist, and declares that he had sometime ago renounc'd him.

A proclamation was issued out, requiring all officers civil and military, upon the first appearance of any hostile attempt to land upon the coasts of this kingdom, immediately to cause all horses, oxen, and cattle, which may be fit for draught or burthen, and not actually employed in the king's service, or in the defence of the country, and also, (so far as may be practicable) all other cattle and provisions, to be driven and removed 20 miles at least from the place where such hostile attempt shall be made, and to secure the same, so as they may not fall into the hands or power of those who shall make such attempt; regard being had however, that the respective owners may suffer as little damage as may be consistent with the public safety.

WEDNESDAY Feb. 4.

Orders were sent to the several ports in this kingdom, to prevent *British* ships bound to *France* from sailing till farther notice.

A fire broke out at the kiln-house of Mr *Lemans*, red-potter, at *Lambeth*, which consumed the same with the stock in trade.

THURSDAY 5.

At 2 o'clock the subscription to the new loan of two millions, for the current year, was closed at the bank, being quite full. (p. 40.)

FRIDAY 6.

Being fast-day, Dr *Forster*, chaplain to the archbishop of *Canterbury*, preached before his Majesty and royal family.

(Gent. Mag. FEB. 1756.)

The Bishop of *Lincoln*, before the house of peers, on *Isaiab* xxvi. 9.

Dr *Terrick*, before the house of commons, on *Jeremiah* xviii. 7, 8.

There were the greatest crowds at most of the churches, both in *London* and *Westminster*, ever known on any occasion.

A

The *Jews* had public worship at their several synagogues. But about two o'clock in the afternoon, complaint was made to the Lord Mayor, that some quakers near the meeting-house in *Lombard-street*, kept their shops open, when his lordship sent his officers with orders to shut them up, which they did; but no sooner were the officers gone, but the shutters were taken down again, which indecent behaviour soon caused the mob to assemble, who obliged them to a compliance, but not without violence. Tho' these people were so perverse, yet many of their brethren paid so great a regard to the occasion of the day, that they not only kept their shops shut, but went to some of their own parish churches.

SUNDAY 8.

Col. *Amburst* set out for *Holland*, to conduct the *Hessian* troops, who are order'd for *Scotland*.

C

TUESDAY 10.

Major *Durand* set out to conduct the *Dutch* troops, who are ordered to make the first port in *England*.

By the violence of the wind several barges were driven from their moorings below bridge, and running athwart one another received great damage.

Two gentlemen were brought to town from *Gravesend*, supposed to be spies. They were going for *France*, and one had a plan of *Chatham* and *Portsmouth*, and a list of all our men of war, and of the land forces, and where stationed, secreted in the lining of his hat.

D

*Worcester*. By the high wind one of the pinnacles on the *Malvern* church was blown down, and othe, damage done to that noble antique building. At *Kidderminster* a very large tree, at the entrance of that town from *Stowerbridge*, was blown up by the roots. And from other parts of the country we hear of great damage done to churches, dwelling-houses, and out-buildings; and that many trees were forced up by the roots, and carried to an incredible distance from the place where they grew. Some people affirm, they saw several flashes of lightning, that the sky seemed to separate, and that several lucid streams emitted from the openings. This hurricane caused a general consternation, and people's fears naturally suggested to them the apprehensions of an earthquake or inundation.

E

F

FRIDAY 13.

At *Stamford* was a violent hurricane; two windmills broke loose, and were set on fire, and one of them burnt to the ground.

*Liverpool*. About one in the morning began a most violent gale of wind at N. W. which lasted about four hours. Numbers of chimneys were blown down, houses stript of their roofs, and two or three buildings levelled with the ground. In the height of the gale a fire broke



broke out in a warehouse adjoining to the custom-house, but was happily extinguished without much damage.

At *Birmingham* considerable damage was done by the high wind. Several chimneys were blown down; some windows of the new church and chapel blown out; the roof of the church at *Handsworth* was stripped of its leaden covering, and several trees broke and thrown down.

A common council was held at *Guildhall*, when it was resolved, that for the future the committee of city lands should consist of 12 aldermen, and 24 commoners, of which three aldermen and six commoners should annually be removed. These commoners are to be taken out of every ward, except *Lime-street*, and *Bassishaw*, which being small, one is to be alternately chosen out of the two. The said committee was immediately filled up to the above number, as were all the vacancies in the other committees, according to annual custom.

A motion was made and agreed to, that the chamberlain, out of the money he has on account of the Mansion house, should pay to the general cash of the city, the sum of 2000*l.* which the court had some time since directed him to advance for furnishing the Mansion house.

Also, that the chamberlain should at *Lady day* next give notice to the bond creditors of the city, that one half the debt of upwards of 16,000*l.* should be paid off at *Michaelmas* next, under the direction of the court of aldermen.

A bill for raising 2443 *l.* 14*s.* for supporting the *London* workhouse, passed into an act.

At 12 at noon, the tide at the *Hermitage, Wapping*, began to ebb, and continued so to do till two in the afternoon, when it return'd and flow'd about an hour very strong, and then ebb'd again till 7, when it began again to flow, and continued so the usual time. [Our correspondent, in his new hypothesis, (see p. 71) thinks this an indication of an earthquake past, so that probably we may soon hear of new misfortunes from this phenomenon in other parts of the world.]

Adm. G—n and Ld H—P—r met to fight in *Hyde Park*; but there was so much company there, that the gallant admiral, apprehending they should be soon parted, insisted on going to *Blackheath*, where after the captain had discharg'd his pistols, the admiral fired his second in the air, when using their swords, his lordship received such a wound in his thigh, that obliged him to submit to the clemency of his antagonist.

#### MONDAY 16.

*Portsmouth*. 300 of Gen. *Böckland's* regiment were put to work, under proper overseers, in order for carrying on the additions for some time intended to be made to our works.

#### WEDNESDAY 18.

*Dover*. About 8 o'clock in the morning, a slight shock of an earthquake was felt here; but without doing any damage.

*Margate*. Between 7 and 8 o'clock we had a small shock of an earthquake, which greatly alarmed the inhabitants, but did no damage.

*Amsterdam*. Last night were most strange coruscations in the atmosphere; the lightning flashing out of dark clouds, and sometimes illuminating the whole hemisphere; at other

times darting perpendicularly to the earth, and appearing to set the ground on fire. This morning was a slight shock of an earthquake, remarkable for nothing so much as that most of the persons perceiving it, were affected with a momentary dizziness or swimming in the head. This shock was felt at the same time in other parts of the province, and at *Utrecht*.

#### THURSDAY 19.

About 3 o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the counting house of Mr *Howell*, a timber-merchant in *Black Fryars*, supposed to happen by the carelessness of a servant who is missing. It has consumed a great many houses, as also the timber yards of Mr *Howell*, Mr *Norman*, and Mr *Territt*. Some of the piles of timber fell into the *Tnavos*, and were carried by the tide burning thro' *London* bridge, set a ship on fire, and the flames spread from it to three others.—The bridge was in great danger.

#### MONDAY 23.

One of the powder mills at *Moulsey Hurst* blew up, and did considerable damage.

The following criminals were executed at *Tyburn*, viz. *John Boswell*, butcher, for robbing and cruelly wounding *Fred. Lenard*, a Dutchman, near *Devonshire square*; *Alex. Tuompson*, embroiderer, for not surrendering himself pursuant to notice given in the *London Gazette*, after being declared a bankrupt; *Tbo. Broadhurst* for a burglary; and *Chr. Wade* for robbing Mr *Hughes* of a silver watch near *Finsbury*.

#### SATURDAY 28.

The four thief-takers, (*Macdaniel, Berry, Salmon, and Egan*) received sentence, each to stand twice on the pillory, two at a time, to be imprisoned seven years in *Newgate*, to find security of 1000*l.* each for their good behaviour for 7 years, and to pay a fine.

In the last *Paris Gazette* (a paper publish'd by authority) appears, in the *London* article, the following paragraph: Two Jews [their names are mention'd] are become Bankrupts here for an immense sum. The want of money begins to be such that if two ships laden with pieces of eight expected here from *Cadix*, do not arrive very soon, the consternation will be general. Now, as neither of these assertions are true, this article shews in what a situation the people are, who need alleviation, from such false and frivolous accounts.

Orders are given to have small vessels that sail well all along the coast of *France*, to give intelligence of the motions of the *French*; which vessels are to be perpetually relieved by others, when the times of their return come, so that a constant watch may be kept.

The *French* king has published orders for all *British* subjects to quit his dominions before the 1st of *March*, except such as may obtain his permission to remain. An other edict was published at the same time, inviting his most christian majesty's subjects to fit out privateers, promising a premium of 40 livres for every gun, and as much for every man they take on board the enemy's ships; with a further promise, that in case peace should be concluded, the king will purchase the said privateers at the prime cost.

A fire at *Grand Cairo* in *Egypt* has burnt 6000 houses to the ground.



SCOTLAND.

Tempests, storms, hurricanes, thunder, lightning, and other terrifying phenomena have never been known so frequent throughout the kingdom as in the present winter,

*Perth.* On the 21st of Jan. between 9 and 10 at night, two people coming from the other side of the Tay to this place, observed a very unusual phenomenon. Whilst it was very dark, suddenly the firmament appearing to open towards the East, they discerned a light clear as the sun, which illuminated all around them. They were struck with consternation, and gazing at this strange appearance, they saw immediately sparks of fire falling towards the moon, which was then newly risen. The master of a vessel says, that returning to the shore about the same time, he observed the same light, which illuminated the whole town, and all the adjacent places as if it had been day.

From *Edin* they write, that on the 26th of Jan. many in the parish of *Lumphanan* and *Kincarden* were surprized with thunder & lightning, which were more frightful than ever they had heard and seen, but especially the last; they imagined the loch of *Auchlossen* all on fire, as also some of the hills around them, & that it was either an earthquake or the day of judgment. The next night, a little after twilight, a fiery meteor was seen apparently as big as a full moon, going from West to East, which enlightened the ground like mid-day.

IRELAND.

*Dublin, Jan. 29.* The house of commons waited on the Lord Lieut. with an address to the king, to assure his majesty of the just sense of that house of his majesty's constant care and protection of this kingdom, and praying that he would be graciously pleased to increase the number of forces to 12,000.

On the 27th past, at four in the afternoon, a shock of an earthquake was felt at *Bailyborough*, which occasioned an adjacent lough to overflow its banks, and rush into the town with great impetuosity. In returning it swept away two men, leaving behind a great quantity of pike and eels of a prodigious growth. The shock lasted near six minutes, but occasioned no other damage than the fall of one house.

*List of BIRTHS for the Year 1756.*

*Jan. 29.* **T**HE dutchess of Savoy, deliver'd of a princess.

*FEB. 9.* Marchioness de Grey, lady of *Ld Vise. Royston*,—of a daughter.

22. Lady Fitzroy, wife of — *Jeffreys, Esq;*—of a daughter.

25. Countess of Scarborough,—of a son.

*List of Marriages for the Year 1756.*

*FEB. 5* **M**R Johnson, salesman, married to Miss Sally Wood, 500*l.*

*Nic. Jernegan* of *Corsey, Norfolk, Esq;*—to the wid w of Mr *Carte*, the historian.

9. *Henry Bolton* of *Spalding, Lincolnshire, Esq;*—to Miss *Mary Preston* of *York.*

*Rev. Mr Carey*, Rector of *Halleberch, Northamptonshire*,—to Miss *Alcock.*

16. Mr *John Barclay*,—to Miss *Willet.*

19. *John Greyhurst* of *Farmington, Gloucestershire*,—to Miss *Strahan* of *Suffolk-street.*

Mr *Alderman Nelson*,—to the daughter of *Humphry Bell, Esq;* *Virginia merchant.*

*Ant. Aufrere* of *Hoverton St Peter's, Norfolk, Esq;*—to Miss *Norris* of *Wychingham.*

*Chas. Pcol* of *Kingston upon Hull, Esq;*—to Miss *Anna Katharina Dawson* of ditto.

21. *Asheton Curzon* of *Penn, Bucks, Esq;*—to Miss *Hammer* of *Iscoyd, Flintshire.*

23. Major *Tho. Thompson* of *Spalding*,—to Miss *Horn.*

*Rich. Bard Harcourt* of *Penley, Esq;*—to the only daughter of the late — *Nesbit, Esq;*

*Capt. Draper* of the 1st Reg. of guards,—to the Hon. Miss *Beauckerk.*

*List of DEATHS for the Year 1756.*

*Jan. 24.* **R**ichard Beckford, Esq; at Lyons in France, alderman of London, and representative for Bristol.

*Rev. Mr St John, R. of Reepham, Norfolk.*

*Mr Netherton*, at *Dublin*, aged 110, who served *K. Wm* in all the battles in Ireland.

27. *Jasper Cantillon, Esq;* one of the commissioners for sick and wounded soldiers in *K. Wm's* wars in Flanders.

*John Barker* of *Shropham, Norfolk, Esq;*

*Chr. Pattison* of *Carleton-hall, Cumbe Id Esq*

*Edw. Holmes* of *Low Layton, Esq;*

*Jn Brougham* of *Brougham-hall, Westmorl'd*

*John Specote Long, Esq;* near *Launceston.*

*FEB. 2.* Sir *Rich. Treawney* of *Trelawney, Cornwall, Bart.*

3. *Rev. Mr Capel, R. of Stanton, Suffolk.*

*T. Davison, Esq;* at *Blakestone, near Stockton.*

5. *Geo. Morton Pitt, Esq;* member in several parliaments for *Pontefract, Yorkshire*, and formerly governor of fort *St George, East Indies.*

*Tho. Ellis, Esq;* at *Rumford, Essex.*

*Rev. Mr Gibson, R. of Bromfield, Essex*, and minister of *Blackmoor, near Ongar.*

*Mrs Wilson*, widow, who left 600 *l.* to each of the churches of *St Andrew's, Holbourn, St Bride's, Fleet-street*, and also to two others, for additional prayers; 400 *l.* per Ann during life to her companion, & several other legacies.

8. *James Scott, Esq;* clerk of the reports in Chancery.

*Jn Bryan*, in *Newton's-street, Holborn, 104*

*Andrew Brinkhurst*, and *Wm Rotherford*, under sentence of death in *Newgate.*

*Mr Leopold Bunt*, master cook in the king's household kitchen.

*Gilb. Frowe, M.D.* at *Merton college, Oxfrd*

*John Phillips, Esq;* near *Acton*; he left 100 *l.* to the *Foundling hospital.*

*Jacob Brand* of *Polstead Hall, Suffolk, Esq;*

*Rob. Purse, Esq;* in *Wood-street.*

*Rt Rev. Dr Edw. Morris, Bp of O'ory.*

12. *Wm Withers, Esq;* at *Rumford.*

*Mr John Hunter* of *Ayr*, aged 86, the oldest minister in the church of Scotland,

14. *Mr Charles Mitchel*, at *Dover*, master of the *Swin bridge and pier head*, B; his own invention of a line, when ships have been coming for the harbour in distress, and boats could not go to their relief, he has saved many a man's life, and many a ship and cargo.

*Mrs Eltoff* of *Ladstone, Yorkshire, ag. 114.*

— *Boyle* of *Shiplake, Oxfordshire, Esq;* brother to the *Rt Hon. Henry Boyle, Esq;* present



sent speaker of the house of commons, and chancellor of the Exchequer in Ireland.

20. Rev, Dr Heyward at Bath.

23. In Price of Shinfield-house, Hants, Esq;

*List of Preferments for the Year 1756.*

*From the London Gazette.*

**Admiralty Office.** **T**HE king has been pleased Jan. 31. to appoint the following persons to be field officers, to 30 additional companies of marines to be forthwith raised, viz. James Paterson, Col. Rich. Bendyshe, Lt Col. Hector Boifroid, John Mackenzie, J. Purcell Kempe, and Samuel Boucher, Majors.

*St James's, Feb. 17.* His majesty in council was pleased to appoint John, Earl of Loudon, Gen. and Gov. in chief of his majesty's colony of Virginia. (E. of Albemarle, dec.)

— to appoint Cha. Pinfold, Esq; Capt. Gen. and Gov. in chief of Barbadoes. (Grenvill, ref.)

— to appoint Hen. Moore, Esq; Lieut. Gov. of Jamaica.

*Bland's Dragoons.* Wm Lightfoot, appointed Capt. Thurloe Brace, Capt. Lieut. Richard Porter and Clifton Rudings, — Lieuts. Lukin, Rich. Down, and Hore Brotie Frisf, cornets

*Albemarle's Dragoons.* Wm de St Amour, — Capt. Ant. St Leger, — Capt. Lieut. R. Ware, Lieut. John Clegg and Tomyon, — cornets.

*Herbert's Dragoons.* John Fergusson, — Capt. Wm Innes, — Capt. Lieut. Fra. Cook and Wm Beckwith, — Lieuts. Geo. Cooke & Le-gard, — cornets, & Wm Dewxell, — Qu.-master.

*Howard's Dragoons.* Wm Lawley, — Capt. John Mansell and Robert Brittain, — Lieuts. Wade Caulfield and Henry Sangar, — Cornets. Samuel Taylor, — Quarter-master.

*Rich's Dragoons.* Edw. Griffith, — Captain.

Coleman and Berkely, — Lieuts. Ja. Boyd and Jennyson, — Cornets.

*Skelton's Foot.* Geo. Rose, — Ensign.

*Dejean's Dragoons.* Marcus Norman, — Major

*Stuart's Foot.* Turner and Ant. Blunt, — Capt. Lieut. Chr. Green, — Adjutant. & Lt. Edw. Ormsby, — Quarter-master.

*Huske's Foot.* Patrick Rainey, — Capt.

Geo. Robinson, — Capt. in 11th R. of foot.

Rob. Trevor, — Capt. Lieut. Cha. Wingfield, — Lieut. and Adam Price, — Ensign.

*From other Papers.*

**C**apt. John Clark, appointed commander of the Bonetta ship of war.

Lieut. Rich. Hughes, — of the Spy sloop.

Capt. Haldane, — of the Tryton, 20 guns.

Capt. Gwinn, — of the Ambuscade.

Capt. Rowley, — of the Harwich.

Mr Fr. Salt, — clerk of the arraigns for the Norfolk circuit. (Wm Salt, dec.)

Tho. Dramme, Esq; — surveyor of the customs in England, Wales, & Berwick on Tweed

Mr Robinson, — 1st yeoman confectioner to his majesty, (Mr Flagneau, dec.)

Col. Cunningham, — adjutant general to the forces under the E. of Rothes in Ireland.

Mr Camidge, — organist of York cathedral.

Wm Gossing, Esq; banker in Fleet-street, chose alderman of Farringdon without.

Capt. Daubuz, — commander of the General Wall packet boat, in room of Capt. Leslie.

## ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

**R**Ev. Rob. Dodge, M.A. presented to Ascombe, R. Devon.

Mr Holmes, — Langley Abbots, R. Wilts.

Mr Reid, — Bishop Cleve, L. Glou. sh. 700p A

Wm. Wragg, M.A. — Freisby, L. Leicestersh.

James Trigg, B.L. — Tryby, V. Leicestershire.

Rich. Watts, B.A. — Langton, V. Wilts.

Rich. Adams, B.A. — Woodley, V. Hants.

John Bell, M.A. — Bridekirk, V. Cumberland

Mr Tho. Atwood, — Longdon, V. Worcester sh.

Mr Bruce, — chaplain to the 3d R. of guards.

*Dispensations to hold two Livings.*

Fred. Toll, } Dogmers, R. } Southamp-  
M.A. } Odham, V. } ton.

John Bedford, } Kavern, V. } Cornwall.  
M.A. } Hilleigh, R. } Ditto.

Bickman Escott, } Kittsford, R. } Somerset-  
M.A. } Heath, R. } shire.

B ——— K R ——— T S.

Tho. Oldfield, of St Paul Covent garden, victualler.

Tho. Mackrill, of Southwark, woolstapler.

James Gallopine, jun. of St Clements Danes, merch.

Rich. Whitcher, jun. of Nursling, Hants, Miller.

Richard Light, of Southampton, ironmonger.

Rich. Hargreaves, of New Church, Lancash. woolstapler.

John Brookes, of Battersea, engraver.

Ja. Dancer, of Old Swinford, Worcestersh. clothier.

John Burghall, of St Clement Danes, cheesemonger.

Upcher Alefounder, of Colechester, staymaker.

Wm Backstone, of Watling-street, London, merchant.

Matthew Blaquiére, of London, merchant.

Robert Fogg, of Liverpool, brewer.

John Williams, of Paternoster-row, silversmith.

Charles Gregory, of Cornhill, London.

Mich. Cleoch, & W. Kempson, of Birmingham, button-m.

T. Watson, & W. Tateham, of Cornhill, Lond. haberdash.

John Stephens, of Princes-street, London, merchant.

George Fry, of Calstone, Wilts, clothier.

Ralph Noden, of Little Kirby-R. Holbourn, merchant.

Tho. Barrer, of Wacton, Norfolk, chairmaker.

Joseph H. cooke, of Malmesbury, Wilts, innholder.

John Pratt, of Liverpool, merchant.

Wm Davis, of Brimcomb, Gloucestersh. clothier.

Jonath Brawbridge, of Thames st. perukemaker.

John Ambery, of St Mary Islington, coal dealer.

In & Gab. Chapman, of St Mary Magd. Bermondiey, sizem.

Roger Preston, of Bishopsgate-st. chapman.

John Pyke, of Bath, tobman.

James Wilks, of Key-court Little St Thomas Apostle,

dealer in cotton and chapman.

Wm Priddle, of St Mary le Strand, scrivener.

Wm Fox, of Manchester, chapman.

Christopher Wood, of Crathorn, Yorkshire, merchant.

Thomas Parsons, of London, merchant.

**BILL of Mortality from Jan. 27. to Feb. 24.**

| Buried            |     | Christened        |     |
|-------------------|-----|-------------------|-----|
| Males             | 809 | Males             | 637 |
| Females           | 866 | Females           | 607 |
| Under 2 Years old |     | 1244              |     |
| Between 2 and 5   |     | 1675              |     |
| 5 and 10          |     | 42                |     |
| 10 and 20         |     | 45                |     |
| 20 and 30         |     | 142               |     |
| 30 and 40         |     | 166               |     |
| 40 and 50         |     | 183               |     |
| 50 and 60         |     | 177               |     |
| 60 and 70         |     | 117               |     |
| 70 and 80         |     | 80                |     |
| 80 and 90         |     | 39                |     |
| 90 and 100        |     | 8                 |     |
| 100 and 101       |     | 0                 |     |
|                   |     | 1675              |     |
|                   |     | Buried            |     |
|                   |     | Within the walls  |     |
|                   |     | 145               |     |
|                   |     | Without the walls |     |
|                   |     | 401               |     |
|                   |     | Mid. and Surry    |     |
|                   |     | 789               |     |
|                   |     | Cit. & Sub. West  |     |
|                   |     | 340               |     |
|                   |     | 1675              |     |
|                   |     | Weekly Feb. 3.    |     |
|                   |     | 433               |     |
|                   |     | 10.               |     |
|                   |     | 445               |     |
|                   |     | 27.               |     |
|                   |     | 415               |     |
|                   |     | 24.               |     |
|                   |     | 382               |     |
|                   |     | 1875              |     |



## MISCELLANEOUS.

1. **A** Dictionary of trade and commerce, By R. Rolt. 1l 10s Newberry, Hodges.
2. Blackwell's memoirs of the court of Augustus, Vol. II. Millar.
3. Osmer's dissertation on horses. 1s 6d Waller.
4. The last speech of the Arians, as delivered by the Monthly review, with Remarks by a layman. 6d Cooper.
5. Heber's historical book of horse races and cockings for 1755.
6. Barnaby Bright's journal for 1756. Crowder.
7. The history of the Royal Society of London from its first rise. In which the most considerable of the papers communicated to the society, which have not been published, are inserted in their order, as a supplement to the Phil. Transf. By T. Birch, D.D. F.R.S. Millar.
8. Experiments on bleaching. By Francis Home, M.D. 4s Millar.
9. Letters on the most common as well as important occasions in life, by Cicero, Pliny, Voiture, Balzac, St Evremont, and the most celebrated English authors. With a dissertation on the epistolary stile, and directions of addressing persons of rank and eminence. 1s Newberry.
10. A dissertation on the following question, In what manner do trade and civil liberty support each other. 1s Doddsley.
11. The Corrector's earnest address to the inhabitants of Gr. Britain, on occasion of the late earthquakes, &c. 6d A. Dodd.—This pamphlet is written by Mr Alex. Cruden, and among other things contains an account of his application to many members of parliament to bring in and second a bill for appointing him corrector of the people, and of his visiting the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, Eaton college, Windsor, Tunbridge wells, and Westminster school, with the various success of his attempts to prevent the gentlemen and ladies from appearing in publick walks on Sunday evenings, and clergymen from playing at cards at morning assemblies. The corrector says, That being in company with two colonels at a coffee house on Sunning hill, and having on a rye wig and sword, one of them said, Mr Corrector you look very much like a military man, why have you not a cockade in your hat? At the same time taking the Corrector's hat and putting his own cockade into it, mention being also made of a prophecy, That the Corrector should be his majesty's general for delivering the French Protestants.—This, says the Corrector, seems to be an adventure somewhat extraordinary and mysterious.
12. A state of the case between the managers of the Royal Family privateers and James Goddard. 6d Kent.—Of this some account will be given in our next.
13. Rolt's history of S. America. 6s Gardner.
14. A letter to the inhabitants of G. Britain and Ireland, to stir them up to make all necessary preparations to meet a perfidious enemy, who intend to invade our land and attack our liberties. 6d Johnston.
15. The philosophy of earthquakes. By Wm Stukely, 3d Edit. with an addition to Part 3, on the late earthquake. 2s Corbett.
16. The sentiments of a true Antigallican,

&c. By John Frey, D.D. with a postscript relating to the anonymous writers of a Monthly review. Sandby.

17. The general theory and phenomena of earthquakes. 1s Owen.

18. The history of Cræsus king of Lydia. 2s 6d Doddsley.

19. The case of the Jews considered with respect to Christianity. 1s 6d Owen.

20. Bearwes's correct tables for calculating exchanges. 1s Griffiths.

21. A close translation of Voltaire's epistle on liberty. 1s Hitch.

22. The Baptists vindicated, &c. By J. Brine.

23. A vindication of the Quakers from the aspersions of a malecontent writer, and the authors of some paragraphs in the publick news papers. Collyer.

24. Dr Hales's useful and valuable discovery to distil sea water. 1s Manby. (See p. 80.)

25. Acts of assembly passed in Jamaica from 1681 to 1754 inclusive. Worrel.

26. A brief state of the conduct of Pennsylvania for the year 1755. 1s 6d Griffiths.

27. An answer to an invidious pamphlet, entitled, A brief state of the conduct of Pennsylvania. 1s Bladen.

28. The Sessions paper. 4d Robinson.

29. The ordinary of Newgate's account of the malefactors executed at Tyburn, Feb. 23.

## POLITICKS.

30. The Crisis. 1s. Cooper.—The writer of this pamphlet proposes to enquire upon what foundation the war, which he imagines just commencing is constructed, how it is to be carried on, and in what it will terminate.—As to the first, he supposes all our advantages to arise from the late treaty with Prussia of which he gives the following account.

Some years ago a certain noble personage who resided in a publick character at Berlin, and has been since removed to another court, being admitted to a free conversation with his Prussian majesty, took occasion to hint the necessity of a friendly compact, not only between the several electorates of Germany, but between Prussia and Britain, to stop the encroachments and limit the power of France, who would otherwise in a short time endanger Germany as much as the Austrian Netherlands. His majesty reply'd, 'such a compact would naturally take place, if Austria was not now as much too powerful for me as France may be hereafter for the empire, and, as it is evidently my interest that neither be too potent, I can always command the assistance of either. The interests of the courts of Vienna & London are intimately connected, and Silesia not being under the security of a guaranty, it is evidently my interest to take part with France, from whose assistance I have most to hope, and from whose superiority I have least to fear, but if the court of Vienna gave me no apprehensions my conduct would vary with my motives, and what you mention would naturally follow. His majesty added, after a pause, You see of how little use the Netherlands are to the house of Austria, they neither barrier the Dutch, improve trade, nor produce significant revenues. Lorrain, &c. is the na-



‘*active right of the emperor, and the Netherlands in proper hands would be of great importance to the alliance that might be formed, into which his Sardinian majesty might be brought, and much might be effected for the common benefit.*’

This conversation is said to have been communicated to the prime minister of that time, who, tho’ he admired the thought, wanted courage to pursue it. By him, however, it was again communicated to a few select friends as what might perhaps be afterwards adopted by some less discreet and more enterprising spirit; by degrees it spread, tho’ in loose hints, to a larger circle, and the king of Prussia’s observations being understood, various plans were formed upon them by several political schemers long before the least mention was made in council of carrying any into execution; but that which at last fired the imaginations of all who were admitted into the secret, was, the project of a person very eminent in the political world for his knowledge of foreign affairs, and was in substance as follows:

‘Let an alliance be formed, in which the king of Prussia be made a leading party; let him have a certain share of the Austrian Netherlands and a sea port; for this let the house of Austria have equivalent districts in Alsace, and the election of an arch duke. Let it be stipulated that the king of Prussia command the allied troops in the Netherlands; and the whole power of Austria be enabled to act on the side of Alsace. Let subsidial troops be obtained from Denmark, Saxony, or Russia, and the king of Sardinia engaged to defend the imperial dominions in Italy. Let his share be—what cannot here be mentioned.’

This project being adopted, and the proposal to the king of Prussia being much preferable to his former engagements, he could not doubt a moment which to chuse.—The consequence is that the troops of the allies are greatly superior to the power of France on shore, and that the British fleet is equally superior at sea.

Such, according to this writer, is the foundation of a war; as to the manner of carrying it on, he says, it must be pushed with vigour, and our whole force exerted at once, or else we shall perish by the common policy of France, which has found means to protract a war that is advantageous to its enemy, till it becomes a burden too great to be born, and every advantage is given up for the sake of peace. As to the issue, it is his opinion, that a war thus undertaken and conducted, must terminate in the reduction of France to proper bounds, as every circumstance at this important crisis is in our favour.

The pamphlet is written with great appearance of knowledge, but with so little accuracy, that in many parts it is wholly unintelligible, of which the following passages are instances: ‘A just war judiciously entered into, by being properly prepared, is proved in the consequence, by a happy peace; and a foolish conclusion points out to us the direct contrary.—A successful war cannot be the fate of both, and for either now to make a disadvantageous peace will be placing themselves in the center

of a whirlwind. The charm which has so long suspended us to the view and amazement of Europe, that has hung us up in the chains of pusillanimity, and ravished from us a reputation the work of ages, is at length dissolved, those *Halcyon* days in prospect, so long contended for, and with so much solicitude, desired, by that part of the nation who have nothing to do with the nonsense of parties. From this any ministry may see how they will be honoured who thus convince the people, that they neither want wisdom nor inclination to serve their country.’

31. Deliberate thoughts on the system of our late treaties with *Hesse Cassel* and *Russia*, in regard to *Hanover*. *Scott.*

This is an attempt to shew, that these subsidial treaties were not advised as necessary to defend Great Britain if she should be invaded by France, nor to protect the allies of Great Britain if they should be attacked by France, but merely for the security of Hanover against France, and her pensioner Prussia. That these two treaties are only part of a vast system to combine all the powers of the European continent into a defensive alliance, sufficient to withstand the utmost efforts of France against Hanover, at the sole expence of Great Britain. That this system is impracticable, and that if it is pursued, it will end in the bankruptcy of this kingdom.

1st, The treaty of Hesse could not be intended to secure us from an invasion, because the ministry have not taken such measures as the parliament put into their power to secure us, by increasing our national troops, which they would have done, if they had really apprehended danger, and honestly designed to prevent it. Nor could it be intended to enable us to fulfil an engagement with the Dutch or the queen of Hungary, because the forces with which Hesse is to furnish us, are not such, either in kind, number, or time of marching, as those which we have engaged to furnish them.

2dly, The treaty with Russia could not be intended either to defend us or our allies, because there is no article of that treaty by which the empress is engaged to send her troops where in either of these cases they could be of the least service; but only to send them where they will be ready to invade Prussia by land and sea, if the king of Prussia should venture to invade Hanover, and thus fright him into inactivity. It might indeed be of service to keep the king of Prussia in awe, if there was any probability that France would revenge the injuries she receives from Britain upon the queen of Hungary; but to do this would be contrary to all her former conduct, contrary to her present system of politics, which is to engage the assistance of Spain by a shew of justice and moderation, and manifestly contrary to her interest. So that this event could not be dreaded without the utmost absurdity, nor provided against without the most ridiculous extravagance.

3dly These two treaties are part of a larger system, because inadequate to the defence of Hanover, for which alone they were intended; for



for tho' Prussia may be kept in awe, France alone can invade Hanover with 100,000 men, and Hanover, with all present assistances, can oppose them with no more than 50,000.

4thly. Britain, in the completion of this system, must inevitably be exhausted; for with no better stock to engraft upon than the national troops of Hanover, she must make up the difference between the electoral force and that of France in money; so that tho' France sets out with an immense army, increases her internal force, as far as she pleases, and strengthens herself with the purchase of such auxiliaries as she can, yet we are to match soldier for soldier, and by mere dint of subsidy produce an equal or better army.—The author confesses his book to have been written before our treaty with Prussia was known.

32. A 3d letter to the people of England. 1s Scott. — This pamphlet among other strange propositions contains the following:—*Englishmen* are slaves because every man is not permitted to carry a gun.—Disarming both Protestants and Papists is more alarming than disarming Protestants, and allowing arms to Papists.—Our Russian and Hessian auxiliaries are more to be dreaded now than popery was in the time of James II.—The act for preserving the game is a more alarming approach to arbitrary power, than king James's presuming to disarm the Protestants by his own authority.—The revolution, tho' it banished popery, established arbitrary power.—It is a principle essential to whiggism to establish arbitrary power and despotic government.—An English whig minister is an absolute potentate.—Mere names to which no reasonable ideas were annexed, together with the ambition and avarice of the duke & dukes of Marlborough were alone the causes of Q. Anne's war.—During that war our ruin went hand in hand with our victories.—ALL the money spent in the reign of K. Wm and Q. Anne was lavished to support Dutch and German interests, and destroy our own.—The trade, agriculture, and manufactures of Britain have been, and are WHOLLY employed to support foreign interests.—Our adherence to Germanic interests, and that alone has produced the reduction of interest from 7 to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. which has annihilated half the property of the kingdom, and in a word every Englishman is now in a state of more abject slavery than a purchased Negro.

33. An essay on ways and means for raising money for the support of the present war, without increasing the public debts. 1s Cooper.

34. Memorials of the English and French commissaries. Vol. I. Concerning the limits of Nova Scotia. Vol. II. Concerning St Lucia. To which are added, the proofs produced by the commissaries of each nation, in support of the said memorials. 1l 5s Owen.

35. The state of the nation considered, with respect to a French invasion. 6d.

POETRY AND ENTERTAINMENT.

36. The fortune teller; a novel. 6s Noble.

37. Catherine and Petrúccia, a comedy of 3 acts, from Shakespeare. 1s Tonson. (See p. 86)

38. The Tempest; an opera; from Shakespeare. 1s Tonson.

39. The state farce. 6d Cooper.

40. The history on which is founded the tragedy of Tancred and Sigismunda. 6d Seymour

41. The Englishman returned from Paris; a farce of two acts. 1s Vaillant. (See p. 79.)

42. The history of Henry Dumont, Esq; and Charlotte Evelin, with some critical remarks on comic actors. By Mrs Charke. 3s Slater.

43. The arbour: Or, the rural philosopher. A poem. 6d Doddsley.

44. The husband. In answer to the wife 3s

45. Love and duty; a tragedy. By John Slade. 1s 6d Griffiths.

46. Poems; by Tho. Blacklock. (See Vol. xxiv. p. 499.) Doddsley.

47. The earth's groans and complaints against man, &c. in heroick verse. To which are added, The faithful soldier, and 51 new hymns. By Duncan Campbell. 1s Buckland.

DIVINITY, MORALITY.

48. The Lord's Supper explained upon scripture principals. By J. Taylor. 1s Waugh.

49. A dissertation, proving that the light of the gospel is the light of nature. 1s Scott.

50. A word to a deist. 6d Trye.

51. Critical notes on the Old and New Testament. By Wm Wall, D. D. 8s Innys.

52. The method of demonstrating from reason and philosophy the four fundamental points of religions. 4s Millar.

53. Parry on the Lord's Supper. 1s Doddsley.

54. Hebner's introduction to the study of the scriptures. 2s 6d Bizet.

55. An enquiry after philosophy and theology; tending to shew when and whence men came at the knowledge of these important points. Innys.

56. Deism refuted. 1s 6d Owen.

57. A short address to persons of all denominations, occasioned by the alarm of an intended invasion. By G. Whitfield, 3d Field.

58. Reformation in religion, to a degenerate people, the great means of national prosperity. 1s 6d Baldwin.

59. Jones on the church catechism. Robinson  
SERMONS.

60. An address to young persons of various characters. By S. Hayward. 6d Buckland.

61. Religion and patriotism the constituents of a good soldier; preach'd to Capt. Overton's company of volunteers in Virginia, Aug. 17. By J. Davies, A.M. 6d Buckland.

62. God's controversy with the nations. By F. Hartley, M.A. 6d Manby.

63. Dr P. Younge's before the H. of Commons on Jan. 30. 6d Whiston.

64. On the fast day, before the H. of Lords at Westminster Abbey. By Bp of Lincoln. Oliver

65. — Before the H. of Commons, by Dr Terrick, at St Margaret's Church. Shuckburgh.

66. — At Gray's Inn chapel. By H. Stebbing.

67. — At Somerset chapel. J. Kidgell. Dais.

68. At St Botolph's; by T. Ashton. Whiston.

69. At Deptford; by Tho. Anguish. Clarke.

70. At Stamford; by J. Williams. Henderson

71. At Deptford; by J. Bates. Owen.

72. At Lominster; by D. Gillins. Cooper.

73. At Cheshunt; by J. Mason. Noon.

74. At St John's Westminster; by Dr Squire's.

[Remainder of Sermons in our next.]



EACH DAY: Price of STOCKS, in FEBRUARY 1756:

[illegible]

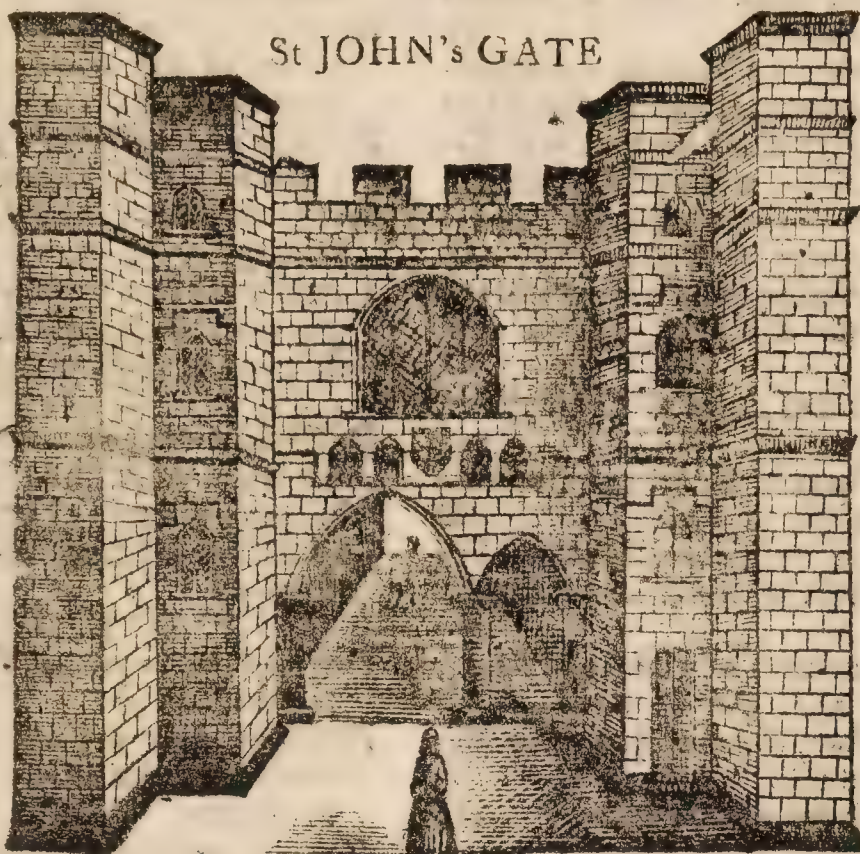
| Mzrk-Lane.          | Basingstoke. | Reading.     | Farnham.     | Henley.      | Guildford.     | Warminster.  | Devizes.     | Gloucester.  | Birmingham.   | London.          |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|
| Wheat 22s to 26 qu  | 07l 15s load | 08l 04s load | 07l 19s load | 08l 08s load | 08l 05s load   | 36s to 42 qu | 30s to 38 qu | 4s 6d. bush. | 4s. 6d. bush. | Wh. Pec Loaf 23d |
| Barley 14s to 15.   | 13s to 17 qr | 15s to 19 qr | 14s to 16 qr | 15s to 18 qr | 14s to 16      | 17s to 21    | 16s to 19    | 2s 4d        | 3s. 6d.       | Hops 4l. os. 4d  |
| Oats 12s to 13 1/2d | 13s to 16 od | 14s to 17    | 14s to 16s   | 13s to 17    | 12s to 16 1/2d | 12s to 14    | 11s to 14    | 1s 6d to 2s  | 2s. 6d.       | Hay per load     |
| Beans 18s to 00 0d  | 19s to 23 od | 20s to 16    | 20s to 25    | 21s to 24    | 24s to 26      | 22s to 32    | 21s to 28    | 2s to 3s 2d  | 2s. 4d.       |                  |

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- VII. Life of *Villiers*, first D. of *Buckingham*.
- VIII. Case of the owners of the *Royal Family* privateers.
- IX. Church of *Rome* idolatrous.
- X. Frolic of the late Duke of *Montague*.
- XI. Observations on the fast.
- XII. Extraordinary life of *Thompson*.
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- XXXV. Considerations on a new place tax.
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- XXXVII. Message from his majesty to the lords and commons, with their addresses.
- XXXVIII. Loyal address of the *Brecon* society.
- XXXIX. Hardship of pressing mates of ships.
- XL. Act for the more speedy recruiting his majesty's land forces and marines.
- XLI. Births, deaths, marriages, &c.
- XLII. Monthly bill of mortality.
- XLIII. Price of stocks and corn.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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T H E

# Gentleman's Magazine ;

For M A R C H 1756.

Mr Stoqueler, the *Hamburgh Consul* at *Lisbon*, who has a *Pleasure-house* at *Colares*, just under the *Rock of Lisbon*, and about 20 miles distant from that City, had retired thither towards the End of *October*, and early on the 31st being abroad with his Gun, he observed the several *Phænomena* which are related in the following Account.



On the 31st of *October* 1755, the weather clear and uncommonly warm for the season, the wind north, about four o'clock in the afternoon, a fog appeared, which arose from the sea, and coming up with the wind, covered the valley, (a thing which often happens in the summer, but very rarely at this time of the year) Soon after, the wind changing to the east, the fog returned to the sea, collected itself into a small compass, and became the thickest I had ever seen; and as the fog returned the sea rose with a prodigious roaring.

*Nov. 1.* The day broke with a serene sky, the wind continuing east; but at 9 o'clock the sun began to grow dim, and about half an hour after 9, we heard a rumbling like that of carriages, which increased so much as to resemble the noise of the loudest cannon; and immediately we felt the first shock, which was succeeded by a second, third and fourth, during which I saw several sparks issue from the sides of the mountains, resembling the kindling of a charcoal fire.

I continued on the same spot till the third shock was over, and observed the movement of the walls to be from east to west. I then retired to another situation, from whence I could discover the sea coast, and here I observed, that from one of the hills, called *Fojo*, near the beach *Adraga*, issued a great quantity of smoke, very thick, but not very black, which still increased with

the fourth shock, and continued in a greater or less degree. As we heard the subterraneous rumbling, we expected an explosion from the *Fojo*, for the issuing of the smoke was always proportioned to the greatness or smallness of the subterraneous rumbling. This smoke continued till noon of the 2d of *November*, when I retired from the place where I had observed it. It continued for some days more or less, according to the subterraneous rumbling.

Returning to *Colares* fifteen days afterwards, I saw no more smoke, neither was there any sign of it when the rumbling subterraneous noise was heard, and I found nobody to inform me what day the smoking ceased.

The 20th of *December*, being in the aforementioned situation, I saw a small fog coming from the sea (from the same quarter where the smoke had issued) which smelt of sulphur, and the wind returning to the east, the fog retired to the sea; and in the morning of the 21st, about 9 o'clock, we felt two shocks of an earthquake of considerable violence, but no more smoke was seen. I cannot say whether the earthquake of the 11th was preceded by the same phenomena and noise, because I was not at the place, nor had I any body there to make the observation.

I went to examine the place whence I saw the smoke issue, but did not discover any aperture, nor did I find any sign of fire near the place. I infer, therefore, either that this smoke exhaled from some chasm or volcano that opened in the sea, which afterwards covered it; or that if the explosion was on land, the chasm closed afterwards. I think the first, not only because it is natural that the water might retire from the place where the eruption was, but likewise the sea having risen in some places, it is probable it fell in others, and still it is there apparent, that it does not reach the usual bounds, for you walk almost dry to places where before



before you could not wade; and it may be the second, because of the openings that were on the land, some of which were almost closed, and others entirely so.

*Particular Observations*

In the afternoon of the 31st of October I observed that the water of a fountain was greatly decreased; in the morning of the 1st of Nov. it ran very muddy, and after the earthquake it returned to its usual state, both in quantity and clearness. Some fountains after the earthquake ran muddy, some increased, some decreased, and others were dried up; and one, that with the earthquake dried up intirely, two days afterwards returned to its usual state. In some places where there was no water, springs burst out, which still continue to run. In the *Varge* and river of *Macaas*, at the time of the earthquake, burst forth many springs of water, and some spouted the height of 25 spans, throwing up sand of different colours, which now remains on the dry ground. On the hills numbers of rocks were split, and in the ground were several rents, but not very considerable. On the coast pieces of rocks fell, some of them very large; and in the sea sundry rocks were broken, the most noted those called by the sailors *Saritboes*, or *Biturreiras*, of which one was only broke off at top, the other was split all to pieces. *N.B.* Between these two rocks and the main, before the earthquake, the coasting vessels sailed at low water. From the rock called *Pedra de Alvidrar*, (situated where the smoke appeared) was broke off a sort of parapet, which rose with the rock from the foundation of the sea. In a swamp or lake, which received a good deal of water in winter, and was not dry in summer, the earth rose about six or seven spans, and it remains even with the adjacent ground; and in other places, by the change of the currents of the waters, it appears that the land was moved, so that some of those places remain more elevated, and others more depressed than they were before.

In the afternoon of the 24th of December I was greatly afraid, that the following day we should have another great earthquake, (which God was pleased to deliver us from) for I observed the same presages as in the afternoon of the 31st of October; that is, the weather being pretty serene, and wind north, the fog came from the sea towards the valleys, and the wind changing to the east, the fog retired to the sea, however not so thick as that I

had observed on the 31st of October. Afterwards the sea began to be agitated, and made a great roaring; and lastly I observed that the water of a fountain began to be troubled to such a degree, that in the night it ran of a yellow colour; and from midnight to the morning of the 25th, I felt five shocks, one of which appeared to me as violent as that of the 11th of December.

*The following Characters are extracted from a Work just published, intitled, Maxims, Characters, and Reflections. It is said to be written by a Gentleman of considerable Rank in the great and gay World. It is also generally supposed, that his Characters are Portraits of Persons well known in it, and will therefore gratify the Curiosity, and indulge the Speculation of our Readers.*

**C** "IF you meet young *Torrismond* at the opera, and ask him how he does, he will answer you, "his dam "was got by *White-foot*, his grand dam "by *Julius Caesar*, his great grand dam "by *Chimney-sweeper*, his great great "grand dam by *Silly Tom* out of the old " *Muna* barb mare."—Have you any running horses to sell?—or match?—you may do either with young *Torrismond*, quite upon an agreeable footing: three or four hundred pounds are with him as so many farthings. *Torrismond* has seldom fewer racers in his string than thirteen or fourteen, most of them first formed nags, and all *Torrismond's* intimate friends. *Torrismond* is none of your half-bred jockeys, he improves in training, and if he goes on improving till he is an old man, he will certainly be a jockey in an exceeding high form. If you meet *Torrismond* on the road,—whether on horseback or in his chariot, 'tis all one—it will be full gallop; his out-riders indeed, may be trotting behind, for they ride coach-horses, he drives running horses—in order to have a race before his eyes wherever he goes. Oh! they have all six won many and many a king's plate! You ask whether he is going in such a hurry? what a question! to see his friends, to be sure: and the next day, if you go the same road, you will perhaps see him coming the same pace back again, after having seen them. You don't comprehend the pleasure resulting from looking at beasts!—Well, if you are so dull I cannot help it: it will be in vain to recommend to you the contemplation of this beautiful string; you will never comprehend the grace of their jolting

walk



walk, the charm of their ungain gallop, the delightful whisk of a long, ragged, and ugly tail, much less the beauty of a horse's stopping short, bolting his tail strait up, and—But it would require the pen of a *Swift* to describe all the *delicia* of those dear *Houyhbnms* which that great man had the penetration to see, and the taste to enjoy. *Torismond* enjoys them all, and next to the horses he enjoys their feeder: If you was to meet that same feeder and *Torismond* together, they would put you in mind of the two kings of *Brentford*—they always whisper—no matter whether any one is near, or whether there is any secret, they are always cheek by jowl—and whispering; nay, if there was a secret, and you were near, and were to listen, you would get nothing by it: their language is that of a jockey, and you would find it about as intelligible as that of a horse. *Torismond* is an adept, you see, he is deep in the mystery, he is indeed a jockey.—You ask why he does not rather think of being a politician, and making a figure in public life?—Indeed I do not know: whether it be that he has any *party prejudices*, or what it is indeed I do not know, but he does not think of it. Well then, say you, as he is young, some gallantries with the fine ladies might be a cleverer employment—bless me, but suppose he has no taste for any of these things! I tell you, *Torismond* is a jockey, a very jockey, and every time he wakes out of his sleep, he says,—“Give me another horse.”

“*Camilla* is really what writers have so often imagined, or rather she possesses a combination of delicacies, which they have seldom had minuteness of virtue and taste enough to conceive; to say she is beautiful, she is accomplished, she is generous, she is tender, is talking in general, and it is the particular I would describe. In her person she is almost tall, and almost thin; graceful, commanding, and inspiring a kind of tender respect; the tone of her voice is melodious, and she can neither look nor move without expressing something to her advantage: possessed of almost every excellence she is unconscious of any, and thus heightens them all; She is modest and diffident of her own opinion, yet always perfectly comprehends the subject on which she gives it, and sees the question in its true light: she has neither pride, prejudice, nor precipitancy to misguide her; she is true, and therefore judges truly. If there are

subjects too intricate, too complicated for the feminine simplicity of her soul, her ignorance of them serves only to display a new beauty in her character, which results from her acknowledging, nay, perhaps from her possessing that very ignorance. The great characteristic of *Camilla*'s understanding is taste; but when she says most upon a subject, she still shews that she has much more to say, and by this unwillingness to triumph she persuades the more. With the most refined sentiment she possesses the softest sensibility, and it lives and speaks in every feature of her face. Is *Camilla* melancholy? does she sigh? every body is affected. They enquire whether any misfortune has happened to *Camilla*; they find that she sighed for the misfortune of another, and they are affected still more. Young, lovely, and high-born, *Camilla* graces every company, and heightens the brilliancy of courts: wherever she appears all others seem by natural impulse to feel her superiority; and yet when she converses she has an art of inspiring others with an ease which they never knew before: she joins to the most scrupulous politeness the most cheerful gaiety, free both from restraint and boldness; always gentle, yet never inferior; always unassuming yet never ashamed or awkward; for shame and awkwardness are the effects of pride, which is too often miscalled modesty; nay, to the most critical discernment she adds something of a blushing timidity, which serves but to give a meaning and piquancy even to her looks, and admirable effect of true superiority! by this silent unassuming merit, she over-awes the turbulent and the proud, and stops the torrent of that indecent, that over-bearing noise with which inferior natures in superior stations overwhelm the slavish and the mean. Yes all admire, and love, and reverence *Camilla*.

“You see a character that you admire, and you think it perfect; do you therefore conclude that every different character is imperfect? What, will you allow a variety of beauty almost equally striking in the art of a *Corregio*, a *Guido*, and a *Raphael*, and refuse it to the infinity of nature! How different from lovely *Camilla* is the beloved *Flora*! in *Camilla*, nature has display'd the beauty of exact regularity, and the elegant softness of female propriety. In *Flora* she charms with a certain artless poignancy, a graceful negligence, and



and an uncontroul'd yet blameless freedom. *Flora* has something original and peculiar about her, a charm which is not easily defined; to know her and to love her is the same thing, but you cannot know her by description. Her person is rather touching than majestic, her features more expressive than regular, and her manner pleases rather because it is restrained by no rule, than because it is conformable to any that custom has established. *Camilla* puts you in mind of the most perfect music that can be composed; *Flora*, of the wild sweetness which is sometimes produced by the irregular play of the breeze upon the *Æolian* harp. *Camilla* reminds you of a lovely young queen: *Flora*, of her more lovely maid of honour. In *Camilla* you admire the decency of the Graces; in *Flora* the attractive sweetness of the Loves. Artless sensibility, wild native feminine gaiety, and the most touching tenderness of soul, are the strange characteristics of *Flora*. Her countenance glows with youthful beauty, which all art seems rather to diminish than increase, rather to hide than adorn: and while *Camilla* charms you with the choice of her dress, *Flora* enchants you by the neglect of hers. Thus different are the beauties which nature has manifested in *Camilla* and *Flora*: yet while she has, in this contrariety, shewn the extent of her power to please, she has also proved that truth and virtue are always the same. Generosity and tenderness are the first principles in the minds of both favourites, and were never possessed in a higher degree than they are possessed by *Flora*; she is just as attentive to the interests of others, as she is negligent of her own; and tho' she could submit to any misfortune that could befall herself, yet she hardly knows how to bear the misfortunes of another. Thus does *Flora* unite the strongest sensibility and the most lively gaiety, and both are expressed with the most bewitching mixture in her countenance. While *Camilla* inspires a reverence that keeps you at a respectful yet admiring distance, *Flora* excites the most ardent yet elegant desire: *Camilla* reminds you of the dignity of *Diana*, *Flora* of the attractive sensibility of *Calisto*. *Camilla* almost elevates you to the sensibility of angels, *Flora* delights you with the loveliest idea of woman.

*These characters will surely please, as fine paintings, those to whom the originals are unknown, and will perhaps lose but*

*little of their value, even supposing such originals not to exist. The Maxims are written with uncommon knowledge of mankind and delicacy of sentiment.*

A MR URBAN,

A Bout six weeks ago, in the space of about ten days, I had occasion to travel several miles on each of the following roads, the *Highgate*, *Tottenham*, *Hackney*, *Stratford*, *Greenwich*, *Peckham*, *Clapham*, and *Wandsworth*. I then put down the condition these several roads were in, according to the most impartial observation I could make, with some reflections on the causes that seem'd to contribute thereto. So much as is necessary for my present purpose I shall transcribe, beginning with the last, and proceeding from west to north, in the order of the roads. It may be premised, that the weather being then variable, and rather inclined to dry than very wet, this circumstance alone could not contribute to the remarkable difference of their condition.

The *Wandsworth* road was, in many places, dry, but the ruts very deep; not to be crossed in a carriage without great difficulty and delay.

The *Clapham* road mostly dry, but the ruts in general deep.

The *Peckham* road excessive deep and dirty, excepting one or two places, where, for some hundred yards, fresh gravel had been laid.

The *Greenwich* road in tolerable condition; rather heavy to the carriage, and the ruts too deep to be passed with ease or expedition.

The *Stratford* road resembled a stagnant lake of deep mud, from *Whitechappel* to *Stratford*, with some deep and dangerous sloughs: in many places 'twas hard work for the horses to go faster than a foot-space on level ground with a light four-wheel post chaise.\*

The *Hackney* road in a condition that does credit to the surveyor, and convinces every body of the oppulence of the trust.

The *Tottenham* road, in better order than for some years past, but the ruts very deep in many places, and the road scarce in any part to be crossed in a carriage without much uneasiness.

The *Highgate*, as much better than

\* The surveyor of this road has since this gentleman's tour, been discharged, and an order made to render him incapable of serving the trust for the future.



the common roads, and as much better than this used to be, as the *Hackney* road exceeds the worst parts of this much frequented road. Not solely owing to the diligence and skill of the surveyer, but to another and a very obvious cause. There are more broad-wheel waggons and carts on this road, than upon all the other roads put together: and it is this circumstance alone that has made a road, which ever since I knew it was in winter excessive deep and dirty, and in summer hardly to be passed for sand and dust, one of the best about *London*.—On this road, almost every third or fourth carriage hath either six or nine inch wheels, mostly the last. On the *Tottenham* road there are a very few, though on this road there was a very early and laudable example set at *Ware*: on the *Essex*, or *Stratford* road, frequented, as it is, with numberless carts and waggons, there are still fewer broad wheels than on the *Tottenham* road: on the *Greenwich* but one or two traces can be seen: on the *Peckham*, *Clapham*, and *Wandsworth*, scarce one.

In a word, the advantages to the people who make use of broad-wheel carriages, from them, are clearly evident, upon the only road that has made any trial of them. And it is to be hoped, that persons of fortune and ability will, throughout the nation, countenance a method which will infallibly render travelling, as well as the transport of provisions, merchandize, and all bulky commodities, cheap, safe, and expeditious.

In respect to the best form of laying roads, whether waved or otherwise, this is simply the case; were there no ruts, nor any narrow wheeled carriages to make them, to lay the roads in waves would be unnecessary; a proper descent on each side the road would be quite sufficient. But while there are ruts it is absolutely necessary that the water should lie in them as little as possible; a descent on each side the road will not carry off the water; descents must therefore be made at short intervals to drain this off, which is done effectually by laying the roads in waves. The number of broad wheel carriages on the highgate road, has in most places so effectually levelled the ruts, as to make this contrivance here unnecessary; and it is to this principally, I must repeat it, that the excellent condition of this formerly almost impassable road is owing. I will conclude

with this important incontestable truth, that an empty narrow wheeled cart injures the roads a great deal more, than the most heavy loaded broad wheel waggon. W. H.

[\* \* Our readers will remember that some months ago (see Vol xxv. p. 514.) we published from the daily papers an account of some very extraordinary phenomena at *Black Hamilton* in *Yorkshire*, and that in a subsequent number of our work, (see p. 56.) it was said to have been taken into the papers from a pamphlet supposed to have been written by Mr *Wesley*. As the pamphlet, said to be Mr *Wesley*'s, was anonymous, and as we had no concurrent testimony of the very extraordinary facts related in it, we readily admitted the letter signed *F. D.* in which it was confidently denied, as a means at least of ascertaining a disputed fact, and justifying an injured character, if a falsehood had been unjustly imputed to it. Both these purposes are answered by the following letter, in which our anonymous correspondent, if he does not make good his assertion, is treated with less severity than he deserves.]

Mr URBAN, *Bristol, March 8.*  
I Have met with many persons in my life, who did not abound with modesty, but I never yet met with one who had less of it, than your anonymous correspondent, whose letter is inserted p. 56, of your *Magazine* for February.

The whole account of *Whiston-Cliff*, near *Black Hamilton* in *Yorkshire*, inserted in one of your *Magazines*, I aver to be punctually true, having been an eye-witness of every particular of it. And if *F. D.* will set his name, and aver the contrary, I will make him ashamed, unless shame and he have shook hands and parted.

Yours, &c.  
JOHN WESLEY.

[We should think ourselves extremely obliged to any gentleman who resides on or near the spot, particularly the minister of the parish, if he would by our means gratify the public with a farther account of this phenomenon.]

Mr URBAN,  
GIVE me leave, by your means, to communicate to the public what seems highly to deserve their notice, and what you may depend on the truth of, having been myself an eye witness.

At a place call'd *Toys Hill*, about three miles from *Westran* in *Kent*, about two acres



acres and a half of ground (part ploughed and part turnips) has since *Christmas* last undergone a great and surprising alteration. The situation is on the side of a hill, inclining to the south, and the land has been continually moving in that direction, imperceptibly indeed at the time, but now the effect is very apparent. The upper or northern side, now planted with turneps, is sunk two or three feet, and is full of clefts or chasms, some of them a foot deep, and many of them filled with water. Two or three are as large as ponds, being six or eight feet deep, and ten or twelve square. Part of a hedge, which divided the fields is moved about three rods to the southward so as to form an angle with the two ends which it was upon a line with before. Another hedge is broke asunder, and there is now a gap of eight feet where before it was contiguous. Between the fields is a large copse, which is also full of cracks and pits of water, and a large oak therein is apparently falling. The southern part which has been plough'd this winter, and was then on a level with the rest of

the field, now overhangs it like a precipice about the height of twelve feet, and is render'd quite useless for the purpose of sowing, as is all the rest for pasture or tillage. That land on each side which has not moved, is cover'd by the rest, which folds over it at the height of six or seven feet.

Numbers of people daily resort to see it, and where it will end nobody knows, as in two or three days time, especially after great rains or snows, fresh alterations are still perceived. The history of *England* makes mention of a similar case happening at *Westran* in the reign of queen *Elizabeth*.

As the *best* verbal description must be inadequate, if this *imperfect* one should induce some of your ingenious correspondents to visit the place, and take a sketch of it in its present form (and I assure him the strangeness of the sight will highly reward his trouble) it might farther contribute to the satisfaction of your readers, and thereby answer the design of your constant purchaser.

GRANTICOLA.

*Meteorological Journal of the Weather, in Ludgate-street, by J. Ayscough.*

| Baro-<br>meter | Ther-<br>m. | Wind | WEATHER.                  |
|----------------|-------------|------|---------------------------|
| 24 30,17       | 38 40       | N E  | M. foggy, r. N, clo. A.   |
| 25 29,97       | 38 45       | N E  | M. clo. foggy Even.       |
| 26 29,92       | 38 42       | N E  | M. fm. frost, clo. day.   |
| 27 30,22       | 39 41       | N W  | Ditto                     |
| 28 30,33       | 40 46       | S W  | M. fm. frost, clo. Ev.    |
| 29 30,26       | 45 49       | S W  | Morn. fm. rain, clo. A.   |
| M              |             |      |                           |
| 1 30,27        | 45 49       | S W  | Morn. clo. after. fair    |
| 2 30,17        | 43 5        | S W  | Morn. fair, rain Aft.     |
| 3 30,25        | 49 53       | S W  | Morn. clo. fair Aft.      |
| 4 30,21        | 47 51       | S W  | M. foggy, fair Even.      |
| 5 30,28        | 47 53       | S W  | Fair day, clo. evening.   |
| 6 30,34        | 49 52       | S W  | Cloudy all day.           |
| 7 30,25        | 50 54       | S W  | M. clo. fair N, clo. Ev.  |
| 8 30,15        | 50 54       | S W  | M. cloudy, fair day.      |
| 9 30,51        | 45 50       | N W  | Fair all day              |
| 10 30,32       | 47 52       | N W  | Small rain all day.       |
| 11 30,2        | 50 51       | N W  | Ditto                     |
| 12 30,21       | 43 47       | N E  | Fair all day              |
| 13 30,44       | 36 43       | N E  | M. fm. frost, fair day.   |
| 14 30,30       | 40 40       | N E  | M. fair, fleet N. fair A. |
| 15 30,2        | 37 42       | N E  | Fair all day              |
| 16 29,98       | 40 44       | N E  | Fair day, clo. evening.   |
| 17 29,61       | 39 49       | N E  | Fair day, fm. rain ev.    |
| 18 29,34       | 49 53       | S    | M. small rain, clo. ev.   |
| 19 29,16       | 38 2        | N W  | M. rain, r. & snow A.     |
| 20 29,75       | 4 42        | N W  | Fair all day              |
| 21 29,30       | 40 44       | S W  | M. clo. clo. & rain Af.   |
| 22 29,11       | 39 50       | S W  | Fair day, clo. evening.   |
| 23 28,97       | 39 40       | N W  | M. fm. r. thund. & hail   |
| 24 29,85       | 35 38       | N W  | M. frost, snow N. fair A. |
| 25 29,45       | 35 40       | S W  | M. fm. rain, snow Af.     |

*Meteorological Journal of the Weather in Cumberland near Carlisle.*

| Baro-<br>meter | Ther-<br>m. | Wind | WEATHER.                    |
|----------------|-------------|------|-----------------------------|
| 24 29,70       | 43          | N E  | Fair all day.               |
| 25 29,60       | 41          | E    | Ditto.                      |
| 26 29,70       | 41          | E    | Ditto.                      |
| 27 29,70       | 38          | E    | Ditto.                      |
| 28 29,62       | 43          | S W  | Morn. fair, rain aftern.    |
| 29 29,86       | 45          | S W  | Small rain most of the day. |
| M              |             |      |                             |
| 1 29,85        | 46          | S W  | Fair all day                |
| 2 29,62        | 52          | S E  | Ditto                       |
| 3 29,75        | 47          | S W  | Ditto                       |
| 4 29,60        | 46          | S W  | M. fair, rain N. fair Aft.  |
| 5 29,70        | 50          | S W  | Fair all day                |
| 6 29,65        | 50          | S    | Ditto, few drops at night.  |
| 7 29,72        | 54          | S    | Ditto                       |
| 8 29,55        | 43          | S    | M. showry, wet afternoon.   |
| 9 29,90        | 44          | S W  | M. showr. fair afternoon.   |
| 10 29,80       | 47          | S W  | Fair all day, wet night.    |
| 11 29,65       | 47          | S W  | Morn. wet, fair Aft         |
| 12 29,86       | 45          | E    | Fair all day                |
| 13 30          | 45          | S E  | Ditto                       |
| 14 29,95       | 45          | S E  | Ditto                       |
| 15 29,85       | 48          | S E  | Ditto                       |
| 16 29,70       | 40          | E    | Ditto.                      |
| 17 29,20       | 46          | S E  | Ditto.                      |
| 18 29          | 44          | S W  | Rain till 2. fair aftern.   |
| 19 29,10       | 40          | W    | Fair all day                |
| 20 29,30       | 40          | W    | Fair all day, wet night.    |
| 21 28,70       | 42          | S E  | M. rain, fair N. rain Ev.   |
| 22 28,60       | 39          | S W  | Morn. showry, wet Aft.      |
| 23 29,10       | 38          | E    | Fair day, with fleet.       |
| 24 29,40       | 37          | N E  | Fine all day, wet night.    |
| 25 29          | 35          | S W  | Fair morn. showry day.      |



LIFE of GEORGE VILLIERS, the first D. of Buckingham, continued from p. 55.

THE Marquis took the management of this affair upon himself, and questioned the mayor upon what account they were stopped. The mayor had nothing to alledge against them but their having given two and twenty shillings to the ferryman, an incident which he learned only from some obscure persons, who had been hastily dispatched by a petty magistrate at *Gravesend*; and he probably perceived something under their appearance which shewed their quality, a circumstance which the vanity of youth is seldom very careful to prevent: He was therefore unwilling to dismiss them, and yet desirous of appearing to act by higher authority than his own. In this dilemma he told the Marquis, that he had a warrant to stop them from the council; but this pretence, after some altercation, he gave up, and said his order was from Sir *Lewis Lewkner*, master of the ceremonies; and being reasoned out of this pretence also, he at last alledged, that, though he was not at first willing to acknowledge it, he acted by a verbal authority from Sir *Henry Manwaring*, then lieutenant of *Dover* castle. This the Marquis could not so easily confute, and being impatient of delay, and afraid, that if by refusing to give an account of themselves they should be taken into custody, the prince would also be known, he took the mayor aside, and then pulling off his false beard, discovered himself, telling the mayor, who knew he was high admiral, that he was going incognito, with only two attendants, to take a secret view of the fleet which was then preparing on the narrow seas. Having thus obtained their dismissal they proceeded on their journey; but it happened that the post boy who carried their baggage the very next stage, having been in some petty service about the court, knew them both through their disguise, of which he could not forbear to give some intimations, but his mouth was easily shut.

By their fetching a circuit thro' bad ways to avoid the main road, and their being detained by the mayor at *Canterbury*, it was six o'clock before they reached *Dover*. Here they met Sir *Francis Cottington* and Mr *Porter*, who had procured them a vessel which lay ready to receive them; but the night

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being extremely tempestuous, they did not go on board till the next morning. They embarked about six o'clock, and about two in the afternoon of the same day they landed at *Bouloigne*, and reached *Monstrueil* the same night. The day following they pursued their journey, and on the next, being *Friday Feb. 21*, they arrived at *Paris*, having very narrowly escaped detection upon the road, about three stages before they reached the city: It happened that they met with two *German* gentlemen who had just left *England*, and having seen the Prince and the Marquis taking coach with the King at *Newmarket*, retained so strong a remembrance of them both, that they knew them notwithstanding their disguises, and told *Graham* who they were: *Graham* at first affected to believe them in jest, and upon their persisting in their opinion, he affirmed they were mistaken with so much confidence and constancy, that considering the great improbability of the event, they suffered themselves, though with much difficulty, to be persuaded out of their judgment.

At *Paris* they stayed one whole day, and that they might indulge their curiosity with less danger, they bought each of them an enormous peruke: Under the shadow of these perukes the Prince and *Buckingham* ventured into the king's gallery, where he was amusing himself after dinner, and had there a full sight of his majesty. They saw also the queen mother at her own table, and returned without suspicion, tho' they had in both places been seen by *Monf. Cadinet*, who had but lately returned from an embassy to *England*, and to whom therefore they were both well known. As they were coming away just in the dusk of the evening, they accidentally overheard two gentlemen talk of going to see some ladies of the court rehearse a masque, which was to be performed in a few days on some public occasion. This greatly excited their curiosity, and pressing after the gentlemen, they were let in by the Duke de *Mont Basen*, lord chamberlain to the queen, who perceiving they were strangers, admitted them as an act of courtesy, when many *French* gentlemen of considerable fashion were refused. By this favourable accident they were gratified with the sight of the queen and the princess *Henrietta Maria*, whom *Charles* afterwards married.

On the day following, being *Sunday, Feb.*



Feb. 23, about three o'clock in the afternoon, they left *Paris*, and in six days reached *Bayonne*, the last town in *France*. They had stopped a short time at *Bordeaux*, and bought five riding coats all of one colour and fashion; but it appears that in this place they were again endangered by their vanity; for though perhaps they were not willing to be known for the son and first favourite of the king of *England*, yet they took so much care to do something that might mark them for persons of distinction, that it was with great difficulty *Cottington* disengaged them from being entertained by the Duke d'Espernon, telling him they were gentlemen of mean degree, in which, it is probable, neither he nor they wished to be believed, but designed only to have it considered as a declaration that they were determined not to be known, and as the handsomest way of resisting the duke's importunity, who might probably have discovered too much if they had consented to have been his guests. But tho' their vanity could not brook that uniform obscurity on which their safety depended, yet they would sometimes incur equal danger by the lowest frolicks, and would stoop without scruple to acts of the most puerile wantonness and indiscretion, of which they gave a remarkable instance at *Bayonne*. It was then high *Lent*, and therefore nothing but fish could be got at the inns; but tho' the travellers knew that the superstition of the inhabitants of that country regarded the eating of flesh at that season with horror, yet they could not be content without it. Flesh however was not easily to be bought, and therefore Sir *Richard Graham*, like another *Falstaffe*, very gallantly proposed to steal a kid from a poor fellow, who was tending some goats at a small distance from the town. The Prince indeed would not suffer the kid to be stolen, but being heartily inclined to eat it, he ordered the value of it to be given to the goat-herd, and reserved the pleasure of catching it to themselves. The Lord High Admiral of *England* therefore, and his master of the horse, being on foot, immediately began to chase the kid round the stack, and his Royal Highness, the heir apparent, being spectator of the sport on horseback, was pleased to shoot it through the head with a pistol as it passed by him. Such was the conduct of these august personages in their way through a so-

reign country to the court of a mighty monarch, by the marriage of whose daughter they were to form an alliance between two powerful states, and restore peace to a third. However, when as foreigners they came before the Duke de Gramont, who was governor of *Bayonne*, which being a frontier is strictly guarded, they again assumed an ill-timed dignity, so that having strictly remarked their appearance and behaviour, he told some of his retinue, that he thought them persons of more consequence than their habits bespoke them; however, he courteously let them pass, and on *Wednesday* the 5th of *March*, four days after they left *Bayonne*, they arrived at *Madrid* but just before an express that had been dispatched from Don Carlos Colonna, to apprize his court of their expedition.

The Prince and the Marquis having entered *Spain* rode on before their company, and went with great secrecy to the Earl of *Bristol's*. Next morning the Earl sent to acquaint Count *Gondomar*, with the arrival of the Marquis of *Buckingham*, who communicating the message to the Duke of *Olivares*, the sole favourite of that court, the Duke immediately sent to desire leave to visit him. This the Marquis would by no means permit, but in the evening went privately, accompanied by the Earl of *Bristol*, Sir *Walter Aston*, and Count *Gondomar*, to meet *Olivares* in a place near the palace. After some conversation he was led by a private way to the royal apartments, and had audience of the king, who received him with great courtesy, but gave him to understand, that he knew the Prince was also arrived in his dominions; upon which *Olivares* having procured the king's leave, went back with the Marquis of *Buckingham*, and kissed the prince's hand.

The arrival of the prince being intended to be no longer a secret, it was decreed that he should upon all occasions have the precedency of the king, that he should make his public entry into the palace with the same splendor and solemnity of state as the kings of *Spain* on their coronation day; that one of the chief quarters of the king's house should be prepared for his lodging, an hundred of the guard attend him, and all the council obey him as the king's own person. Soon after great numbers of the young nobility and gentry flocked to *Madrid*, so that he had soon a splendid train of his own people, and the Marquis was created



ated Duke by a patent sent him from England, that nothing might be wanting to increase his influence or his dignity.

But the *French* garb, the high spirit, and great levity of *Buckingham* were extremely offensive to the court of *Spain*, and as every token of their offence was an offence to him, there was scarce a day passed in which they did not mutually become more averse to each other. This, among other matters of greater moment, disinclin'd both parties to the match, and the Duke was soon after rendered implacable by an affront which he received, or pretended to have received, from *Olivares*.

Many attempts were made to convert the prince to the popish religion, and *Olivares's* wife had insinuated, that *Buckingham* had given her reason to hope they would be attended with success. This *Buckingham* utterly denied, and *Olivares* urging the contrary upon the credit of his wife, *Buckingham* considered it as a gross affront, and replied with so much acrimony of expression, that *Olivares* affirmed he had given him the lie, and appealed to the prince, who with difficulty prevented a duel. *Olivares* had also been heard severely to censure the Duke's familiarity and want of respect in his behaviour to the Prince, and to say, that if the Infanta did not suppress that licentious behaviour as soon as she should be married, she would soon experience the mischief of it herself. This not only gave *Buckingham* new disgust, but alarmed his fears. He concluded, that if the marriage should take place, the instructions of *Olivares* to his young mistress would be fulfilled to his ruin, and therefore from that time he exerted all his influence and art to break it, and took every opportunity to insult and reproach *Olivares*, of which the following is a remarkable instance.

One morning the king invited the prince to visit a little house of pleasure in a forest about four miles from *Madrid*, where he used to hunt, and *Buckingham* not being ready, the king, the Prince of *Wales*, and the infant Don *Carlos* went into the coach, and the king also took in the Earl of *Bristol*, to assist them in their conversation, as the Prince spoke no *Spanish*, leaving *Olivares* to follow in the coach that waited for the Duke of *Buckingham*. When the Duke came they went into the coach, accompanied by others of both nations; and proceeded very cheerfully till *Buckingham* heard by accident, that

the Earl of *Bristol* was in the coach with the king, which threw him into a fit of excessive rage. He exclaimed against it as a gross affront, and reviled *Olivares* as the contriver of it, reproaching the Earl of *Bristol* with taking a place which in all respects belonged to him. *Olivares* easily discovered, by the disorder, the noise, and the tone, that the Duke was very angry, tho' he did not understand enough of what he said to discover the cause of it, at which however he guessed by the vehemence with which the Earl of *Bristol's* name had been often repeated. He therefore ordered a gentleman who was on horse-back to ride forward with all possible speed to overtake the king's coach, and desire that it might stay, intimating that the Duke had taken some displeasure, the cause of which was not enough understood. The king's coach accordingly stayed, and when the other came up *Olivares* alighted, and acquainted the king with what he had observed, and what he conceived. Upon this the king himself alighted, and made great compliments to the Duke; the Earl of *Bristol* at the same time excusing himself by alledging, that it was the king's command he should serve as interpreter; and at length, to accommodate this mighty difference, Don *Carlos* took the Duke's place in *Olivares's* coach, and the Duke took his place in the king's, with his Majesty, the Prince, and Lord *Bristol*. In this manner they prosecuted their journey, and in the same manner returned after dinner to *Madrid*. Indeed there were scarce any intervals between the repeated testimonies of *Buckingham's* displeasure and hatred, not only against *Olivares* but the Earl of *Bristol*, who still laboured to complete the match, which as the Duke at first intended to conclude, that he might eclipse the Earl, he was now determined to break, that he might secure his own power, and mortify both *Olivares* and the Earl.

What were the means by which he alienated the affections of the prince from the Infanta, or otherwise prevailed upon him to reject her as a wife, are not known. The court of *Spain*, tho' it strove hard to make some advantageous conditions for the papists in *England*, which it could not obtain, and caused much delay by perpetually making and relinquishing new demands, was yet earnest to complete the marriage, and even when the prince departed had not the least suspicion



picion that it would not take place. When the prince expressed his impatience to be gone, after having been in *Spain* near eight months, the dispensation from the pope being not yet arrived, the king offered to give him a blank to write his own conditions, touching the surrender of the Palatinate, if he would consent that the Infanta's journey should be deferred till the next spring. This however he refused, and repeating his instances to depart, they at length consented, and a solemn oath was taken both by his catholic Majesty and the Prince, to accomplish the marriage and make the espousals within ten days after the ratification should come from *Rome*, and in consequence of this oath, the prince executed and left in the hands of the Earl of *Bristol*, an instrument, by which he empowered the king and his brother *Don Carlos* to make the espousals in his name.

When matters were in this situation *Buckingham* departed abruptly before the prince, under pretence of preparing the *English* navy, which then lay at the port of *St Andrew*, waiting to carry the prince back, having told *Olivares* at his last interview, that he had so much disoblged him, that he could not without flattery make the least profession of friendship; to which *Olivares* replied, with an air of negligent superiority, that he accepted of what he had spoken.

The departure of the prince was conducted in form, as between him and the court there had always been at least the appearance of a good understanding, the gravity of his deportment being more suitable to their manners, and his discretion such as avoided all occasion of offence. On the 12th of *Sept.* the queen and the infanta, with a train of grandees and ladies, were prepared in great magnificence to receive his farewell; the king brought him on his way to the *Escorial*, and there feasted him, and at the minute of departure declared the obligation which the prince had laid upon him, by putting himself into his hands, a thing not usual with princes, and protested, that he earnestly desired a nearer conjunction with him. The prince replied, that he had received such favours from his Majesty, as he knew not how adequately to acknowledge, but would have a mediatrix to supply his defects, if the king would make him so happy as to continue him in the good opinion

of the infanta, his fair and most dear mistress. *Buckingham* also when he parted with *Olivares* declared, that tho' he could keep no terms with him, yet he was obliged to the king, queen, and infanta in an eternal tie of gratitude, and that he would be an everlasting servant to them, and endeavour to do the best offices for concluding the match, and strengthening the amity between the two crowns. But notwithstanding these professions of obligation, it was remarked, that the first thing the prince said after he was embarked was, "That it was great weakness and folly in the *Spaniard*, after having used him so ill, to grant him a free departure;" and notwithstanding the oath that the prince had taken to compleat the marriage, and his mention of the infanta as his most dear mistress, when he took his final leave of the king her father, he dispatched one *Clark*, a creature of the duke's, the very day after his departure back to *Madrid*, under pretence that somewhat had been forgotten, but in truth with orders to the Earl of *Bristol* not to deliver the dispon-  
 sories, which by the articles he was obliged to do within 15 days after the arrival of the dispensation, till he should receive further orders from him, or from the king after his return to *England*. *Clark* was ordered not to deliver this letter till he was sure the dispensation was come, but lodging in the ambassador's house, and falling sick of a calenture, which the physicians thought would prove mortal, he sent for the Earl to his bed-side, and delivered him the letter before the arrival of the dispensation, tho' long after it was known to be granted, so that at that very  
 time the infanta was treated as Princess of *Wales*, the queen gave her place, and the Earl of *Bristol* had frequent audiences, as with his mistress, in which he would not be covered. *Bristol* was vexed to the heart to see that the building which he had laboured so many years to raise, should in a moment be pulled down on his head, and would have waved the private order, and justified his delivering proxies by his public warrant under the great seal of *England*, but the Prince and Duke having foreseen that he might counteract them by this expedient, had taken care to leave Sir *Walter Aston* in commission with him, and acquainted him that the prince's meaning was never to match there, but upon such conditions as he knew would not be granted.



The Earl therefore, as his last resource, wrote immediately to the prince, urging him to the match by every motive his imagination could suggest, particularly the earnest desire of the king his father, the infant's affection to his person, which among many other particulars was manifest from her having ordered many prayers to be put up for his safety during the voyage, and her ample fortune of two millions sterling, which was four times as much as had ever been before given with a daughter of Spain.

Of this letter no notice was taken, such was the influence of *Buckingham*, who hastened to *England*, where he was now become popular by breaking the *Spanish* match, to which the nation in general was much averse, resolved to improve this favourable disposition of the public, by using all his influence not only to confirm them in their aversion to the match, but to urge them into a war with *Spain*, for nothing less would satiate the resentment he had conceived against that nation. But the same circumstances which strengthened *Buckingham's* interest with the people lessened it with the king, who was extremely disgusted when he found that the prince was totally alienated from all thoughts of the marriage, and resolved to break it with or without his approbation or consent. On this occasion, however, *Buckingham* resumed the same impetuosity that he had so freely indulged in the debate concerning the journey into *Spain*. [To be continued.]

As many of our readers must have seen a Libel, which was published last Jan. and sent to several Members of Parliament by one Goddard, reflecting on the conduct and character of Israel Jalabert and William Belchier, Esqrs, and the rest of the managers of the Royal Family Privateers; and as the curiosity of many others must have been excited by the advertisements that have appeared concerning it, we have endeavoured to gratify them by the following epitome of a state of the case between the said Goddard and the managers, which is just published, and which indeed tho' of a private nature is in itself so extraordinary, that it well deserves to be transmitted to posterity.

IN the year 1746, during the late war, Mr Belchier, in conjunction with other merchants, fitted out a fleet of privateers, called the *Royal Family*, and entered into articles with the offi-

cers and sailors, by which it was agreed that they should have one half of the prizes in lieu of wages, to be divided among them in certain stipulated proportions, and as they chose to receive the money to which they should become intitled at *Bristol*, they appointed Mr Henry Casamaijor of that city to be their general agent.

The ships sailed in April 1746, and took several prizes, which were carried into *Lisbon*, and after condemnation some of them were there sold, others were brought to *England*, and one of them, called the *Ninfa*, was wrecked in her passage.

After the managers had sold great part of these prizes, and while they were proceeding to get in the insurance they had made on the *Ninfa*, and settling with their brokers, in order to make up their accounts of the total produce of the adventure, and divide the money according to agreement, one Goddard, who had not the least concern in the affair, or connection with any of the parties, published several advertisements in the newspapers, insinuating that he had discovered great frauds in the managers' accounts of the prizes, to the prejudice of the sailors, which could not be true, because no accounts were at that time made out.

His view in these advertisements was to persuade the sailors to make him their general agent, which would have entituled him to a commission of five per Cent. on the prize money; but to this the managers would not consent, because Mr Casamaijor, in consequence of a prior appointment, had received of them above 20,000*l.* in part of the sailors shares of the prizes before they were sold. They told him, however, that he should have the full inspection of all their books and accounts.

Goddard enraged at this disappointment declared revenge on the managers, and soon after filed a bill in chancery against them at his own expence, in the names of Robert Sinclair and John Wilkinjon, two sailors who had served on board one of the privateers, by which he charged them with concealing 75,000*l.* of the sailors money, and many other frauds and impositions in their accounts, altho' no account could then be made out.

On the 2d of May, 1749, the managers put in a full answer to this bill, denying all the charges, and submitting to come to a general account.

In



In May 1750, they compleated a final account of the prizes, which, together with all the vouchers by which it was verified, was examined and allowed by such of the merchants who were proprietors of the ships and of one half of the prizes, and by such of the captains and officers who were intitled to a certain proportion of the other half, as attended for that purpose, and by Mr *Casamaijor*, as general agent for the sailors who were intitled to the remainder, and the managers then paid the ballance of the sailors proportion of the produce of the prizes, being about one fourth of the whole, three fourths having been paid them in advance to Mr *Casamaijor*, who immediately advertised a dividend, and all the sailors, except *Sinclair* and *Wilkinson*, the parties to *Goddard's* bill, and about 17 others, who have never been heard of, came and received their dividends, and executed general releases. *Goddard*, however, still continued to proceed on his bill at his own expence, without being interested one farthing in the event of the cause, and without having one witness to prove a single allegation in the bill.

While the managers were harrassed by these proceedings, they were rendered more vexatious by a very extraordinary event.

*Timothy Murphy*, one of the sailors belonging to the privateers, knowing that *Wilkinson* was beyond sea, and that Mr *Noads*, as clerk to Mr *Casamaijor*, was paying some of the sailors their prize-money, who desired to receive it in London, entered into a confederacy with one *Williams* to defraud *Noads* of the sum due to *Wilkinson*. With this view *Murphy* forged *Wilkinson's* will, in which an executor was appointed by the name of *John Daunt*; *Williams* pretended to be this *John Daunt*, and having proved the forged will at the commons, produced the probat to Mr *Noads*, and demanded *Wilkinson's* money, pretending himself to be lately arrived from *Lisbon*, and that *Murphy* was no otherwise concerned than as his friend. *Noads* having no suspicion of a fraud paid *Williams* 37l. 12s. 6d. the amount of *Wilkinson's* share, and *Williams* gave a receipt for it by the name of *Daunt*, as *Wilkinson's* executor.

When the managers were informed of this fact, they concluded that *Goddard* was proceeding against them in chancery in the name of a dead man, *Wilkinson* being one of the plaintiffs in his suit, and therefore directed *Noads*

to bring the fact properly before the court of chancery by affidavit, and *Noads* accordingly made affidavit, that he believed *Wilkinson* was dead, his will and probat having been produced to him under the seal of the ecclesiastical court. *Goddard* however brought his cause on to be heard, and though he offered no proof that *Wilkinson* was alive, or that the managers had been guilty of any fraud or concealment, yet to avoid all imputation of misconduct, the managers submitted to come to a general account, and a general account was upon this submission decreed by the court.

Soon after the passing of this decree the forgery of *Wilkinson's* will was discovered by *Wilkinson's* return to England. *Noads* immediately made diligent search for the two men to whom he had paid *Wilkinson's* money by the names of *Murphy* and *Daunt*. *Murphy* he procured to be apprehended, but *Daunt* could not be found.

*Goddard*, whose whole scheme was now defeated notwithstanding the decree, the sailors having already received the money upon which he hoped to have raised a commission of 5 per Cent. and whose malice against the managers being increased by his total disappointment, and the loss he sustained by the expences of his suit, immediately desisted from bringing them to account in pursuance of the decree, and animated by the hope at least of gratifying his revenge, he gradually formed and conducted a scheme of the most cruel and daring villainy that was ever known.

Intead of joining in the prosecution of *Murphy*, in whole hand the forged will appeared to be written, he caused Mr *Noads* to be indicted for wilful and corrupt perjury, because after having seen a probat of a man's will under the seal of the court of *Canterbury*, he swore that he believed the man to be dead. Strange as this charge thus founded may appear, the indictment was found, and *Noads* was brought to his trial in the court of King's Bench, by a special jury of gentlemen; but *Goddard* not having a single witness to verify the indictment, he was acquitted. Perhaps *Goddard* was the less solicitous to succeed in this scheme, as during the attempt he had conceived another that would more effectually answer his purpose. This, if it had succeeded, would indeed have ruined *Noads* in his reputation and fortune, but by the other he hoped to deprive him of his life.

*Murphy*



*Murphy* was now in prison, waiting to be tried for the forgery of *Wilkinson's* will, which was a capital offence, and which he had the utmost reason to expect would be proved against him. In these circumstances he was secretly applied to by *Goddard*, who prevailed upon him to charge *Noads*, his prosecutor, with the very forgery that *Noads* had charged upon him, promising to support the charge with all his power, in which if he succeeded, *Murphy* would save his life, and *Goddard* would safely gratify his revenge by the murder of *Noads*, under the appearance of justice in due form of law.

Strange as this project may appear, *Goddard* found means to impose upon two aldermen of *London* so far as to prevail upon them to assist in the execution of it, probably by insinuating, that *Noads* might forge the will to give colour to an affidavit that *Wilkinson* was dead, by which *Goddard's* suit in chancery against the managers would abate; for otherwise *Noads* must have appeared to risque his life by a forgery which could defraud no man living but himself, for the forging *Wilkinson's* will, who was alive, could not affect *Wilkinson*.

However, *Murphy* and *Noads* being now mutually charged by each other with the same fact, were both tried at the *Old Baily*. *Murphy* upon full conviction received sentence of death, and *Noads* was acquitted with so much honour that the court granted him a copy of his indictment.

But *Goddard* did not yet relinquish the purpose of his malice against *Noads*, nor yet despair of putting it into execution. He once more applied secretly to *Murphy*, who was then in the cells of *Newgate* under sentence of death, and drew up a confession in *Murphy's* name, charging the forgery upon *Noads*, with the solemnity of the last act of a dying man, and promising the poor wretch that if he could not save his life he would see him decently buried, urged him to sign it. But *Murphy* terrified at the approach of death, rejected the proposal, and to prevent any such confession from gaining credit, if it should be obtruded upon the world, he drew up a true confession of his own guilt, acknowledging the justice of his sentence, and describing the artful methods by which *Goddard* suborned him to the perjury against *Noads*, and giving an account also of his attempt to prevail upon him to sign the false confession, which he had drawn up as a

dying speech, and which *Murphy* found means to get into his possession. This true confession *Murphy* signed, in the presence of two witnesses, a short time before his execution, and sent it, with the false confession in *Goddard's* handwriting, to the lord mayor, which his lordship permitted to be published at the end of *Murphy's* trial.

*Goddard's* affairs were now desperate indeed, and *Noads* having brought his action against him for a malicious prosecution without any probable cause, obtained a verdict against him for 1500 *l.* and costs of suit.

Before an execution could be issued upon this verdict *Goddard* ran away into *Holland*, and not content with having secured himself from being compelled to make *Noads* any satisfaction for the injury he had done him, he hath been ever since employed in contriving, printing, and dispersing the most infamous and inveterate libels on the managers and their friends. But surely it would be participating of his guilt to countenance or affect to believe the aspersions of an out-law, a fugitive from justice, for having suborned to perjury as the means of murder, and laboured to destroy not the body only but the soul, by urging a condemned criminal in the last moments allowed for repentance, to finish his life by a solemn and studied falsehood, which would fix the most atrocious guilt on a man whom he knew to be innocent.

Mr URBAN,  
WE have lately seen two rescripts in the public papers, said to have been published by the queen of *Hungary*, in which she expresses great resentment against the protestant princes for taxing the religion she professes with idolatry, and even charges them with blasphemy for so doing. We have also seen an account of the most shameful pecuniary impositions practised by the *Portuguese* priests, who have taken advantage of the terror produced by the late dreadful earthquake, to pillage the poor ignorant people of the little substance that was left them. I shall therefore endeavour to support the charge of idolatry against the papists by enquiring what they worship, and warn my countrymen against the cunning sophistry of those whose "merchandize is the souls of men", by shewing that they make the kingdom of heaven the price of silver and gold.

First then, the practice of any country where



where the inquisitorial power of the court of *Rome* acts with full vigour, ought to be deemed part of the religion of *Rome*. The preference given to one image before another image of the same person cannot within the rules of common sense, be said to be consistent with a regard solely to the person represented; nor can such image be used only as a memorial to excite devotion to an absent or invisible being. That preference is given by persons of all ranks, and not by a few bigots, as is sometimes falsely pretended, cannot be denied. We have been told that it was the image of the virgin *Mary*, belonging to the *Augustinian* monks at *Lisbon*, which being carried to the princess of *Beyra* cured her of a fever, notwithstanding there were other miraculous or wonder-working images of the Virgin in and about *Lisbon*. On account of this cure, the image was carried back to the convent with great pomp, the whole court attending, and soon after, on the same account, a golden ornament was bestowed on it to surround its head.

A near relation to Lord *Montacute*, whose name was *Brown*, a zealous papist, had lost the use of one side by a palsy. This gentleman was sent, by ghottly advice, from *Cadiz* in *Spain* to visit an image of the Virgin *Mary*, not far from *Toulouse* in *France*, for a cure, many having, as he was assured, received benefit in that case by means of that image. He went, but returned without the expected cure. And I think it cannot be denied, that this preference of one image to another for the cure of particular diseases is common to every popish country in the world; it must therefore be attributed to the religion, and considered as part of it. But if the image serves only to remind a man of the person represented, why do people travel from one country to another, at so much expence and trouble, when there are so many to be visited at home? If the person represented only was concerned, and not the image, the *Jews* and primitive Christians taxed the *Romans*, *Grecians*, and *Egyptians* foolishly with being idolaters, for they knew, that the images before which they prostrated themselves, and on whom they bestowed golden beads and ornaments, and offerings, were not gods, as well as the papists know that their images are not saints. And as the *Jews*, the primitive Christians, and fathers of the church

did tax the pagans with being idolaters, we now justly accuse the papists of the same crime for the same reason. Besides, the very term of *imagine miraculosa*, or wonder-working image, which is applied to some and not to all the images of the Virgin *Mary* or *Christ*, proves that the image, and not the person represented, is the object of worship. The terms of *Dulia*, *Superdulia*, and *Latria*, signifying different degrees of worship or adoration, were invented to cheat the ignorant, and have no foundation in reason. I am indeed surprised that the papists do not see how absurd it is to say, the Virgin of *Loretto*, the Virgin of *Atocha*, the Virgin of *Montserrat*, the Virgin of *Hall*. Are there more than one Virgin *Mary*? Surely no. It is the image then that is here meant, and the visit is made to the image and not to the Virgin.

But is it pretended that the deity or the Virgin is more propitious in one place than another? No, this cannot be, because into whatever place the miraculous image is conveyed, the miraculous powers are supposed to be transferred to that place; the image therefore, and not the person represented, is the object.

The elector of *Cologne* offered at *Loretto* his cross of the *Teutonic* order, worth 20,000 crowns. I ask, to whom? to what did he offer it? It is said, that he offered it at the chapel. The expression is elusive and fallacious. It is usually supposed, that the monks, who are the guardians of that chapel, are not to sell or dispose of the offerings; the offerings therefore cannot be intended for their benefit. Who then is to have the profit of them? Is the Virgin pleased with the figure or value of a cross or a gold cup, locked up in a cupboard? Is the deity pleased with such presents as can neither be of use to him nor any other?

The ubiquity of the Virgin *Mary*, and her bodily assumption into heaven, are not (like her immaculate conception) points warranted by scriptural authority, and therefore it is not blasphemy to deny them. Miracles by images, the house of *Loretto*, the *Volto Santo* of *Lucca*, with many hundred others, are such absurd stories, and imposed by such authority, that they can be considered only as part of a lucrative project, supported by the grossest ignorance and superstition on one side, and the most flagitious tyranny on the other. In a word, the *Roman* church sells every thing: What are the



the proceedings of the Nuncios in every popish state? Do they bring in money, or carry money out of the countries whither they are sent by his holiness? If princes or states were to examine what sums went out of their countries, and on what pretences, they would at once demonstrate the venality of the church of *Rome*. But this method of fleecing the flock descends from the vicar general to the parish priest. Confessors have a great power, and daily make use of it for lucrative purposes, as appears by the edicts of princes and states, to restrain its exercise, and put a stop to its abuse. But those edicts have not answered the purpose. It is notorious, that families are still deprived of their inheritances, which are given to monks and fryars, and that every art is still used to continue donations and bequests in their favour.

Father *Thomas* of *St Mary*, a Dominican fryar, of the family of the Lord *Gage*, about a hundred years ago, gave the world an account of his expedition into *America*, to preach the word of God. The state of the *Spanish* dominions in *North America* is described by no writer so well as by him, and the means by which he acquired no small sum of money, according to the practice of all other ecclesiastics, are related faithfully. He tells us how much he gained by an earthquake at *Guatemala*, when he had the care of a parish in that province, as well as what he got by other calamities. The monks and fryars therefore at *Lisbon* have done no new thing: possibly, as the calamity is greater, they have taken greater advantages. This, however, the king of *Portugal* thought fit to restrain, and almost every popish prince in christendom has lately, by some proceeding or other, vindicated the reformers in abolishing institutions in our islands, by which families were deprived of their inheritances to enrich monasteries.

There are many practices which the Papists do not use in protestant countries where they are tolerated. When the reason is asked, they answer, that such practices are not obligatory, and might give offence. The observation then of *Monf. de Meaux* on the uniformity of the *Roman* church is false. If it is urged that the practices so omitted are of little or no consequence, I answer that they are of great consequence, as some of them are proofs of the idolatry from which the *Roman* church pretends to vindicate herself.

(*GENI. MAG. March 1756.*)

As in the rescripts the particular idolatry charged on the popish church is not mentioned, and the adoration of the consecrated wafer may be meant when the charge is said to be blasphemy, I add, that, according to the doctrine and practice of the church of *Rome*, no man who attends at a *Romish* mass can know, for certain, whether he adores a common wafer or *Christ*, supposing I should admit, that the priest has a power to cause a transformation, metamorphosis, transubstantiation, or change, distinguished by any other name. I therefore conclude that the accusation of idolatry in the church of *Rome* is just, according to the opinion of the Jews and primitive Christians, and the fathers of the church; and that the church of *England* is preferable to the church of *Rome*, because it admits of no pecuniary imposition to enrich an ambitious and luxurious priesthood.

Yours, &c. A. B.

Of the Cultivation of Exotics, from p. 16.

MR URBAN,

AS I began with the pines and firs, perhaps it may not be unacceptable to your readers to conclude with the other evergreens of *N. America*.

The Cedar of *Bermudas* is a species of juniper. At the first discovery of that island it was covered with these cedars from a foot to a foot and a half diameter, but the increase of the people and trade, increasing the demand for vessels, the sloop builders cannot stay till the trees arrive at that size, but now are obliged to work up planks of six or eight inches, which a tree will attain in about twenty years. It is excellent timber for sloops, for it is light, and lasts long, and the worm does not penetrate it.

It is rather too tender for our climate, yet I have seen it stand our winters in a dry soil, and in a warm well-sheltered situation.

The Red Cedar (so called from the colour of its wood) is also a species of juniper, has seminal varieties, some trees inclining as they grow up to cypress-like leaves, others retaining more of the juniper. It is a most durable wood for posts, and being well fixed in the ground will hold for a century. Formerly it was much in request for chests and wainscotting, but its smell proving disagreeable, it is now disused. It is a very hardy beautiful tree, thrives almost in any soil and situation, but best in dry land. It has a charming effect



effect in clumps, three or five together, or mixed with other evergreens.

White Cedar, (so called from the colour of its wood) but by its very small cones it is rather a cypress. From its bark is gathered in lumps or grains a solid dry resin, being a concreted exudation, by some called *olibanum*, or frankincense: The wood of this tree is much used for shingles to cover dwellings, and arrives to such a size as to be sawn into boards for the facing of houses, and makes good lathes. Its leaves have a very fine cinnamon-like smell, and it makes an agreeable variety with other evergreens, and thrives best in a light moist sandy soil.

Live Oak (or *Virginia Evergreen Oak*) in a kindly soil, is an elegant tree, but is more apt to grow crooked, which makes it more fit for knee or compass timber, being a very hard durable wood, and much used in buildings. It is somewhat tender, and requires to be planted in the south sides of thick evergreen clumps, in a dry soil.

Thuya, or *Arbor Vitæ*, is found growing on or near *Hudson's river* in *New York* government. It was formerly much esteemed, and has its name from its medical virtues. In its native place it arrives to two feet diameter, and I have seen it about a foot in *England*. It is a very hardy tree, and will grow in any soil or situation, and makes an agreeable mixture with other evergreens.

There are besides in our northern colonies a variety of evergreens, which are rather shrubs than trees, as the yew, holly, mountain laurel, savine, alaternus, dwarf laurel, and other species of humbler growths.

Then to the southward in the *Carolinæ* the woods abound with a delightful variety of charming evergreens, magnolios, laurels, and bays, sorts peculiar to that fine climate, with many other species. Whoever pleases to peruse the elegant work of that great naturalist *Mr. Mark Catesby*, will find all these trees most accurately delineated in their natural colours, in flower and fruit, which will for ever do honour to his memory and his country.

All these *American* evergreens incorporated and mixed with our yew, laurel, pines, bays, gilded hollies, box, laurustinus, arbutus, firs, alaternus, philereas, *Portugal* laurel, ever-green oaks, *China arbor vitæ*, and other ever-green shrubs, are very ornamental, and will always have a surprising delightful

effect, in the modern taste of planting, where little woods, clumps or groups of them, set here and there, interspersed with single trees, enrich the rural scene with their various shades of green, with their beautiful flowers, at all times, (if I may so say) making the summer appearance in the winter. The perpetual verdure of all these fine trees recommends such plantations to be made the nearest *out-line* round every dwelling. A villa thus improved will always have these agreeable scenes in view through all the seasons of the year, which will never fail of giving pleasure, shelter, and shade.

For the raising, increasing, and planting all these evergreens, consult the last edition of *Mr. P. Millar's* dictionary, which is the best practical work ever yet published, and in any article that requires particular advice, if he is wrote to, he is so benevolent and communicative, that he will give a satisfactory answer, Yours, &c. P. C.

Mr URBAN,

WE have often been amused with stories of the whims and frolics that great men have exercised upon little ones to the no small astonishment and perplexity of the said little men, and the unspeakable delight of themselves and their company. The late duke of *Montague* was remarkable for these achievements of wit and humour, which he conducted with a dexterity and address peculiar to himself, I send you an account of one of them for the entertainment of your readers, though I doubt whether there is one among them all to whom it will give as much pleasure as it gave his Grace.

SOON after the conclusion of the late peace he had observed, that a middle aged man, in something like a military dress, of which the lace was much tarnished and the cloth worn threadbare, appeared at a certain hour in the park, walking to and fro in the Mall with a kind of mournful solemnity, or ruminating by himself on one of the benches, without taking any more notice of the gay crowd that was moving before him than of so many emmets on an ant-hill, or atoms dancing in the sun.

This man the duke singled out as likely to be a fit object for a frolick. He began therefore by making some enquiry concerning him, and soon learnt, that he was an unfortunate poor creature, who

having



having laid out his whole stock in the purchase of a commission, had behaved with great bravery in the war, in hopes of preferment, but upon the conclusion of the peace had been reduced to starve upon half-pay. This the duke thought a favourable circumstance for his purpose, but he learnt, upon farther enquiry, that the captain having a wife and several children, had been reduced to the necessity of sending them down into *Yorkshire*, whither he constantly transmitted them one moiety of his half-pay, which would not subsist them nearer the metropolis, and reserved the other moiety to keep himself upon the spot, where alone he could hope for an opportunity of obtaining a more advantageous situation. These particulars afforded a new scope for the duke's genius, and he immediately began his operations.

After some time, when every thing had been prepared, he watched an opportunity as the captain was sitting alone, buried in his speculations on a bench, to send his gentleman to him with his compliments and an invitation to dinner the next day. The duke having placed himself at a convenient distance, saw his messenger approach without being perceived, and begin to speak without being heard; he saw his intended guest start at length from his reverie, like a man frightened out of a dream, and gaze with a foolish look of wonder and perplexity at the person that accosted him, without seeming to comprehend what he said, or to believe his senses when it was repeated to him till he did. In short, he saw with infinite satisfaction all that could be expected in the looks, behaviour, and attitude of a man addressed in so abrupt and unaccountable a manner; and as the sport depended upon the man's sensibility, he discovered so much of that quality on striking the first stroke, that he promised himself success beyond his former hopes. He was told, however, that the captain returned thanks for the honour intended him, and would wait upon his grace at the time appointed.

When he came, the duke received him with particular marks of civility, and taking him aside with an air of great secrecy and importance, told him that he had desired the favour of his company to dine chiefly upon the account of a lady, who had long had a particular regard for him, and had expressed a great desire to be in his company, which her situation made it im-

possible for her to accomplish, without the assistance of a friend; that having learnt these particulars by accident, he had taken the liberty to bring them together, and added, that he thought such an act of civility, whatever might be the opinion of the world, could be no imputation upon his honour. During this discourse, the duke enjoyed the profound astonishment and various changes of confusion that appeared in the captain's face, who after he had a little recovered himself, began a speech with great solemnity, in which the duke perceived he was labouring to insinuate, in the best manner he could, that he doubted whether he was not imposed upon, and whether he ought not to resent it; and therefore to put an end to his difficulties at once, the Duke laid his hand upon his breast, and very devoutly swore, that he told him nothing that he did not believe upon good evidence to be true.

When word was brought that dinner was served, the captain entered the dining-room with great curiosity and wonder, but his wonder was unspeakably increased when he saw at the table his own wife and children. The duke had begun his frolick by sending for them out of *Yorkshire*, and had as much, if not more, astonished the lady than he had her husband, to whom he took care she should have no opportunity to send a letter.

It is much more easy to conceive than to describe a meeting so sudden, unexpected, and extraordinary; it is sufficient to say that it afforded the duke the highest entertainment, who at length with much difficulty got his guests quietly seated at his table, and persuaded them to fall to without thinking either of yesterday or to-morrow. It happened, that soon after dinner was over, word was brought to the duke, that his lawyer attended about some business by his grace's order. The duke, willing to have a short truce with the various enquiries of the captain about his family, ordered the lawyer to be introduced, who pulling out a deed that the duke was to sign, was directed to read it, with an apology to the company for the interruption. The lawyer accordingly began to read, when, to compleat the adventure and the confusion and astonishment of the poor captain and his wife, the deed appeared to be a settlement which the duke had made upon them of a genteel sufficiency for life. Having gravely heard



heard the instrument read, without appearing to take any notice of the emotion of his guests, he signed and sealed it, and delivered it into the captain's hand, desiring him to accept it without compliments, for, says he, I assure you it is the last thing I would have done, if I had thought I could have employ'd my money or my time more to my satisfaction any other way.

This event gave occasion to the following copy of verses, in the character of the officer,

*Hoc Paces habuere boni.*

**P**EACE to the public cries "Rejoice;  
 Who then will hear a plaintive voice?  
 Rich Plenty sheds her golden show'rs,  
 Trade thrives, yes, ev'ry trade but ours.  
 Farewell, as wrong'd Othello said,  
 The plummy troops and neighing feed:  
 The troops—alafs! more harvock there  
 The peace has made, than all the war.  
 Behold the hero of a day,  
 Reduc'd to starve on half his pay.  
 The Mall I walk, a public jest!  
 Or on the lonely bench I rest.  
 Shabbily fine in tarnish'd lace,  
 And hunger pictur'd in my face.  
 My wig, so smart when fate was kind,  
 Toss'd before, and bagg'd behind,  
 Now spoil'd of all its jaunty pride,  
 Hangs loose and lank on ev'ry side.  
 Farewell, gay military shew,  
 Farewell, the captain and the beau.  
 Vows that have reached a courtly ear,  
 Now not a chambermaid will hear.  
 Nor Coffee-house nor tavern's willing  
 To give me credit for a shilling.  
 In peace, ye gentle ladies tell us,  
 What must become of fighting fellows?  
 Must we to Nova Scotia fly,  
 And people some new colony?  
 O grant me here, propitious fate,  
 Some patron strangely good and great!  
 Thus rose the ruin'd soldier's pray'r,  
 Nor vainly rose, dispers'd in air;  
 For in his way good fortune threw  
 Her great vice-regent Montague.

MR URBAN,

**I**T must be agreeable to every sober mind to have heard of, or observed the solemnity with which the late fast was kept in this great metropolis. I saw it with pleasure, and read it with delight. Such an extensive abstinence from worldly affairs, so general a solidity in the countenances of such a mixed multitude, such crouded auditories, give placid hopes, that the hearts of the people were touched; that they fasted and prayed with sincerity, and that

their humiliation and abstinence from sin will not end with the day; for, as the *Inspector* observes, "they that can spend one day well, have it in nature to spend their lives so," by which I suppose he means, if the first is possible so is the last; and let me add, our strength is in the Lord.

But there was a people that did not observe the day; they opened their shops as usual, and went about their ordinary business as at other times; nay, they would not shut their shops when particularly commanded by authority. Who are these? the quakers! What could be their motive? nothing but obstinacy. What then is their deserts? to be exposed to the insults of a lawless mob, and punished to the utmost extent of the legislative power. Such, to my knowledge, were the sentiments of some; and to excite such, has been the employment of the pens of others. O unhappy inconsiderate people! how inconsistent is this with the spirit of prayer? how contrary to Christianity? Does not the excellency of the gospel dispensation over all others, consist chiefly in the eleventh commandment, *Love your enemies, bless them that curse you?* Has not our blessed redeemer taught us to pray in this wise, *forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them that trespass against us?* I hope, and trust, that none of my brethren of the national church are so infatuated as to think a bare rehearsal of their daily, or any other particular form of prayers, will do any thing for them, without concurrent actions. Where then is the eloquence of our pleadings before the almighty? By what avenues shall we approach the throne of grace? Ought we not, while this is the situation of our minds, rather than protection and mercy, to expect indignation and wrath; to expect the sentence of our favour on the pharisees, *Fill up the iniquities of your fathers, ye serpents, ye vipers, how can ye escape the damnation of Hell?*

But some will say, as does the insidious *Monitor*, an author consigned to malevolence and detraction, in this they have sinned against their God, disobeyed their prince, and offended their neighbours; and shall they go unpunished? To what purpose have we laws? To defend our persons and properties, say I. If they have offended their God, shall our malice be his avenger? Certainly vengeance is in his hand, and he will repay. Pity and compassion



compassion best become short-sighted mortals; let us rather implore mercy in their folly and weakness, or whatever else we may call it; let us pray even for our enemies. Have they offended their king, he is a gracious sovereign, let them depend upon his lenity; let us not incense his wrath, by representing their crime in its blackest colours; but let us, as knowing our own weakness, plead their cause for them. If they have offended us, it is our duty, as Christians, to forgive them, as we ourselves hope to be forgiven.

But, methinks, if we were to weigh the matter deliberately, and dispossess ourselves of all prejudice, before we let loose the reins of our thoughts, we should find less cause to be angry with them than we are aware of; at least, we should not think them so highly culpable either in the sight of God or their king.

I apprehend it will be admitted by all or most, that whosoever diligently enquires after his duty, and performs it with scrupulous exactness to the extent of his knowledge, even though he miss his way, is guiltless in *foro conscientiae*. Either this or obstinacy must be the spring of the quakers' actions; but if we consider their blameless conversation in general, charity (without which faith, even when joined with works, is nothing) will lead us to judge the former; for to suppose good fruits from an evil root, is absurd.

If we consider them with respect to their king, and consider them thoroughly from end to end, I think we cannot well hold them guilty, without calling in question our constitution, as well as his majesty's wisdom and clemency.

Let us take a transitory view of them from their rise, about a century ago, down to the present time. Their patriarch was of mean birth and illiterate, his doctrine simple, the principles were a total abolition of all forms and ceremonies, and a strict adherence to the examples of our saviour, his apostles, and the primitive church. Such doctrines, under such circumstances, could not fail of exposing them, as they did, to the fury of zealots in power, till, after being proved by long and severe trial, royal goodness at length extended itself unto them, and they were protected; and by degrees the laws were made a safeguard unto them;

they were incorporated, as I may say, into the nation, them and their doctrines, and made a free people. His present majesty and the government saw and approved these things, and granted them still further privileges, not to exalt them above, but set them nearer upon a level with their fellow subjects.

Now, as they ever have, and it is publicly known that they have, made a refusal of these things matter of conscience, I do not see how we can, consistent with the liberty allowed them, expect a compliance from them. And to go about to misconstrue their actions, and stretch the letter of the law in order to take hold of them, would be extremely ungenerous. For it is not their eloquence and address that has procured them these favours: It is not the powerful interest of court favourites; no, it is the integrity of their lives, and probity of their manners, their liberality and justice, their temperance, fortitude, and meekness, things that are, and ought to be, accounted good, that have done thus much for them.

In the *Jews* a refusal might, with some reason, have been attributed to contempt; in the papists and nonconformists, to disaffection; in the methodists, to perverseness; for they all profess appointed forms of worship; but with the quakers it is not so; they know no form, therefore they could not keep the day, without disavowing those very principles the government had tolerated.

In short, instead of expecting a compliance, we ought rather to wish the contrary; for if their belief is the same and actions different, there must be a declension in the practical part of religion, a thing never to be desired, and more especially at this critical juncture, for it is the prayers of the righteous only that find acceptance with God. Hence to me it was more matter of sorrow to see so many shops shut, than disgust to find some open; and I hope I am not alone in this sentiment: I hope numbers of all denominations think their hearts may be good, though their heads are wrong; we all ought to do so, for the sum of the Christian religion is love, and if any thing is meritorious in us mortals, it is charity and benevolence.

I am, Sir, Yours &c.

O.  
Mr



*Some Account of ALEX. THOMPSON, who was executed for not surrendering himself, pursuant to Notice given in the London Gazette, after being declared a Bankrupt. (See p. 90.)*

**T**HIS man, who was about thirty years of age, was born at *Peterhead*, a fishing town to the north of *Aberdeen* in *Scotland*. At this place he continued with his parents till he was about twenty years old, and then went to *Paris*, where he continued five years and learnt the art of embroidering. From *Paris* he went to *Holland*, where he continued three years; and from *Holland* he came to *England*.

He took lodgings at a coffee-house in *Pallmall*, followed no employment, kept good company, and frequented public places. At a dancing he became acquainted with a lady, whom against her friends consent he married. It appears that he had not dissipated all his own substance, with the remainder of which, and some money that was paid him as a portion with his wife, he took a house in *Bury street*, *St James's*, and set up the business of an embroiderer. Soon after he insured 500*l.* on his stock in trade, household goods, and wearing apparel, and within a few months, *viz.* on the 20th of *Feb.* 1755, his house was burnt to the ground; two servants perished in the flames, and some ladies who were lodgers, narrowly escaped from a window up one pair of stairs.

He has been charged with setting fire to the house himself, in order to get the insurance; and to favour the charge, it has been asserted, that tho' he and his wife lay out of the house on the night the fire happened, yet he was seen near it about ten o'clock. This fact however he denied to the last; he said he lay at a friend's in the city, where he was obliged to remove his wife from a dancing in the neighbourhood, at which she was taken suddenly ill, and was not out of that house from seven in the evening till the next morning after he heard that his house was consumed. He also alledged, that when he went to claim the insurance money, he proved that he had goods in the house, which were destroyed, to the value of 900*l.* which, if true, amounts to a demonstration, that he was a loser by the fire, and therefore could not be the author of it.

But however this be, the 500*l.* that he had insured was paid him without any dispute, about a month after the

accident happened. As soon as he had received this money he paid a considerable sum to a friend to whom he was indebted, and declared his intention of summoning all his creditors together, and paying them their demands, after which there would still be some of his 500*l.* remaining. This, however, he did not do, but two days after his receipt of the money, he went privately from his lodgings in *St Martin's street*, and the same day acquainted his wife by letter, that he should not return.

As soon as he was known to be gone off, his wife was taken home to her father, and his creditors had a meeting. They found that the whole of his debts did not amount to more than 200*l.* but as he had disappeared and taken his whole substance with him, they determined to take out a commission of bankruptcy, as the only means to recover any part of their demands.

**C** In the mean time *Thompson*, who had made the best of his way to *Edinburgh*, lived there in a very gay manner, and contrived to marry another wife, with whom he received one hundred pounds down, and a note or bond for one hundred pounds more, payable in a short time. *Thompson*, who appears to have made this match merely for the money, having got the hundred pounds cash into his possession, procured the security for the other hundred pounds to be discounted, and was preparing to leave the place when the relations of his new wife received intelligence that he had another wife in *England*. Upon this they demanded a restitution of her fortune, and *Thompson*, who did not think it prudent to drive them to seek assistance from the law, returned the greatest part of the money, telling them, that he would go immediately to *London*, and procure sufficient testimonials of the falshood of the report that they had heard, and make good his claim to the money he had received which on that condition was to be returned.

**F** Accordingly he came again to *London*, without having any knowledge of the proceedings against him under the commission, or of his having forfeited his life as a felon for not surrendering himself to his creditors. He took lodging at a public house near *Charin Cross*, and immediately set about to prosecute his scheme for recovering his new wife's portion. With this view he procured a woman of the town to join with him in an affidavit, that she



was the person who had passed for his wife in England, and gone by his name, having long cohabited with him, tho' in fact they were never married. When this affidavit was made and signed by the magistrate, before whom it was worn, he found it necessary still farther to authenticate his testimonials, so as to be admitted of undoubted authority in Scotland; but this he was at a loss how to effect, whether to get them attested under the city seal, or by any other public act. He was therefore under a necessity of applying for advice, and the gentleman to whom he represented the affair having some reason to suspect a fraud, found out the woman who joined in the affidavit, and upon questioning her privately with some severity, she fell on her knees, and made a discovery of the whole contrivance. By her direction he procured Thompson to be apprehended and carried before Mr Fielding, who soon discovered him to be the person that had been advertised in the *Gazette*; he was therefore committed and tried for that offence, and the commission and his non surrender being proved, the jury found him guilty.

Mr URBAN, Oxford, Feb. 13.  
SPEED, in the life of Henry V. (Edit. 3.) tells us, that when he was Prince of Wales, "He came into his fathers presence in a strange disguise, being in a garment of blue satin, wrought full of *eylet-boles*, and at every *eylet* the needle left hanging by the silk it was wrought with." This strange disguise has often puzzled me as well as the author; and may be one reason why *Rapin* has taken no notice of it. But since my residence in this city, I have found the meaning of it in the following custom, observed annually on the feast of the Circumcision, at Queen's College, where the *Burser* gives to every member a needle and thread, in remembrance of the founder, whose name was EGGLESFIELD, falsely deducing it from two French words, *Aiguille Fil*, a needle and thread; according to the custom of former times, and the doctrine of *rebuffes*. *Egglesfield*, however, is pure Saxon and not French; and the founder of Queen's College was an Englishman born in Cumberland. He was however, confessor to a queen of Dutch extraction, daughter to the Earl of Hainault and Holland; a circumstance which probably gave rise to the false derivation of his name.

Now Prince Henry having been a stu-

dent in that college, this strange garment was probably designed by him to express his academical character, if it was not indeed his academical habit, and such as was then worn by the sons of noblemen. In either case it was the properest habit he could appear in, his father being at that time greatly apprehensive of some trouble, from his active and ambitious temper, and afraid of his taking the crown from him, as he did at last; and the habit of a scholar was so very different from that of a soldier, in those days, that nothing could better efface the impressions the king had received against him, than this silent declaration of his attachment to literature, and renunciation of the sword.

Yours, &c.

G. S. GREEN.

Mr URBAN,  
I Have read your correspondent *Philanastasis's* opinion, (see p. 17.) and desire to propose a few arguments to the contrary.

1st, What can more strongly evince the happiness or misery of the soul in an intermediate state, than the parable of *Dives* and *Lazarus*? It is true it is a parable, and not a fact, and there are some things in it which must not be understood literally, yet I think it proves, that after death the soul is not deprived of its sensitive faculty; for the rich man intreats *Abraham* to send *Lazarus* first to allay his own torment, and next to warn his brethren then alive upon earth, not to incur the same punishment.

2dly, Why should *St Paul* (*Philippians* i. 23.) be in such a strait, whether to depart and be with *Christ*, or continue in the flesh? Why should he esteem it far better to depart, if it was only into a senseless, torpid, unactive state? Surely, in this case, an apostle so eminent, so instrumental in promoting the glory of God and the salvation of men, could be under no difficulty in his choice.

3dly, What shall we say to our Saviour's promise to the penitent thief, (*Luke* xxiii. 43.) *To day thou shalt be with me in Paradise*, if by *Paradise* our Saviour and *St Paul* mean the same thing, as they certainly must? *St Paul* from experience informs us, (*2 Cor.* xii. 4.) that in *Paradise* he heard unspeakable words, which it is not lawful for a man to utter. *Paradise* then could not mean a state of torpid inactivity.

Upon the whole, the opinion of a state of insensibility from death to the resurrection seems to give little encouragement



agement to piety, and to check the pursuits of religion and virtue. It would indeed afford some consolation to the irreligious, to reflect, that tho' one day their crimes would receive punishment, yet it would be long before that punishment would be inflicted. But it would certainly cast a gloom over the last moments of a good Christian, to reflect, that he was going into a state of temporary non-existence, instead of receiving the prize for which he had panted in the race. I conclude then with the great Roman orator, *Si in hoc erro, libenter erro, nec mihi hunc errorem quo delector, dum vivo, extorqueri volo.*

Yours, &c. P. SH-FF-D NSIS.

Mr URBAN, *Whitchurch, Feb. 1556.*

AS I perceive one of your readers has sent you an account of the town of Hexam in Northumberland, (see Vol. xxv. p. 297.) I have likewise transmitted an account of Whitchurch in Shropshire, which you will oblige me by inserting in your collection. I am Yours, &c.

INGENUUS.

THE name of Whitchurch in Latin is *Album Monasterium*, the White Monastery, but whence it obtained that name I cannot discover. The parish is bounded on the west and north by those of Malpas in Cheshire, and Hanmer in Flintshire, and on the south and east by Prees and Ightfield in Shropshire, and Wrenbury and Marbury in Cheshire. It extends near four miles in length, and is nearly of the same breadth.

There are in the parish three small hamlets, *Great and Little Asb* on the east, and *Tilstock* on the south. The town is very populous, and the parish well inhabited. The church stands in the manor of Whitchurch, diocese of Litchfield and Coventry, archdeaconry of Salop, and hundred of North Bradford.

Brown Willis, in his *Thesaurus Rerum Ecclesiasticarum*, says that this church is dedicated to St Alkmund, which, I suppose is meant of the old church, the new one being dedicated, as I am informed, to St Ann. The church is a beautiful modern structure, consecrated on the eighth of October, 1713. It is built of stone, and has a tower, with eight bells, a clock and chimes at the west end. It consists of a nave, or body, and two side isles; has galleries on the south, north, and west sides, and is very regularly pewed. The living is a rectory, said to be worth 700*l.* per Ann. The incumbents, as far back as

I can trace them, have been *Thomas Fowler, S. T. P.* who was sequestered in the great rebellion, and died in 1652. *Matthew Fowler, S. T. P.* who was presented soon after the restoration, and died in 1683. *Thomas Rawlinson, S. T. P.* *Clement Sankey, S. T. P.* *Peter Leigh, S. T. P.* the Hon. *Henry Egerton, L.L.D.* brother to the Duke of Bridgewater advanced to the see of Hereford in 1723. He held this living in commendam with his bishoprick till his death in 1746 and was succeeded here by *Rich. Newcomb, S. T. P.* promoted to the see of Landaff in March last. The duke of Bridgewater is the patron. There is a very good rectory house built by the present incumbent, and a considerable extent of glebe land. There are two manors in the parish, *Whitchurch* and *Doddington*, both belonging to the duke of Bridgewater. The two families of *Boycotts* and *Whitebells* bury in the church. Camden has preserved the following inscription for *John Earl of Shrewsbury*, who was buried in the old church, where his effigy and that of his brother still remain:

Orate pro anima prænobilis Domini Domini Johannis Talbott, quondam Comitis Salopiæ; Domini Talbott, Domini Furnival, Domini Verdon, Domini Strange de Blakemere, et Maresballi Franciæ, qui ob. it in bello apud Burderos, vii. Julii. MC.CCC.LIII.

*Darnford, Asb, and Hinton* are the chief seats in the parish. There is a chapel of ease at *Tilstock*, the minister being paid by the rector of Whitchurch. The Rev. Mr *Appleton* was the late curate, and Mr *Saunders* is the present. There is a free-school well endowed for a master and usher, and an house for the master. The right of chusing the master is in Feoffees chosen out of the principal inhabitants. There is also a school founded by one Mr *Higginson*, where poor children are taught gratis to write and read English. The same gentleman likewise built six alms-houses, which his wife and daughter endowed with five pounds per Annum each. The right of filling up the vacancies in them is in *Thomas Yates* of *Darnford, Esq;*

The wake is kept on the 8th of October, if it be Sunday, or else on the next Sunday after. The road from London to Chester leads through this town, and from Chester to Shrewsbury. The only common in the parish is one part of *Prees-beach*. The fuel is coal and turf.

The



The town is distant from London 140 miles, from Chester 14, from Shrewsbury 14, from Wem 6, Ellesmere 8, Wrexham 13, Nantwich 7, Drayton 9, Malpas 4, Newport 14. There are no crosses, obelisks, or remains of monasteries or religious houses; no Roman, Saxon, or Danish antiquities in the parish. Some coins, I have been told, were once dug up in sinking a well, and sent to the old countess of Bridgewater. No remarkable battles have ever been fought in this neighbourhood; no persons remarkably distinguished by learning or other qualifications, were ever born here, as far as I know, unless it were John the great earl of Shrewsbury, whose ancestors had their seat at Blakemere in this parish, whence they took the title of Baron Strange. No rivers rise in the parish, nor are there any barrows or tumuli. No manufacture is carried on here, the town chiefly depending on the resort of travellers between London and Ireland. The market is kept weekly on Friday; there are two fairs yearly, one upon the Monday in Whitsun week, and the other on the 28th of October, for cattle, horses, hogs, linnen cloth, and other commodities. There is a meeting-house for dissenters in the town, who are not very numerous, the inhabitants being in general zealously attached to the established church, for the support of which their ancestors are said to have raised a regiment at their own expence, in the days of that illustrious martyr, King Charles the first, who lost his life and crown in its defence.

The appearance of the country in the parish is in general very level. The lands consist chiefly of arable, pasture, and meadow ground; there is little fenney, moorish, or boggy ground. There are two meres in the parish, Blakemere and Osmere. Marl and lime are the chief manure. The lands produce wheat, rye, oats, barley, peas, and beans; and large quantities of cheese are also made in the parish. The town is well supplied with good water; the air is dry and healthy; there are no petrifying springs, nor hot waters or wells, nor any figured stones found here. No part of the parish is much subject to inundations or land floods. I have never heard of any remarkable mischief being done here by thunder, lightning, or storms of wind. There are no remarkable ecchoes, nor have any remarkable phenomena been observed in the air.

(GENT. MAG. March 1756.)

A I have now given the best answer I could to your several queries, (see Vol. xxv. p. 157.) and if they prove in any degree conducive to the execution of the intended plan for a natural history of Great Britain, I shall think my pains and time well employed.

B [We take this opportunity to acknowledge our obligations to those gentlemen who have been so kind to transmit us accounts of particular places, as materials for a natural history, and it may perhaps be some pleasure to them, to know that no part of our collection meets with more general approbation. It is also requested, that such of our kind correspondents as shall think fit to oblige us with other articles under this head, would, after the example of this gentleman, give their accounts in the same order that the Queries are put, which will save them the trouble of forming a method for themselves, prevent the confusion that may arise from a defect of method, and greatly facilitate the use of the materials thus collected, by those who shall hereafter digest them into a regular history.]

C \* \* \* We should be greatly obliged to any gentleman who would send us answers to such of the queries as Ingeneus has passed over, particularly what is the number of houses and inhabitants in Whitchurch, and how many are annually married, christened, and buried.

E A true Copy of a remarkable Paper left by Mr John Hampden, \* some Time before his Death.

F HAVING long been, in a most eminent manner, under God's afflicting hand, I think myself obliged to examine my conscience concerning the causes for which it has pleased his divine wisdom to inflict so many signal judgments upon me, for some years last past. And I do freely confess, that among many other heinous sins whereof I am guilty, there is one especially which causes me great trouble, and to which I was principally drawn by that vanity and desire of vain glory which is so natural to the corrupted hearts of men. The particular is this; that notwithstanding my education, which was very pious and religious, and the knowledge I had of the certainty of the truths of the Christian religion, yet

G \* Grandson of the famous Col. John Hampden, and son of Richard Hampden. He served the county of Bucks, and borough of Wendover, in two parliaments, was tried in 1683-4, for a conspiracy, and fined 40,000*l*. and in 1688, was tried for high treason and condemned, but his life was saved.



to obtain the reputation of wit and learning, which is so much esteemed in the world, I was so unhappy as to engage myself in the sentiments and principles of the author of the *critical history of the Old Testament*, which yet I plainly perceived did directly tend to overthrow all the belief which Christians have of the truth and authority of the holy scriptures, under the pretence of giving a great authority to tradition, which afterwards is easily turned and accommodated as best suits the interest of those who take upon them to cry it up.

I do likewise acknowledge, that tho' I had but very weak arguments to support my libertine opinions, and such as I believe I could have easily answered, and as could not make any impression but upon those who are willing to cast off the yoke of their duty, and the obligation we are all under to live in the fear of God; yet I was so rash and foolish as to pretend I thought there was great strength in them, when I insinuated, rather than opened them to some of my familiar acquaintances; and I am afraid I have contributed thereby to cast some of them into opinions, and perhaps practices, contrary both to the truths and commandments of the Christian religion.

I do also acknowledge, that having discoursed freely with the author of the *Critical History*, and having heard from his own mouth, that he allowed yet less the authority of the books of the *New Testament*, than those of the *Old*, which should naturally have obliged me to avoid all communication with him; yet I furnished him with money to execute a design which he had framed of a *Critical Polyglot Bible*, which after the declaration he made to me, I think, I ought to have considered as a design, which tended to destroy the certainty of the books of the *New Testament* as well as the *Old*. I believe this project of the *Polyglot Bible* was innocent enough in itself, and might have been likewise considerably useful in the manner that it was agreed upon between Father *Simon*, a friend of mine, and myself. But however that may be, I cannot forgive myself, after what I knew of that father's opinion concerning the authority of the scripture, for embarking myself with a man who had so plainly declared his thoughts to me in that matter; and so much the rather, because upon consideration I see well enough, how the execution would have increased in me those loose principles

which I had already received from the reading of his *Critical History*.

This confession I make with all possible sincerity, and with much grief, for having offended God by so great a sin, for which I heartily beg pardon of him, and do earnestly beseech all those who may, to any degree, have been seduced either by my discourses or example, that they would seriously reflect upon the danger they are in, that they may be delivered from it in time, and from such judgments of God as he has been pleased to lay upon me.

This confession I have written and signed with my hand, to the end that if I should die before I can speak with those whom I have perverted by my example, they may return to themselves and to God, as I do by this solemn protestation, which I make to them; that the opinions which I may have taught them were nothing but the effect of my pride and vanity, which I unfeignedly condemn, desiring to live and die in those which are contained in this paper.

J. HAMPDEN.

*The conduct of the Assembly of Pennsylvania, at this time of imminent danger, being thought by many somewhat extraordinary, every thing that tends to give light into the motives of its proceedings must deserve attention. In our last we published, as an original in its kind, the Militia Bill lately passed by that Assembly, for the security of the province over which the members of it were chosen to preside; and for the same reason we now publish the following Dialogue, written evidently in its justification.*

*A Dialogue between X, Y. and Z, concerning the present State of Affairs in Pennsylvania.*

X. YOUR servant, gentlemen; I am glad to see you at my house. Is there any thing new to-day?

Y. We have been talking of the militia act. Have you seen it?

X. Yes; I have read it in the papers.

Z. And what do you think of it?

X. The more I consider it the better I like it. It appears to me a very good act, and I am persuaded will be of good use, if heartily carried into execution.

Z. Ay, that may be; but who is to carry it into execution? It says, that people may form themselves into companies, and choose their own officers; but there is neither time nor place appointed for this transaction, nor any person directed or empowered to call them together.

X. 'Tis true; but methinks there are some words that point out the method pretty plain to willing minds. And it seems to me that we who joined so sincerely in the petitions for a militia law, and really thought one absolutely necessary for the safety of our country, should, now we have obtained the law,



law, rather endeavour to explain, than invent difficulties in the construction of it.

Y. What are those words you mention?

X. Here is the act itself, I'll read that part of it. "From and after the publication of this act, it shall and may be lawful for the freemen of this province to form themselves into companies, as heretofore they used in time of war without law, and for each company, by majority of votes, in the way of ballot, to chuse its own officers, &c." The words I meant are these, *as heretofore they have used in time of war*. Now I suppose we have none of us forgot the association in the time of the last war; 'tis not so long since, but that we may well enough remember the method we took to form ourselves into companies, chuse our officers, and present them to the governor for approbation and commissions; and the act in question says plainly, we may now lawfully do, in this affair, what we then did without law.

Y. I did not before take so much notice of those words, but to be sure, the thing is easy enough; for I remember very well how we managed at that time; and indeed 'tis easier to effect it now than it was then; for the companies and regiments, and their districts, &c. were then all to form and settle; but now, why may not the officers of the old companies call the old associators together, with such others in the district of each company, as incline to be concerned, and proceed immediately to a new choice by virtue of the act? Other new companies may in other places be formed as the associated companies were.

Z. You say right. And if this were all the objection to the act, no doubt they would do so immediately. But 'tis said, there are other faults in it.

X. What are they?

Z. The act is so loose, that persons who never intended to engage in the militia, even Quakers, may meet and vote in the choice of the officers.

X. Possibly;—but was any such thing observed in the association elections?

Z. Not that I remember.

X. Why should it be more apprehended now, than it was at that time? Can they have any motives to such a conduct now, which they had not then?

Z. I cannot say.

X. Nor can I. If a militia be necessary for the safety of the province, I hope we shall not boggle at this little difficulty. What else is objected?

Z. I have heard this objected, That it were better the governor should appoint the officers; for the choice being in the people, a man very unworthy to be an officer, may happen to be popular enough to get himself chosen by the undiscerning mob.

X. 'Tis possible. And if all officers appointed by governors were always men of merit, and fully qualified for their posts, it would be wrong ever to hazard a popular election. It is reasonable, I allow, that the commander in chief should not have officers absolutely for-

ced upon him, in whom, from his knowledge of their incapacity, he can place no confidence. And, on the other hand, it seems likely that the people will engage more readily in the service, and face danger with more intrepidity, when they are commanded by a man they know and esteem, and on whose prudence and courage, as well as good-will and integrity, they can have reliance, than they would under a man they either did not know, or did not like. For supposing governor ever so judicious and upright in the distribution of commissions, they cannot know every body, in every part of the province, and are liable to be imposed on by partial recommendations; but the people generally know their neighbours. And to me, the act in question seems to have hit a proper medium between the two modes of appointing: The people chuse, and if the governor approves, he grants the commission; if not, they are to chuse a second, and even a third time. Out of three choices, 'tis probable one may be right; and where an officer is approved both by superiors and inferiors, there is the greatest prospect of those advantages that attend a good agreement in the service. This mode of choice is moreover agreeable to the liberty and genius of our constitution. 'Tis similar to the manner in which by our laws sheriffs and coroners are chosen and approved. And yet it has more regard to the prerogative than the mode of choice in some colonies, where the military officers are either chosen absolutely by the companies themselves, or by the house of representatives, without any negative on that choice, or any approbation necessary from the governor.

Y. But is that agreeable to the English constitution?

X. Considered in this light, I think it is; British subjects, by removing into America, cultivating a wilderness, extending the dominion, and increasing the wealth, commerce, and power of their mother country, at the hazard of their lives and fortunes, ought not, and in fact do not thereby lose their native rights. There is a power in the crown to grant a continuance of those rights to such subjects, in any part of the world, and to their posterity born in such new country; and for the farther encouragement and reward of such merit, to grant additional liberties and privileges, not used in England, but suited to the different circumstances of different colonies. If then the grants of those additional liberties and privileges may be regularly made under an English constitution, they may be enjoyed agreeable to that constitution.

Y. But the act is very short, there are numberless circumstances and occasions pertaining to a body of armed men, which are not as they ought to have been, expressly provided for in the act.

X. 'Tis true, there are not express provisions in the act for all circumstances; but there is a power lodged by the act in the governor and field officers of the regiments, to make all such provisions, in the articles of war which they may form and establish.

Y. But can it be right in the legislature, by any



any act to delegate their power of making laws to others ?

X. I believe not, generally ; but certainly in particular cases it may. Legislatures may, and frequently do give to corporations, power to make bye-laws for their own government. And in this case, the act of parliament gives the power of making articles of war for the government of the army, to the king alone, and there is no doubt but the parliament understands the rights of government.

Y. Are you sure the act of parliament gives such power ?

X. This is the act. The power I mention is here in section 55. " Provided always, " that it shall and may be lawful to and for " his majesty, to form, make, and establish " articles of war for the better government of " his majesty's forces, and for bringing of- " fenders against the same to justice ; and to " erect and constitute courts martial, with " power to try, hear, and determine any " crimes or offences by such articles of war, " and inflict penalties by sentence or judg- " ment of the same." And here you see, bound up with the act, the articles of war, made by his majesty in pursuance of the act, and providing for every circumstance.

Z. It is, sure enough. I had been told that our act of assembly was impertinently singular in this particular.

X. The g—r himself, in a message to the house, expressly recommended this act of parliament for their imitation, in forming the militia bill.

Z. I never heard that before.

X. But it is true.—The assembly, however, (considering that this militia would consist chiefly of free-holders) have varied a little from that part of the act of parliament, in favour of liberty ; they have not given the sole power of making those articles of war to the governor, as that act does to the king ; but have joined with the governor, for that purpose, a number of officers to be chosen by the people. The articles, moreover, are not to be general laws, binding on all the province, nor on any man who has not first approved of them, and voluntarily engaged to observe them.

Z. Is there no danger that the governor and officers may make those articles too severe ?

X. Not without you can suppose them enemies to the service, and to their country : for if they should make such as are unfit for freemen and *Englishmen* to be subjected to, they will get no soldiers ; nobody will engage. In some cases, however, if you and I were in actual service, I believe we should both think it necessary for our own safety, that the articles should be pretty severe.

Z. What cases are they ?

X. Suppose a sentinel should betray his trust, give intelligence to the enemy, or conduct them into our quarters.

Z. To be sure there should be severe punishments for such crimes, or we might all be ruined.

X. Chuse reasonable men for your officers, and you need not fear their making reasonable

laws ; and if they make such, I hope reasonable men will not refuse to engage under them.

Y. But here is a thing I don't like. By this act of assembly, the *Quakers* are neither compelled to muster, nor to pay a fine if they don't.

X. It is true ; nor could they be compelled either to muster or pay a fine of that kind, by any militia law made here. They are exempted by the charter and fundamental laws of the province.

Y. How so ?

X. See here ; it is the first clause in the charter. I'll read it. " Because no people " can be truly happy, though under the " greatest enjoyment of civil liberties, if a- " bridged of the freedom of their consciences, " as to their *religious profession* and worship : " And Almighty God, being the only lord " of conscience, father of lights and spirits, " and the author as well as object of all di- " vine knowledge, faith, and worship, who " only doth enlighten the minds, and per- " swade and convince the understandings of " people ; I do hereby grant and declare, " That no person or persons inhabiting in " this province or territories, who shall con- " fess and acknowledge one Almighty God, " the creator, upholder, and ruler of the " world ; and profess him or themselves ob- " liged to live quietly under the civil govern- " ment, shall be, IN ANY CASE, MOLEST- " ED OR PREJUDICED in his or their PER- " SON OR ESTATE, because of his or their " conscientious persuasion or practice, nor be " compelled to frequent or maintain any reli- " gious worship, place, or ministry, contrary " to his or their mind, or to DO OR SUFFER " any OTHER ACT OR THING, contrary to " their religious persuasion." And in the 8th section of the same charter, you see a declaration, that " neither the proprietor nor his heirs " or assigns, shall procure or do any thing or " things, whereby the liberties in this charter " contained or expressed, nor any part thereof, " shall be infringed or broken ; and if any " thing shall be procured or done by any person " or persons, contrary to these presents, it " shall be held of NO FORCE OR EFFECT."

This liberty of conscience granted by charter, is also established by the first law in our book, and confirmed by the crown.—And moreover, the governor has an express instruction from the proprietaries, that in case of making any militia law, he shall take especial care that the charter be not infringed in this respect. Besides, most of our petitions for a militia from the moderate part of the people, requested particularly that due regard might be had to scrupulous and tender consciences. When taxes are raised however, for the king's service, the *Quakers* and *Menonists* pay their part of them, and a great part ; for as their frugality and industry makes them generally wealthy, their proportion is the greater compared with their numbers. And out of these taxes those men are paid who go into actual service. As for mustering and training, no militia are any where paid for that. It is by many justly de-  
lighted



lighted in, as a manly exercise, But those who are engaged in actual service for any time, ought undoubtedly to have pay.

Y. There is no provision in this militia act to pay them.

X. There is a provision, that no regiment, company, or party, though engaged in the militia, shall be obliged "to more than three days march, &c. without an express engagement for that purpose, first voluntarily entered into and subscribed by every man, so to march or remain in garrison." And 'tis to be supposed, that no man will subscribe such particular engagement without reasonable pay, or other encouragement.

Y. But where is that pay to come from?

X. From the government to be sure; and out of the money struck by the act for granting 60,000 l.

Z. Yes; but those who serve must pay a share of the tax, as well as those who don't.

X. Perhaps not. 'Tis to be supposed, that those who engage in the service for any time, upon pay, will be chiefly single men, and they are expressly exempted from the tax by the 60,000 l. act. Consequently those who do not serve, must pay the more; for the sum granted must be made up.

Z. I never heard before, that they were exempted by that act.

X. It is so, I assure you.

Y. But there is no provision in the militia act for the maimed.

X. If they are poor, they are provided for by the laws of their country. There is no other provision by any militia law that I know of. If they have behaved well, and suffered in their country's cause, they deserve, moreover, some grateful notice of their service, and some assistance from the common treasury; and if any particular township should happen to be overburthened, they may, on application to the government, reasonably expect relief.

Z. Though the Quakers and others conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms, are exempted, as you say, by charter; they might, being a majority in the assembly, have made the law compulsory on others. At present, 'tis so loose, that nobody is obliged by it, who does not voluntarily engage.

X. They might indeed have made the law compulsory on all others. But it seems, they thought it more equitable and generous, to leave to all as much liberty as they enjoy themselves, and not lay even a seeming hardship on others, which they themselves declined to bear. They have, however, granted all we asked of them. Our petitions set forth, that "we were freely willing and ready to defend ourselves and country, and all we wanted was legal authority, order, and discipline." These are now afforded by the law, if we think fit to make use of them. And indeed I do not see the advantage of compelling people of any sect into martial service, merely for the sake of raising numbers. I have been myself in some service of danger, and I always thought cowards rather weakened than strengthened the party. Fear is conta-

gious, and a panic once begun spreads like wildfire, and infects the stoutest heart. All men are not by nature brave; and a few who are so, will do more effectual service by themselves, than when accompanied by, and mixed with, a multitude of poltroons, who only create confusion, and give advantage to the enemy.

Z. What signifies what you thought or, think? Others think differently; And all the wise legislatures in the other colonies have thought fit to compell all sorts of persons to bear arms, or suffer heavy penalties.

X. As you say, what I thought, or think, is not of much consequence. But a wiser legislator than all those you mention put together, and who better knew the nature of mankind, made his military law very different from theirs in that respect.

Z. What legislator do you mean?

X. I mean God himself, who would have no man led to battle that might rather wish to be at home, either from fear or other causes.

Z. Where do you find that law?

X. 'Tis in the 20th chapter of Deuteronomy, where are these words, *When thou goest out to battle against thine enemies, — the officers shall speak unto the people, saying, What man is there that hath built a new house, and hath not dedicated it? let him go and return to his house, lest he die in the battle, and another man dedicate it. And what man is he that hath planted a vineyard, and hath not yet eaten of it? let him also go and return unto his house, lest he die in the battle, and another man eat of it. And what man is there that hath betrothed a wife, and hath not taken her? let him go and return unto his house, lest he die in battle, and another man take her. — And —*

Z. These all together could not be many; and this has no relation to cowardice.

X. If you had not interrupted me, I was coming to that part, verse 8. *And the officers shall speak farther unto the people, and they shall say, What man is there that is FEARFUL and FAINTHEARTED? let him go and return unto his house, lest his brethrens hearts faint as well as his heart; that is, lest he communicate his fears, and his brave brethren catch the contagion, to the ruin of the whole army. Accordingly we find, that under this military law, no people in the world fought more gallantly, or performed greater actions than the Hebrew soldiery. — And if you would be informed what proportion of people would be discharged by such a proclamation, you will find that matter determined by an actual experiment, made by General Gideon, as related in the 7th chapter of Judges: For he having assembled 32,000 men against the Midianites, proclaimed, according to law (verse the third) *Whoever is FEARFUL and AFRAID, let him return and depart early from Mount Gilead.**

Z. And pray how many departed?

X. The text says, there departed 22,000, and there remained but 10,000 men. A very great sifting! and yet on that particular occasion a farther sifting was required. Now it seems to me, that this militia law of ours, which gives the brave all the advantages that they can desire, of order, authority discipline, and



and the like, and compells no cowards into their company, is such a kind of sieve, as the *Mosaic* proclamation. For with us, not only every man who has built a house, or planted a vineyard, or betrothed a wife, or is afraid of his flesh; but the narrow bigot, filled with *sectarian* malice (if such there be) who hates *Quakers* more than he loves his country, his friends, his wife or family, may say, *I won't engage, for I don't like the act*; or *I don't like the officers that are chosen*; or *I don't like the articles of war*; and so we shall not be troubled with them, but all that engage will be hearty.

Z. For my part, I am no coward, but hang me if I'll fight to save the *Quakers*.

X. That is to say, you won't pump ship, because 'twill save the rats, as well as yourself.

Y. You have answered most of the objections I have heard against the act to my satisfaction; but there is one remaining. The method of carrying it into execution seems so round about, I am afraid we cannot have the benefit of it in any reasonable time.

X. I cannot see much in that objection. The several neighbourhoods out of which companies are formed, may meet and chuse their company officers in one and the same day; and the regiments may be formed, and field officers chosen, in a week or ten days after, who may immediately proceed to consider the several militia laws of *Britain* and the colonies, and (with the governor) form out of them such articles, as will appear most suitable for the freemen of this province, who incline to bear arms voluntarily; and the whole may be in order in a month from the first elections, if common diligence be used.

—And indeed, as the colonies are at present the prize contended for between *Britain* and *France*, and the latter, by the last advices, seems to be meditating some grand blow, part of which may probably fall on *Pensylvania*, either by land or sea, or both, it behoves us; I think, to make the best use we can of this act, and carry it immediately into execution, both in town and country. If there are any material defects in it, experience will best discover them, and show what is proper or necessary to amend them. The approaching winter will afford us some time to arm and prepare, and more leisure than other seasons, for exercising and improving in good discipline.

Z. But if this act should be carried into execution, prove a good one, and answer the end, what shall we have to say against the *Quakers* at the next election?

X. O my friends, let us on this occasion cast from us all these little party views, and consider ourselves as *Englishmen* and *Pensylvanians*. Let us think only of the service of our king, the honour and safety of our country, and vengeance on its murdering enemies.—If good be done, what imports it by whom 'tis done?—The glory of serving and saving others, is superior to the advantage of being served or secured. Let us resolutely and generously unite in our country's cause, (in which to die is the sweetest of all deaths) and may the God of armies bless our honest endeavours.

*A brief Account of the Articles contained in the last Volume of the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, being for the Year 1751, continued from p. 78.*

A Continuation of ARTICLE XII. being

A History of the epidemic diseases, and the various temperatures of the air, observed at *Paris* in the year 1751. By M. Malouin.

July. The temperature of the air was as is common in this month, the thermometer 27 degrees at highest, the barometer rather lower for the most part than the mean height. The wind chiefly W. or W.S.W. the depth of rain 1 inch and  $4\frac{2}{5}$  lines. No epidemical disease, except a few pimples on the palate and tongue. Some had catarrhus fevers, with violent head-achs and oppressions of the breast, and some bilious cholics, which yielded to purgatives and diluters.

August. The heat less than usual in this month. The thermometer at highest but 22, and some mornings it was down as low as 13. The weight of the atmosphere was pretty equal, but the mercury in the barometer high for the most part. The wind chiefly south-east, the air moister than usual. The chillness of the air produced catarrhs, apoplexies, and erisipelatous tumours at the beginning of the month, which yet in the main was healthy.

September set in with dysenteries, which were not a little obstinate, tho' their feverish and cholicky symptoms were moderate. Continual fevers were frequent, which commonly grew high towards night, tho' the patients slept pretty well. No more than 1 inch and  $\frac{3}{5}$  of a line of rain fell all this month, which was pretty temperate, as to heat and cold. The barometer was low all the month. The wind mostly S. W.

October, Was healthier than September; the former half of the month was very temperate, but the latter was warmer and moister than usual, and this brought on hæmorrhages; a few dysenteries still remained. The wind blew from every quarter, but the last eight days it fixed in the north-east. The barometer was variable. The rain was 2 inches,  $5\frac{1}{5}$  lines.

November. This month was very mild; the thermometer often up at 8 degrees, tho' about the middle of the month it was once down at 2 degrees below freezing, with a north-east wind. The air was at that time very dry, and con-



continued so a week; the rest of the month, especially the latter part, was wet, yet the whole rain that fell was scarce 11 lines. The barometer low at the beginning, but rose towards the latter end. The wind chiefly south-west. The disorders were simple rheums and sore throats, bastard pleurifies, and a few putrid fevers.

December. The temperature of the air during this month, was much the same as it usually is at the setting in of winter. The 13th in the morning, the thermometer fell to 5 below freezing; the atmosphere in general was rather light than heavy, and the variation of the barometer, which was mostly low, amounted only to ten lines in the whole month. The quantity of rain 1 inch  $3\frac{2}{3}$  lines. The weather frequently altering from foggy to rain, snow, and clear frosts. The wind from all quarters. There were fewer diseases than in the two foregoing months, and those that did prevail were apoplexies, pleurifies, and some dysenteries, which easily yielded to a proper regimen.

|                              | Born  | Died | Wed-<br>dings | Hotel<br>Dieu | Found-<br>lings. |
|------------------------------|-------|------|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| July                         | 1735  | 1159 | 390           | 1269          | 311              |
| August                       | 1977  | 1039 | 393           | 1312          | 307              |
| September                    | 1946  | 1193 | 348           | 1599          | 274              |
| October                      | 2047  | 1132 | 368           | 1551          | 352              |
| November                     | 1878  | 1295 | 1129          | 1945          | 321              |
| December                     | 1691  | 1366 | 36            | 2098          | 271              |
| Tot. of the<br>last 6 Months | 11274 | 7184 | 2664          | 9774          | 1836             |

The depth of rain throughout the whole year was 23 inches and one line, which surpasses by 6 inches and 5 lines that of the mean yearly depth at Paris. The depth at Leyden this year was 40 inches and  $11\frac{1}{2}$  lines; and at Nismes 32 inches and 2 lines. The greatest cold was the 19th and 20th of February, when the thermometer was ten degrees below freezing, with a north wind and clear air. The greatest heat, June 17, at 3 in the afternoon, the thermometer then at  $29\frac{1}{2}$  deg. The mercury highest in the barometer Feb. 23, being 28 inches and 6 lines ( $=30\frac{4}{10}$  inches English) with a north-east wind; lowest, March 18, being 26 inches and 11 lines, ( $=28\frac{7}{10}$  English inches) with a gentle south wind and a mist.

In the course of this year 19572 patients were admitted into the Hotel Dieu; the month wherein the most were received was December, and on the contrary the least in July. Generally the

summer season is that which sends the least to the hospitals, and the beginning of spring, and the latter end of autumn the most.

A There died in 1751 in Paris 16444 persons taking in the religious with the rest, to wit, 8702 men, and 7742 women. There constantly die more men than women all over Europe.

XIII. A memoir on the granits of France, compared with those of Egypt, by M. Guettard.

B Many writers, misled by the apparent diversity of the several parts which compose the granite, have concluded, that this stone is a work of art. Others, better informed, have thought with reason, that those enormous columns and obelisks of it, which subsist to this day, were raised out of quarries in the upper Egypt, though they supposed, at the same time, that no other country could supply them. M. Guettard shews that many parts of Europe, and indeed several provinces of France, have immense quarries of it: And although several modern travellers have visited the very quarries in Egypt, where the obelisks were raised, and all agree, that there are in them masses of granit, out of which the largest edifice in Europe might be wrought, if it were possible afterwards to raise it above ground, yet M. Guettard asserts and proves, that France is not inferior to C Egypt, in the production of granits, either with respect to quantity, quality, or diversity.

XIV. Botanico-Meteorological observations made at the castle of Denain-villiers, near Pluviers in the Gatinois, during the year 1750, by M. du Hamel.

XV. A memoir on certain fossile bodies not very well known, by M. Guettard.

G These fossils are in the collection of the Duke of Orleans. Some of them have so near a resemblance to figs, that they are vulgarly called petrified figs; but they are known to naturalists by the name of Alcyonium, or sea mushrooms, which are a kind of sponge; M. Guettard refers them to the genus of Madrepores, which, are well known to belong to the coral class. There is another sort of fossils, resembling in shape an Hippocrates's sleeve, and sometimes a funnel. These M. Guettard also refers to the Madrepore tribe.

H XVI. Observations of an eclipse of the moon on the 2d of December, 1751, by M. Bouguer.

XVII.



XVII. A partial eclipse of the moon, observed at *Paris* the 2d of *December*, 1751, by *M. le Monnier*.

XVIII. Observation of an eclipse of the moon on the 22d of *December* 1751, made at *Paris* in the *Hotel de Clugny*, by *M. du L'Isle*.

XIX. Examination of a memoir sent to the academy, in which several facts relating to barometers are considered. By *M. l'Abbe Nollet*.

*M. de Nollet* proves, that the author of the memoir is mistaken, with respect to all the facts in question.

[To be continued.]

*The Apparent Times of the Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites, which will be visible in England, from Jupiter's Opposition to the Sun, to the End of the Year 1756.*

| 1756 D. H. M. S.  | 1756 D. H. M. S.        |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| Apr. 3 9 31 19 E1 | May 26 11 57 12 E1      |
| 4 8 45 14 E2      | June 4 8 19 39 E1       |
| 12 35 54 E3       | 12 56 6 sup 4           |
| 10 11 27 47 E1    | 11 10 13 14 E1          |
| 11 11 20 44 E2    | 14 10 30 33 E2          |
| 16 35 38 E3       | 18 12 6 46 E1           |
| 17 13 23 57 E1    | 27 8 28 42 E1           |
| 18 13 55 55 E2    | 29 9 47 3 I 3           |
| 19 7 52 58 E1     | July 4 10 22 20 E1      |
| 24 15 19 55 E1    | 16 9 43 6 inf. 4        |
| 26 9 48 52 E1     | 10 4 14 E2              |
| May 3 11 44 26 E1 | 20 8 39 2 E1            |
| 6 8 23 12 E2      | Aug. 12 8 52 58 E1      |
| 10 8 32 7 E3      | Sep. 11 7 7 2 E2        |
| 10 2 6 inf. 4     | October and Nov. Ju-    |
| 13 39 35 E1       | piter too near the sun. |
| 12 8 8 20 E1      | Dec. 1 18 53 50 I 1     |
| 13 10 57 33 E2    | 5 18 26 6 sup. 4        |
| 17 12 30 17 E3    | 17 17 1 0 I 1           |
| 19 10 3 1 E1      | 19 17 0 19 I 2          |
| 20 13 31 31 E2    | 24 18 50 32 I 1         |

*Copy of an important Memorial delivered to the States General on the 13th past, by Colonel YORKE.*

*High and Mighty Lords,*

“**N**otwithstanding the repeated proofs which the king my master hath given all *Europe* of his sincere desire to preserve the public peace, and notwithstanding the great pains he hath taken to prevent the tranquillity of his allies from being disturbed by war, and to remove every ground of it from this part of the world, he finds himself at length threatened with the prospect of a war being kindled in his own kingdoms.

“I am commanded to communicate to your High Mightinesses, the advices which his Majesty receives from all quarters, of the prodigious preparations that are making in *France* for a descent on the *British* isles. That

crown, instead of doing justice to *England* for her claims, founded on the most solemn treaties, hath added insolence to injustice, and, even in the representations it hath thought proper to make, employed expressions that are equally inconsistent with common decency and the particular regard due to sovereigns. This hath been observed by your High Mightinesses, as well as by all *Europe*. You have likewise seen with what moderation the king caused these representations to be answered: But an example so worthy of imitation appears not to have made the least impression on the ministry of *Versailles*. *France* still continues to pursue with the same ostentation her ambitious projects. Her armies are already in motion on all sides; a formidable embarkation is preparing; and the port of *Dunkirk*, that monument of our neighbour's ill faith, is restoring to its antient state, notwithstanding the strongest and most amicable representations made by the ambassadors of the king and the states general. The registers of your High Mightinesses are an evidence, that this is a notorious breach of treaty, and a manifest aggression. It is supported by 120 battalions that are in motion. The coasts towards the ocean swarm with troops. The roads to *Flanders*, *Normandy*, and *Brittany* are continually covered with carriages laden with cannon, warlike stores, arms of all kinds, provisions, in short, all the apparatus of some great enterprise: And to remove all doubt about their destination, the *French* ministers at the several courts of *Europe* speak publicly of invading *Great Britain* and *Ireland*.

“The wisdom of your High Mightinesses renders it unnecessary for me to represent how much your republic is concerned in the defence of *Great Britain*, and the protestant succession in his Majesty's illustrious house, which *France* hath more than once attempted to overturn. There is already the strongest proof that this attempt will soon be renewed: Prudence requires that it be seasonably prevented.

“The king is not frightened by these threatening appearances; but he is determined to take every precaution to prevent their effect. He places his confidence in the divine providence, in the justice of his cause, and the fidelity and bravery of his subjects. At the same time, the love he bears to his people, his attention to their safety, and to the preservation of their liberty and



and religion, and his desire to protect all his coasts from the ravages of the enemy, are so many powerful motives which oblige him to demand the succours of 6000 men, with which the United Provinces are bound by treaty to furnish him, for the defence of his kingdoms.

‘His Majesty hath had so many proofs of the republic’s fidelity in fulfilling her engagements, and of her invariable friendship for his royal person, that he cannot entertain the slightest doubt but that the 6000 men will be immediately got ready to embark, and his Majesty will, without delay, send the necessary shipping for carrying them over.’

*The foregoing Memorial was transmitted by the States General to all the Provinces: And as soon as its contents were known, the French Ambassadors, who had been beforehand with the British minister, dispatched an express to their court for fresh instructions, and pressed incessantly for a positive answer to the demands they had already made; of which the following is an exact copy.*

‘The king having been attacked and outraged by the *English*, as well in the seas of *Europe* as in those of *America*, with as much injustice as indecency, and contrary to all good faith, without being able to obtain a suitable satisfaction, he has resolved to avenge the dignity of his crown, and to procure a just indemnity to his subjects for the great losses which they have sustained for many months past, by the piracies of the *English*. His Majesty will no longer hesitate at making his resentment felt wherever it is in his power, in order to obtain reparation for these injuries, which, however, he would have been much better satisfied to have received from the equity of his *Britannic* Majesty.’

‘Tho’ the king has certainly a right to claim the guaranty stipulated in the 23d article of the treaty of *Aix la Chapelle*, the *English* having infringed the 9th and 10th articles, his Majesty wishes, from the bottom of his heart, that this particular quarrel may be prevented from producing a general war. The *English* are incontestably the aggressors, and as such have no right whatever to reclaim the assistance of the allies and guaranties of the said treaty of *Aix la Chapelle*.

‘Your High Mightinesses are moreover not ignorant of the engagements that subsist between yourselves and  
(GENT. MAG. March 1756.)

his Majesty. The king flatters himself also, that you have not forgot how dear that complaisance cost you, by which you were drawn in to take a share in the last war, and that this consideration will determine you to conduct yourselves, in the present circumstances of things, in such a manner as may consist with your own advantage, and that consequently you will not be perswaded, by pernicious counsels, to take a part contrary to your own true interests. Moreover, prudence requires that his Majesty should be informed what your intentions are in this respect, that he may take his measures accordingly. For these reasons we desire your High Mightinesses will explain yourselves in confidence, but categorically, what system you intend to embrace, in case a war should break out between the crowns of *France* and *Great Britain*?’

*The answer given by the States General was to this effect:*

‘Their High Mightinesses thank the king for the new marks of his royal good-will which he has been pleased to give them by the overtures made to them, in his name, by Count d’*Affry*: They acknowledge the obligations they are under to his majesty for the confidence with which he has honour’d them, and the concern he has shewn for the welfare of the republic. They protest that, in order to merit the continuance thereof, they are firmly resolved to make every sacrifice that is consistent with the honour and glory of an independent state. They behold with concern the differences that have arisen between *France* and *Great Britain*, and wish for nothing more than to see them terminated by an amicable convention. They are unwilling to apprehend the consequences that might attend an attack upon the continent of *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, and dread the kindling up a war, in which they may unwillingly be involved. They allow, that, considering their situation, the bad state of their finances, and the decay of the commerce of their subjects, nothing could be more agreeable to them than a perfect neutrality; lastly, that they will not depart from such a neutrality, untill they are obliged to do so by good faith and the religion of inviolable engagements which they lie under, by treaty, to several powers.’

*This answer, as many had foreseen, was not satisfactory to the Court of Versailles;*  
R



faillies; and M. d'Affry, having received the return of his express from Paris, waited immediately on the grand pensionary to inform him, that he was ordered to demand an éclaircissement of that part of their High Mightinesses answer that relates to the succours which Great Britain may demand by virtue of the treaties subsisting between her and the republic. On the 27th of Feb. he had a long conference on the same subject with the president of the week, and delivered to him the following memorial:

THE king has considered with the most serious attention, the answer returned by order of the States General, in a conference on the 9th of this instant, to the *Comte d'Affry*, his minister plenipotentiary to their republic.

It is with satisfaction his Majesty has observed therein, the desire expressed by their High Mightinesses, of seeing the differences that have arisen between France and England terminated by an amicable conciliation. The whole conduct of his Majesty since the conclusion of the treaty of *Aix la Chapelle* in 1748, is a public and shining monument of his wishes for the preservation of the tranquillity of Europe. These principles of his Majesty have been invariable, nor were a fresh war now to be apprehended, if the king of Great Britain had not begun, and did not still continue, to exercise the most unjustifiable, and the most irregular hostilities against his Majesty's possessions and subjects.

The king is convinced, that the states general are far from engaging in a war for an object that does not oblige them to it. His Majesty knows of no other treaties between their High Mightinesses and England, but such as are defensive; and as the king of Great Britain is evidently the aggressor, his Majesty has reason to assure himself, from the equity and foresight of the states general, that very far from furnishing, directly or indirectly, any succours to the court of London, they would, on the contrary, upon being required thereto, fulfil the engagements, equally defensive, which they have contracted with his majesty.

His Majesty is disposed to enter into all measures, the particular motives and ends of which shall be the security, the tranquillity, and the welfare of the republic. The king, from the time of his accession to the throne, has constantly interested himself for the independence and honour of the states ge-

neral, and his Majesty still animated by the same sentiments of esteem and affection towards their High Mightinesses, most sincerely desires, that the republic, whose fate is in her own hands (*seule arbitre de son Sort*) may continue to conduct itself by those maxims of impartiality and wisdom, by which alone they can maintain that honour and independance, of which they are, with so much reason, jealous.

The present conjuncture of affairs not being the same as in 1733, when the king concluded a treaty of neutrality with the states general, with regard to the *Austrian* netherlands, all precautions on that head would at present be superfluous.

His Majesty could not but see, with the greatest surprize, what was inserted in the answer of the states general, relative to the continent of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*. No power upon earth has a right to restrain the operations his Majesty designs to execute, in order to take a lawful revenge on an enemy that has insulted and attacked him, against the faith of treaties and all decency; for what remains, his Majesty does not think proper to explain himself about the object of those preparations which denounce his just resentment.

The aforesaid M. D' Affry read what follows from a separate Paper.

That his Majesty expects their High Mightinesses will explain themselves with more precision upon the part they intend to take in the present conjuncture. His Majesty, forced to revenge himself on an enemy, who has unjustly attacked him, desires sincerely not to multiply the calamities of war; but he can no longer reckon among the number of his friends, those powers, who, far from fulfilling the defensive engagements they have contracted with him, would make a common cause with, and furnish succours to, his enemy.

Such is the situation of this important affair, on which the ministers of the two contending powers lay great stress. If, say they, the republic grant the succours demanded, she declares France the aggressor; if she refuses them, then the French gain their point.

An Account of some Tryals to cure ill-tasted Milk and Stinking Water by Ventilation, or blowing up Showers of Air through them. By the Rev. Dr Hales, F. R. S.

THIS method of blowing showers of air up thro' liquors will be of consi-



considerable use in several other respects as well as distillation. (See p. 78.)

August 23, Four quarts of ill-tasted milk, from a cow which had fed 48 hours upon cabbage-leaves, drinking very little water in that time, were put into a leaden vessel, which was heated in a large boiler, whereby the milk was kept scalding hot, then in ten minutes ventilation it was perfectly cured of its ill taste.

Three gallons of stinking Jessop's well water were ventilated. On the first blowing, the smell of the ascending vapours was very offensive, which abated much in 5 minutes. In 20 minutes the water was sweet both in smell and taste.

July 20, three gallons of stinking seawater were ventilated. In five minutes it was much sweetened, and no ill smell in the ascending air, tho' at first it was very offensive. At the end of ten minutes it had a small degree of ill taste; after 20 minutes, no ill taste or smell. It frothed near a foot high during part of the ventilation, which was from the bitumen, &c.

It is to be suspected that the stinking water which is drank in ships may promote that putrid distemper, the scurvy, as well as some others; and that putrid waters in marshy countries may be the cause of agues, as well as the putrid air they breathe. This method therefore of sweetening stinking water by blowing showers of air up thro' it, must be very beneficial.

Live fish may well be carried many miles by blowing now and then fresh air up through the water, without the trouble of changing the water; for this ventilation will not only keep the water sweet, but also enrich it with air, which is necessary for the life of fishes; but stinking water will presently kill fish.

Much of the oil may be got out of tar-water by blowing up showers of air through it when scalding hot, for 15 or 20 minutes, the longer the better; the less volatile and more salutary acid remaining.

MR URBAN,

I Have always been of opinion, that there is no such thing as understanding our antient authors, whether sacred or prophane, without a competent knowledge of antiquity; without an almost exact acquaintance with the manners and customs, the funeral and religious ceremonies, the habits, &c. of the several antients, whose writings we are daily perusing; as likewise of the attributes and representations of their

deities. They who make the tour of Italy have a noble opportunity of laying in a rich stock of this most useful branch of knowledge, from those excellent originals of gems and statues they are so often favour'd with the sight of; and when I consider what a multitude of passages in *Virgil*, and *Horace*, and *Juvenal*, were illustrated by the late Mr *Addison*, (who set out with an immense fund of classical learning) both in his *Travels* and his *Treatise on medals*, I cannot but envy those who are repairing into the same climate, at a time when it has been enriched with the recent discoveries at *Herculaneum*. What led me to these reflections is a passage in *Virgil*, which I think has not yet been fully understood, for want of attending to an antique custom. *Tis Eclog. i. 34.*

Quamvis multa meis exiret victima sepiis,  
Pinguis et ingratae premeretur caseus urbi,  
Non unquam gravis ære domum mitri dextra  
redibat.

*Tityrus* says, that while he was enamoured of his first mistress, he never could thrive, notwithstanding all the care and pains he took; *his right hand never came home heavy from market*. Now though it be a common expression to say *a handful of money*, or to go *empty-handed*. Yet this is not all, for there seems to be here an allusion to that custom which the antients had of carrying their purse in the right hand; and in a gem of *Leonardo Agostino*, Part I. No. 199. there is a figure of *Mercury*, who was the god of gain, with a purse in that hand.\* But I will cite you a passage from the *Æneid*, which is perfectly unintelligible, unless you have recourse to this custom to explain it. *Æneid vi. 613.* he enumerates amongst the damned those who had defrauded their masters,

—Nec veriti dominorum fallere dextras.

But how should *fallere dextras* express robbing a master, unless the reader happens to recollect, that the purse was usually carried in that hand? When that is once known, the phrase becomes instantly clear and very expressive, and the two passages in the *Æneid* and *Eclogue* very happily and very finely illustrate one another. Yours, &c.

PAUL GEMSEGE.

MR URBAN,

OF all the nations we know or read of, antient or modern, the *American Indians* are undoubtedly the most

\* See also *Spence's Polymetis*, *Montfaucon*, and other authors,



savage and uncultivated ; that horrid practice of scalping their captives alive being a specimen of barbarity not to be paralleled. And what is very remarkable, this practice, so directly contrary to every sentiment of humanity, has nevertheless subsisted among them, time immemorial, upon false notions of honour and military worth ; for it seems, that the scalps of such of their enemies as fall into their hands by the chance of war, are preserved with great care, and shewn with great ostentation, as the tokens of true valour and courage. Custom therefore long established and deep rooted, being the foundation of this shocking practice, (though it is impossible to conceive how such a custom could ever gain a footing among human beings) furnishes a tolerable apology for these *Indians*, at least, for the present generation of them ; for we are not to suppose, that this race of men is naturally more barbarous than the rest of mankind ; and that this, or any other mental quality is derived to them from the blood of their parents, but from their manners, usages, example, &c. causes which in all countries operate alike under the same circumstances.

But what possible excuse can be devised for the encouragement given by Christians to this execrable kind of barbarity ? When these do openly avail themselves of the cruelty and ignorance of idolaters, when a lawless people are bribed to commit disorders the most outrageous and unnatural, by such as are well acquainted with, and profess to govern themselves by the law of nature and nations, it seems to be a trespass upon modesty to attempt a plea for them ; for which reason, when I found that some of our *American* governments had offered larger premiums for enemies' scalps than the *French*, I was shocked beyond measure. If it should be alledged, in defence of this conduct, that it was become necessary for political ends, I answer, that the immense length of our colonies to the westward makes them absolutely indefensible to an enemy inhabiting the adjacent countries ; and that the frontiers of the *French* settlements, both for their situation and posture of defence, are not so liable to incursions ; and consequently, if it was necessary to give our *Indian* allies some encouragement at this time, I presume it might have been more safe and prudent, to have hired them to destroy our enemies by the methods

of war practised among civilized nations ; because such methods could have no effect towards making the *French* raise their prices of this horrid kind of butchery, nor have prompted a herd of savages, by enticing baits of avarice and revenge, to retaliate upon us an hundred fold. Fatal policy this, as experience has demonstrated !

However, supposing the success of these premiums had been more promising, are interested views in this case, (or in any other) to be attended to in opposition to the full scope and genius of the Christian religion, which, in almost every precept and doctrine of it, recommends the tenderest mercy and compassion to the human species ? If infidels have any advantage over us in that well known argument of theirs, that religion is but the creature of civil government, it does not follow, because they are both conducive to the good of society, but because the former is too often, in a most shameful manner, made to give place to the latter, and treated as a thing of less consequence.

In fine, I look upon the subornation of murder, in the common way, stabbing or poisoning, as a venial sin, in comparison of these abominable premiums ; and therefore I see not why any one should be surprized, that earthquakes and such like disasters, which are usually esteemed scourges of heaven, are at this time so remarkably rife and frequent.

For these reasons, tho' briefly urged, it is sincerely to be wished, that the Christians in *America* would discontinue their iniquitous rewards of unheard-of cruelty, if it were only for their credit sake, under the possession of so many advantages, which, I am sorry to say, distinguish them from their savage neighbours, more than the improvements of such advantages ; or if this is not to be expected, in the present posture of affairs, yet, when hostilities have ceased, that they would agree among themselves to give no such premiums in any future war ; or, what is probably the most likely expedient to prevent these barbarities entirely, that they would try to find out some more effectual measures, than have hitherto been made use of, in order to introduce among the poor ignorant *Indians* worthier notions of martial honour, and other trophies of war, those which they now are fond of, being undoubtedly of diabolical institution.

Oxfordshire, March 15

Thurs, &c.

J. S.

A near



For joy of joys to lighten woe, Best plea-sure,  
plea-sure to be-flow, Best plea-sure, plea-sure to  
be-flow; What rap-tures  
then his heart ex-pand, Who lives to bless a  
grate-ful land, Who lives to bless a grate-ful  
land.

For him ten thousand bosoms beat,  
His name consenting crowds repeat ;

From soul to soul the passion runs,  
And subjects kindle into fons.

*Advice to profane Swearers.*

**L**ike all the num'rous sins which lawless rage,  
And form the vices of the present age,  
Swearing with dreadful fury takes its course,  
And conquers reason with its violent force.  
Vile thoughtless wretches for destruction call,  
And seek damnation to o'erwhelm them all.

Forswear that God who life and being gave,  
And curse that very foul they wish to save.  
If nought will else, let future judgment move,  
Nor force the vengeance of the pow'r above.  
His anger kindles, tremble at his nod ;  
Make no delay ; turn quickly to your God.

R R O-



PROLOGUE to the new Tragedy of ATHELSTAN. Written by the Author, and spoken by Mr HOLLAND, in the Character of the Genius of Britain.

**T**O warn the sons of freedom to be wise,  
Lo, Britain's guardian genius quits the  
skies.

With pity, heav'n hath seen thro' many an age,  
The bold invader lur'd by faction's rage;  
Seen the dark workings of rebellion's train,  
While patriots plann'd, and heroes bled in vain.

Behold your country's faithless foe, once more  
With threat'ning squadrons croud yon hostile  
Behold oppression's bloody flag unfurl'd; [shore.  
See bolts prepar'd to chain the western world.

Rise, Britons, rise! to heav'n and virtue true:  
Expiring liberty looks up to you!

Pour on the common foe your rage combin'd,  
And be the friends of freedom and mankind!

No more let discord Britain's peace destroy;  
Nor spurn those blessings, Reason bids enjoy:  
Oh, weigh those blessings in her equal scale! —  
Say, — When did justice wear a whiter veil?

When did religion gentler looks disclose,  
To bless her friends, and pity e'en her foes?  
A richer harvest when did commerce reap?  
When rode your fleets more dreadful o'er the deep?  
Or when more bright (hear, Envy! hear and own)  
Did truth, did honour beam from Britain's  
throne?

Seize then the happiness deny'd your foes:  
Nor blindly scorn the gifts which heav'n bestows:  
Gifts, the world's envy! happy Britain's pride!  
For which your gen'rous father's toil'd and dy'd!  
Let union lift the sword, direct the blow,  
And hurl a nation's vengeance on its foe!

As your bold cliffs, when tides and tempests roar,  
Eling back the mad'ning billows from the shore,  
One head, one heart, one arm, one people, rise!  
Nor fall, divided valour's sacrifice!

But if, by hope of proud invasion led,  
Unaw'd rebellion lift her gory head; —  
Treason, attend! — here view the rebel's fate;  
Nor hope thy arm can shake a free-born state;  
See blood and horror end what guilt began;  
And tremble at thy woes in *Athelstan*.

#### EPILOGUE.

Written by Mr Garrick, and spoken by Mrs Cibber.

**T**O speak ten words, again I've fetch'd my  
breath;  
The tongue of woman struggles hard with death.  
Ten words! will that suffice? Ten words — no  
more!

We always give a thousand to the score.

What can provoke these wits their time to waste,  
To please that fickle, fleeting thing call'd Taste?  
It mocks all search, for substance has it none;  
Like *Hamlet's* ghost — "'tis here — 'tis there —  
'tis gone."

How very few about the stage agree!

As men with different eyes a beauty see,  
So judge they of that stately dame — Queen-  
Tragedy.

The Greek-read critic, as his mistress holds her,  
And having little love, for trifles scolds her;  
Excuses want of spirit, beauty, grace,  
But ne'er forgives her failing — time, and place,  
How do our sex of taste in judgment vary?  
Miss *Bell* does what's loath'd by Lady *Mary*!

The first in tenderness a very dove,  
Melts like the feather'd snow at *Juliet's* love;  
Then, sighing, turns to *Romeo* by her side,  
"Can you believe that men for love have dy'd?"  
Her ladyship, who vaults the courser's back,  
Leaps the barr'd gate, and calls you *Tom* and *Jack*;  
Detests these whinings, like a true virago;  
She's all for daggers! blood! blood! blood! *Iago*!  
A third, whose heart defies all perturbations,  
Yet dies for triumphs, funerals, coronations!  
Ne'er asks which tragedies succeed or fail,  
But whose procession has the longest tail.  
The youths, to whom *France* gives a new belief,  
Who look with horror on a rump of beef;  
On *Shakespear's* plays, with shrugg'd up shoul-  
ders stare, [bare!  
These plays? They're bloody murders, — O *Bar-*  
And yet the man has merit — *Entre-Nous*,  
He'd been damn'd clever, had he read *Bossu*.  
*Shakespear* read *French*, roars out a furly cit:  
When *Shakespear* wrote, our valour match'd our  
wit;

Had Britons then been fops, Queen *Bess* had  
hang'd 'em; [bang'd 'em.

Those days they never read the *French*, — They

If taste evaporates by too high breeding,  
And eke is overlaid by too deep reading;  
Left then in search of this you lose your feeling,  
And barter native sense in foreign dealing;  
Be this neglected truth to Britons known,  
No tastes, no modes become you, but your own.

VERSES, occasioned by the Death of Mr CHUTE,  
late of Trinity College, Oxford.

*Heu desint tumulo rose,*

*Heu vivax Apium, heu breve lilium.* — *HOR.*

**N**OW sleeps religion's friend, the good man's  
Society's immutable support: [care,  
Now sleeps, what all may envy, few can boast,  
The strictest honour, and the liveliest sense.  
Go, ye ambitious, drop your gaudy plumes;  
Go, sycophants, nor longer rail in vain; [prove  
'Twas *Chute's*, to please, t'instruct, and to re-  
'Tis ours, to mourn, to pity, to complain.  
But if there's faith in man, or force in song,  
If ought can recompense his gen'rous toils,  
Gently, ah! gently close the dreary scene,  
Give, give to friendship, delicate as dear,  
The short-liv'd honour of a world's applause;  
No *Parian* marble, diadems, or crowns,  
No costly gems are wanting, to preserve [love,  
That name which all mankind must praise and  
Hark! the knell strikes, what are the pangs of  
death,

To those who die applauded and approv'd?

What the dread menace of *Cocytus's* gulph,

To meet, partakers of th' *Elysian* grove?

'Tis death immortalizes virtue's friend!

Death gives the soul t' expatiate unconfin'd,

Strikes surest where the choicest nature dwells,

And leaves us hapless mortals to complain.

Feb. 21, 1756.

OXONIENSIS.

#### EPIGRAM.

**V**iew *Delia's* toilet, see the borrow'd plumes  
Here paints and patches rang'd, there rich  
perfumes:

This box an eye, the next her teeth contains;  
*Delia*, in short wants nothing there but brains.



*Epithalamium, on the Marriage of the Rev.  
Mr H——Fs with Miss C——Y.*

O Phœbus e'er shall I invite,  
Nor one of all the nine;  
Hymeneal torch shall light,  
At altars undivine.  
A virtuous happy pair to greet,  
There needs no fabled strain,  
Where truly Christian graces meet,  
No thought should be prophane.  
Sacred spirit I implore,  
May he inspire my breast,  
So once at marriage feast before,  
Vouchsaf'd to be a guest.  
True, like objects, every where  
With sweet attraction draws,  
The bride and bridegroom thus appear,  
United by its laws.  
When hearts like these celestial join,  
In wedlock's holy ties,  
They form an unison divine,  
And rival heav'nly joys.  
Steady virtue he appears,  
Of chastest manners, the;  
Like in prudence, temper, years,  
Alike in piety.

What joys from mutual fitness flow!  
Here harmony and peace,  
Rounded on goodness, as they grow,  
Will more and more increase.  
Now will the bride be charm'd to hear  
The bridegroom's heav'nly lore,  
And drink with more delicious ear,\*  
Truths well imbib'd before?  
Now will the bridegroom pleas'd behold  
The partner of his love,  
Attend the doctrines he'll unfold,  
And faith by practice prove!  
Hail, happy pair! instructed each  
In wisdom's fairest page;  
His precepts multitudes may teach,  
Both patterns all engage.

Darventry, Feb. 26, 1756.

\* *Ut qui sequentes antevolans fuga  
Evafit hostes, stat procul arduo  
De monte respectans, et omnes  
Aure sonos bibit inquieta.*

Cowl. Dav. Psalm 114.

*On the uncommon Scarcity of Poetry in the Gentle-  
man's Magazine for December last.*

By J. W. a Sailor.

THE springs of Helicon can winter bind,  
And chill the fervour of a poet's mind?  
What tho' the low'ring skies and driving storm,  
The scenes of nature wide around deform,  
The birds no longer sing, nor roses blow,  
And all the landscape lies conceal'd in snow;  
Yet rigid winter still is known to spare,  
The brighter beauties of the lovely fair:  
Ye lovely fair, your sacred influence bring,  
And with your smiles anticipate the spring.  
Yet what avails the smiles of lovely maids,  
Or vernal funs that glad the flow'ry glades;

The wood's green foliage, or the varying scene  
Of fields, and lawns, and gliding streams between,  
What, to the wretch whom harder fates ordain,  
Thro' the long year to plough the stormy main!  
No murmur'ing streams, no sound of distant sheep,  
Or song of birds invite his eyes to sleep;  
By toil exhausted, when he sinks to rest,  
Beneath his sun-burnt head no flow'rs are prest:  
Down on the deck his fainting limbs are laid,  
No spreading trees dispense their cooling shade,  
No zephyrs round his aking temples play,  
No fragrant breezes noxious heats allay:  
The rude rough wind which stern *Æolus* sends,  
Drives on in blasts, and while it cools, offends.  
He wakes, but hears no music from the grove;  
No varied landscape courts his eye to rove.  
O'er the wide main he looks to distant skies,  
Where nought but waves on rolling waves arise;  
The boundless view fatigues his aking sight,  
Nor yields his eye one object of delight.  
No "female face divine" with chearing smiles,  
The ling'ring hours of dang'rous toil beguiles.  
Yet distant beauty oft his genius fires,  
And oft with love of sacred song inspires.  
Ev'n I, the least of all the tuneful train,  
On the rough ocean try this artless strain.  
Rouse then, ye bards, who happier fortunes  
prove,  
And tune the lyre to nature or to love.

VERSES addressed to a Modern fine Lady.

SAY, *Chloe*, why with pearls you deck  
(Fairer when unadorn'd) your neck?  
Why in your ear the pendant plays,  
Diffusing wide its dazzling rays?  
Say, why with paint your cheeks you spread?  
Too little, then, is nature's red?  
Why has *Monsieur*, with artful care,  
Stood three long hours to curl your hair;  
Dispos'd each lock in ringlets bound,  
That breathe his rich perfumes around?  
Why is thy form so gaily dress'd?  
Why spreads so wide that silken vest,  
Where flow'rs are mix'd with spangled gold,  
And cluster'd gems confine the fold?  
Why here and there, o'er all thy face  
Do patches hide some native grace?  
Why art thou thus a living show,  
A glitt'ring toy, a female beau?  
Is it that fools may simp'ring gaze,  
With each an idiot face of praise?  
These mean th' encomium they express,  
Not for the woman, but the dress.  
By thee be nobler ends design'd,  
And deck thy person by thy mind.  
Call forth to fight the meaning grace,  
With virtue animate thy face.  
Let pity sparkling in thy eye,  
New lustre to its rays supply;  
Let modest charity bestow  
On either cheek a deeper glow;  
Gain easy dignity from sense,  
And pleasure by thy wit dispense.  
Then those shall praise, whose praise is gain,  
And keep thee sacred from the vain;  
Then time itself thy charms shall spare,  
And wisdom still pronounce thee fair.  
Then death, the trifler's greatest foe,  
Shall immortality bestow.

W. W.



To the Commander of the British Fleet.

**R**Apine, pride, perfidy, and lawless might,  
Avow'd and hallow'd by the name of right;  
And treaties broken by a faithless court,  
Urge for redress, to arms, the last resort.  
O let *Britannia's* cause thy soul engage,  
In justice calm, superior still to rage.  
Her cause, tho' righteous, yet the pow'rs of *Rome*,  
Leagu'd in dark concert, meditate her doom.  
Yet papal passports or *Crusades* no more  
Shall save th' *Armado*, than they sav'd before.  
Plead thou our cause, such oratory shew,  
As antient *Rome* or *Athens* never knew.  
The task assign'd thee is of highest name,  
And bears of future times the fate and fame.\*  
May he whose nod controuls old ocean, keep  
Thy floating forest from the raging deep.  
Safe be thy course, and may obsequious gales,  
As vict'ry guides, impell thy swelling sails.  
Spare not the treach'rous foe, lest future times  
Unaw'd by punishment, repeat the crimes.  
Yet stay thou only those, in arms who dare,  
And let thy gen'rous heart the captive spare.  
From thy tremendous voice lies no appeal,  
Which, like *Egyptian* night, thy foes shall feel.  
Speak thou in thunder, fire, and missive ball,  
And not th' evasive language of the hall.  
High heav'n shall guard thee with eternal might,  
Direct thy arm, and brace thy nerves in fight.  
But ah! to *Briton*, *Britons* still are foes,  
And wisest counsels, justest laws oppose.  
They sport with woes that close around the throne,

As if the public woes were not their own.  
They swear, as *God* shall help, to *Brunswic's* name,  
As *God* shall help, abjure the rival claim.  
Yet false to heav'n, they trifle with the test,  
Their scorn its thunders, and their oaths their jest.  
Not thus e'en heathens stoop'd to base disguise,  
Nor dar'd to mock their fancy'd deities.  
*Britons!* your case is desprate, when ye fly  
To *Rome* for refuge and for liberty: [great ?  
Would *Rome's* weak nursing make ye blest or  
Would he direct, as head, your church and state?  
Ye rave on blessings with distemper'd brains,  
As madmen sing in nakedness and chains.

W. D.

\* Alluding to *Aeneas*—*Attollens humero famam-  
que et fata nepotum.* Virg. *Aeneid* viii. last line.

A Vernal Song. To a young Lady.

**T**HE infant spring its downy bud  
With pleasing fragrance shows,  
The hawthorn tree, and whitening wood,  
Their various sweets disclose.

For thee they wait the rich perfume,  
For thee they bud, for thee they bloom.

In flow'ry meads, meandring streams,  
Like dazzling mirrors flow;

The sun imparts his cheerful beams,  
And gladdens all below.

For thee they both to charm combine,  
For thee they flow, for thee they shine.

See *Pastorella's* fleecy care,

That's pouring o'er the plain,

Yon shepherd smiling greets the fair,

With smiles she greets the swain.

For thee the sportive lambkins play,

And *Gollin* tunes the rural lay.

Love's tender joys in ev'ry vale

The feather'd kind require;

Each tells by turns its amorous tale,

And feels a mutual fire.

For thee their little loves they shew,

A lesson, *Polly*, meant for you, M. W.

To *LAURA*. An Invitation to the Country.

—*Nunc formosissimus annus.* VIRG.

**T**HE snow's dissolv'd, the chilling blasts  
are fled,

In mildest glory clad, *Sol* cheers the day;

The trees are cloath'd, earth's verdant carpet  
spread,

And purple spring renews its genial sway.

Haste then, dear *Laura*, quit the busy crowd,

Fly the fantastic follies of the town;

Come taste the calmer joys of solitude,

In the mixt dance, and midnight mask un-  
known.

With gaudiest mantle *Flora* now array'd,

Leads forth her silken parti-colour'd throng;

*Favonius* wantons in the thick'ning shade,

And freed from icy chains, streams haste along.

See, perch'd aloft upon the dancing spray,

The feather'd warblers jocund clap the wing;

Hark, how they chaunt the long-neglected lay,

And raptur'd hail the cheerful welcome spring.

Lo, there wide scatter'd o'er the verdant lawn,

In artless gambols sportive lambkins play;

With joy elate light bounds the tender fawn,

While all is innocent, and all is gay.

Yet 'midst these calm inviting scenes of ease,

There's something wanting still to make me  
blest;

Nor pendant grots nor purling rills can please,

While thou art absent, joy-inspiring guest.

Methinks too, nature chides thy tedious stay,

Short-breathing zephyrs dying seem to moan;

The swelling buds but half their charms display,

And wait thy presence to be fully blown.

Haste then, dear maid, to nature and to me,

From noise and nonsense hither speed thy  
flight;

Haste, like the roe's let *Laura's* footsteps be,

And let her bring sincere compleat delight.

At early dawn we'll range the spangled field,

And court the am'rous softly-fighting gales,

Replete with odours balmy flowrets yield,

More rich than those *Sabaa's* spice exhales.

When *Sol* shoots down direct his fervid rays,

We'll seek some shady cool embow'ring grove,

Where on the mossy turf reclin'd at ease,

Short hours shall vanish on the wings of love.

If ev'ning walks delight my gentle fair,

*Cynthia* shall smile amidst her starry train;

And *Philomel* her plaintive notes prepare,

To thrill the melting breast with pleasing pain.

Haste then, dear maid, to nature, and to me,

From noise and nonsense hither speed thy  
flight;

Haste, like the roe's let *Laura's* footsteps be,

Ah haste, and bring sincere compleat delight.

March 18, 1756.

FLORIO.



*An Account of the best foreign Books, continued from our Sept. Mag. 1755.*

**A**LBERTI HALLERI, *Præsidis S. R. Sc. Gotting.* *Opuscula Pathologica, partim re-cusa, partim inedita, quibus sectiones cadaverum morbosorum potissimum continentur. Accedunt experimenta de respiratione quarta parte aucta.* 8vo. Lausanne.

In this volume are contained 62 observations on different diseases, symptoms, or uncommon cases, with an anatomical exposition, which may be of great importance to future practitioners. They are short, but very exact, and every way worthy of being perused and well considered by all who are concerned in the practice of physic or surgery. To these observations is added, a curious account of anatomical observations made on respiration, wherein the absence of air between the lungs and pleura is demonstrated, and the use of the intercostal muscles shewn, and, by the by, Mr Hamberger's notion is well refuted. This work is divided into four parts; the three first had appeared before, and the author has now added a fourth, consisting of arguments and experiments entirely new. The volume finishes with a list of all Dr Haller's printed works. He has already published *Select anatomical disputations*, in 4to. at Gottingen, and he proposes a like collection of *chirurgical disputations*, in 5 volumes; besides another collection entirely practical.

*Brevis relatis de electricitate propria Lignorum, auctore P. WANDELINO AMMERSIN.* 12mo, Lucernæ Helvetiorum.

*Introduction à l'Histoire de Dannemarc, ou l'on traite de la religion, des Loix, des Meurs, et des usages des anciens Danois. Par M. MALLÉT, Professeur Royale des Belles Lettres, et Membre de l'Académie Royale de Lyons.* 4to Copenhagen.

This work is dedicated to the king of Denmark, and seems to be executed with great accuracy, and upon a thorough knowledge of the subject.

*Fundamenta Materiae Medicæ, ad specialem Praxin imprimis accommodatæ, per ANDREAM ELIAM BUGHNER, M. D.* 8vo. Halæ.

*Clarorum Virorum, Theodori Prodromi, Dantis Alighieri, Franc. Petrarchæ, Galeacii Vicecomitis, Antonii de Tortona, Coluccii Salutati, Leonardii Aretini, Caroli Aretini, Porcelli, Joann. Marzzini de Metta, et Jacobi Sadoleti, Epistolæ ex Codd. Mss. Bibliothecæ Collegii Romani S. J. nunc primum vulgatæ.* 8vo. Romæ.

The editor of this collection, is P. PIETRO LAZERI, librarian of the Roman college, in consequence of which post he has great opportunities of perusing vast numbers of valuable manuscripts. This volume, which has been well received at Rome, is the first fruits of his labour. It contains many curious anecdotes, and is likely to be succeeded by ten or twelve volumes more.

*Recueil periodique d'Observations de Medicine de Chirurgie, et de Pharmacie.* Paris.

This periodical work, which was first begun in July 1754, was renewed on another plan in January 1755, with a preface, setting

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forth the nature of the collection, which must be allowed to be a very useful one, and we hope will be duely continued with the like judicious choice and distribution of materials.

*Dictionnaire Historique Portatif. dans lequel on indique ce qu'il y a de plus curieux, et de plus intéressant dans l'histoire sacrée et profane, &c. par M. l'Abbe L'ADVOCAT. Nouvelle Edition,* 2 Vols. 8vo. Paris.

In this edition all the faults of the former are corrected, above 500 new articles are added, and the appendix is incorporated in alphabetical order.

*Traduction de quelques ouvrages de Tacite, par M. l'Abbe de la BLETTERIE. 2 Vols. 12mo* Paris.

**B** *Physiologiæ Elementa, auctore Fr. de SAUVAGES, Regis consiliario ac medico, &c. Avenione, 12mo.*

This new physiology is divided into four parts, in each of which the author treats of the structure, or mechanical disposition, and the qualities or physical disposition of the several organs and fluids. In the first part he gives the organism and mechanism of the simple solids, or fibres. In the second he considers the organs appropriated to the common functions of men and animals, such as the circulation of the blood, muscular motion, and respiration. In the third he examines the functions common to men and vegetables, such as the digestion of juices, their secretion, nutrition, and generation. And lastly, in the fourth part, he lays down the signs and principles of health in general, and then those of health considered under the diversities of temperaments, ages, places, seasons, &c.

*De existentia et perfectionibus Dei optimi maximi, dissertatio, 8vo. Mediolani.*

The author proceeds chiefly upon the argument drawn from the *vis inertiae* of matter, and the inactivity thereof, to prove the existence of the deity, and the spirituality of the soul.

*Tentamen Philologico-Antiquarium, quo nomina propria et cognomina veterum monumentorum antiquorum, imprimis Islandicorum ope, leviter illustrantur, per JOANNEM ERICI.* 4to. Hafniae.

**F** *L'Histoire Naturelle, éclaircie dans une de ses parties principales, l'Oryctologie, qui traite des terres, des Pierres, des Minéraux, des Metaux et autres fossiles. Par M. \* \* \* \* des Sociétés Royales de Londres et de Montpellier.* 4to. Paris.

This is a continuation and conclusion of the great work undertaken by M. D'Argenville, one volume of which was printed in 1742, under the title of *l'Histoire Naturelle éclaircie dans deux de ses parties principales, la Lythologie et la Conchyologie*. Under the title of *Oryctologie* the author comprehends all the fossils of the terrestrial globe, that is, earths, metals, mine als, petrified bodies, &c. It is, if such an expression is allowable, the immense collection of nature. This volume is illustrated with 26 magnificent plates most exquisitely engraven.

**H** *LAURENTII HEISTERI Descriptio novæ generis plantæ rarissimæ et speciosissimæ Africanæ ex bulbosarum classe, cui in honorem atque sempiternam memoriam serenissimi principis ac Domini*



*Domini Caroli, Brunsvicensium ac Lunenburgensium Ducis bodie regnantis, tanquam rei barbaricæ summi promotoris et fautoris munificentissimi, Brunsvigiæ nomen imposuit. Folio, Brunswick.*

This is a sample which the celebrated Dr Heister exhibits of the *Flora Helmstadensis*, which he has for a long time been engaged upon. With this view he has collected together many of the most beautiful and rarest plants, which he has caused to be painted in the same taste as that which is the subject of this dissertation. It is a plant of most exquisite beauty, of the bulbous kind, and a native of *Africa*, which in the winter of 1750 continued a month in flower, in the botanic garden at *Helmstadt*. It was presented in 1748, by Mr Imhof, privy counsellor to his serene highness the Duke of *Brunswic*, and director in chief of the mines of *Hartz*, who had received it a little before from *Africa*, being sent him by Mr Tulbagh, governor of the *Cape of Good Hope*. The Doctor has named this curious plant *Brunsvigia*, in honour of his august and gracious sovereign, a great patroniser of arts and sciences, and of botany in particular.

*Le Bombyx, ou le Ver a Soie, Poème, accompagnée d'une instruction qui en est tirée, et qui contient en abrégé des observations nécessaires, tant sur le Mûrier, que sur le Ver a soie. Par le Conseiller de FRANCEVILLE, de l'Académie Royale des Sciences et Belles Lettres de Berlin. 12mo. Berlin.*

This is not the first time that the admirable insect, which furnishes so considerable a part of our luxury, has had the honour to be sung by the poets. Hieronymus Vida, a native of *Cremona*, and bishop of *Alba*, has written a *Latin* poem upon it, allowed to be his masterpiece.

M. de *Franchewille*'s subject is far more extensive than *Vida*'s. He takes the silk-worm in the egg, and not only conducts it to the pod, but even to the wrought silk. And besides all this, he delivers the whole culture of the mulberry-tree. The work is distributed into six books, with a dedication to his royal highness the prince of *Prussia*. The first book treats of the hatching the worm ; the second, of ordering the mulberry-tree, from the sowing the seed or kernel to the time of its

bearing fruit ; the third, of the improvement it is capable of, relative to its feeding the worms. The fourth concerns the management of the worm from its hatching to its spinning ; the fifth treats of the worm from its spinning to its death ; and lastly, the sixth book describes the manner of reeling off the silk from the pod, and employing it in various manufactures ; herein the art of silk-dying is described at large

The Abbe de *Montignot*, member of the royal society of *Nancy*, has published a piece tending to prove, that the city of *Lisbon*, if rebuilt on the same spot where it stood, will be still liable to be destroyed by earthquakes. The physical reasons he gives for it are, that the earthquake of 1532 was felt at the same place as that of the 1st of Nov. 1755 ; that *Lisbon* was then the focus or centre of it, as it lately was ; that it is natural to presume, the sea has formed deep caverns under that city, which become, as it were, the mine of the bituminous and inflammable matters, which are the basis of the explosion ; that the air being the most efficacious and terrible agent, when it bursts the cells in which it is compressed, all the art of man cannot prevent the effects of such mines ; that the only remedy philosophy has observed, is the eruption of a volcano, which, by exhaling the air through channels, and bringing the bitumen along with it, hinders it from exercising its elastic force against the surface of the earth ; that one must consider, with a philosophical eye, the utility of those subterranean fires which exhale through volcano's ; and that if Mount *Vesuvius* did not eject its bitumen and lava at certain times, the kingdom of *Naples* would have been long ago destroyed.—In order more effectually to deter them from rebuilding *Lisbon* on the old spot, the Abbe de *Montignot* further observes, that the explosion which that city has suffered proceeded from nothing but a second collection of bitumen, sulphur, and other inflammable matters, brought to it, or put in motion by the sea ; that such a return is always to be feared, though it required two centuries for the matter of this chemical fermentation to be collected in a sufficient quantity, and to acquire the degree of deflagration.

### CATALOGUE of English Books published ; with Remarks.

#### DIVINITY, MORALITY.

1. **A** Dissertation on Revelations, ch. xi. v. 13. By Peter Peckard, A. M. late fellow of C. C. college, Oxford. Owen.

—The passage is this. *And the same hour there was a great earthquake, and the tenth part of the city fell, and in the earthquake were slain of men seven thousand.* The dissertation is an attempt to shew that this passage is prophetic, and fulfilled by the late earthquake at *Lisbon* : The sum of the author's reasoning will be found in the following epitome.

There are some parts of the book of Revelations which evidently refer to the resurrection of the dead and the last judgment, and other parts point out particular events, which were to happen in a regular succession during several

periods or ages distinguished from each other by the difference of the general estate of Christianity.

1st, From the promulgation of the gospel to the conversion of Constantine, being the time that Rome continued Pagan

2d, From the conversion of Constantine to the erection of the Papal government.

3d, From the erection of the Papal government to its final overthrow.

Of the third period, in which we live, a thousand years are past, and it appears that 260 years are yet to come, by several prophetic images which distinguish it, both as to its circumstances and duration.

1st, Two witnesses prophesying in sackcloth one thousand two hundred and threescore days.



2d, A woman flying from a dragon into a wilderness, where she was nourished, a thousand two hundred and threescore days.

3d, The rising of the beast out of the sea, who was to continue forty and two months.

The witnesses and the woman are supposed both to represent those who during the long oppression and persecution of Rome shall maintain the cause of genuine Christianity. The beast is taken for the symbol of the church of Rome, because he is said to speak blasphemy, to make war with the saints, and to kill them.

1260 days in prophetic language means 1260 years, and forty and two months, including the same number of days, denote the same period. All the prophecies relating to the one thousand years of this period that are already past are shewn to have been fulfilled by historical facts to the most amazing and minute degree of exactness in a paraphrase and notes on the Revelations, by the late — Lowman: The next event mentioned in the prophecy is an earthquake, the particular circumstances of which agree with that which has now happened at Lisbon in the following particulars:

1st, It was to happen during the time of the witnesses prophesying in sackcloth, consequently during the persecution of the beast.

2d, It was to happen after the witnesses were killed, and the spirit of life from God had again entered into them; consequently when the power of the beast was proportionably diminished. This revivification being intended to prefigure the reformation of Luther & Calvin.

3d, It was to destroy some place which was a principal support of the papal persecution: A tenth part of the city fell, and of men were slain 7000. The word city must mean the whole extent of the spiritual dominion of Rome, and the words ten and seven, not only in the sacred scripture, but in many prophane writings mean indefinitely great part, or many.

Such is the reasoning of this author, in which there is the greatest apparent inconsistency, the time of the earthquake is first said to be while the witnesses were prophesying in sackcloth, and immediately afterwards to be after their death and revivication. This can no otherwise be reconciled than by supposing that they continued to prophecy in sackcloth after their revivication, and that they were killed before the 1260 days were expired, all which is directly contrary to the account given of them in the sacred text, *My two witnesses shall prophecy clothed in sackcloth 1260 days—and when they have finished their testimony, the beast shall kill them—and after three days and an half the spirit of God entered into them—and they ascended up to heaven in a cloud—and the same hour there was an earthquake.* If it be argued, that these witnesses being taken for all who maintain genuine Christianity during the whole duration of the beast's tyranny, it may with propriety be said of some of these who have lived, that they were slain, and of others who are yet to appear, that they receive the spirit of life, and that both may by an allegory be represented as the same persons, being the same in character and office, the difficulty will still recur; for, to establish this interpretation,

the words *my two witnesses* must be taken in a more extensive sense than the word *they*. Two witnesses must mean all the professors of genuine Christianity during the whole papal tyranny. They, must mean only the professors who lived before the reformation, the first time it occurs; and the second time it must mean only those professors who have lived or shall live between the reformation and the total overthrow of popery; and *their being taken up into heaven* must mean *their prophesying in sackcloth upon earth*. Besides the slaying of the witnesses is most evidently referred to the expiration of the 1260 days, which alone seems sufficient to overthrow this whole hypothesis.

2. Dr Rutherford's institutes of natural law. 2s 6d Innys.

3. The folly of enthusiasm. 1s Corbet.

4. A minister's instructions for confirmation. 3d Millar.

5. The case of marriages between near kindred particularly considered, with respect to the doctrine of scripture, the law of nature, and the laws of England. With some observations relating to the late act to prevent clandestine marriages. By John Fry. 2s Whiston.

6. Thoughts on the duty of a good citizen.

7. Sir Thomas Brown's Christian morals, a new edition, with the author's life by Samuel Johnson. 2s 6d Payne.

8. A supplement to the 1st and 2d Vols. of A View of the deistical Writers. By J. Leland.

9. A letter to a student at a foreign university on the study of divinity. 1s 6d Baldwin.

10. Family devotions. 1s 6d Griffiths.

#### SERMONS.

11. The doctrine of divine visitation by earthquakes. By Wm Dodwell, D.D. Rivington

12. The reasonableness of our belief in the doctrines of Christianity. By W. Hawkins, M.A.

13. On the fast, at Truro in Cornwall. By Samuel Walker. 6d Dilly.

14. At Barnstaple, Devon. By J. Baller Dilly.

15. At Oxford, before the mayor and corporation. By Dr Fothergill. 6d Rivington.

16. At Sbrewsbury. By Job Orton. 6d Longman

17. At Royston, Hertfordshire. By Peter Petit.

18. At Huntingdon. By J. Pennington. 6d Dod

19. At Lenden, Essex. By James Kilmer. 6d.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

20. The manner of securing all sorts of buildings from fire; from the French of M. le Comte d'Espie.

The manner here proposed of securing buildings from fire is to construct them of materials that will not burn; with this view directions are given for dividing the stories from each other, not by layers of timber, one side of which serves for a ceiling, and the other for a floor, but by covering every room with a flatted arch, constructed of brick and plaiter, the height of which need not be more than one eighth part of the breadth of the room, such having been found sufficient to support more weight than they will ever be required to do: These arches are in the form of the top of a coach, they spring from each of the four sides of the room, and diminish gradually till they meet in a common point at the center; the inside is covered with plaiter till the angles disappear,



disappear, and without, the hollows on the sides are filled up to the height of the center with rubbish, and then a floor is laid upon them of stucco, marble, or tiles. The arch is formed of bricks of different dimensions, cemented with plaister, which should be burnt upon the spot where it is used; but if these arches are constructed under ground, lime mortar must be used instead of plaister, because the continuity of plaister will be destroyed by the moisture to which in that situation it will be exposed.

This manner of building was first contrived by *d'Espie* for military buildings, and magazines of powder, which are frequently fired by lightning, bombs, and red hot balls: It has however been adopted for other purposes, and Mr Beckford is rebuilding his house that was lately destroyed by fire in this manner, under the inspection of French workmen sent to him by the Count at his request.

The translation is so very ill executed that it is in every part obscure, and in many unintelligible, the following extract will justify the censure.

"In a room 18 foot wide, and 28 foot long, the walls of which being two foot thick, and the height 42 foot, I built three of these arches one upon another, and upon the last I erected my bricked roof."

The meaning is, that having enclosed an area of 18 foot by 28, with a wall 2 foot thick, and 42 foot high, he divided it into three stories of one room each, by building three of these arches at proper distances, one above another, the last of which he covered with a brick roof. As there are many absurdities equally gross with this account of building three arches *one upon another in a room*, those who have but an imperfect knowledge of French may by the help of common sense and a dictionary learn more from the original than the translation.

21. Another dissertation on the mutual support of trade and civil liberty. *Is T. Payne.*

—The university of Cambridge did in the year 1755, under the patronage of Ld Visc. Townshend, propose a reward, of 20 guineas each, to any two of its members who should compose the best dissertation on this subject. Besides that which obtain'd the prize, a dissertation was published as an appeal to the public from the judgment of the university, and this is published in competition with that, the author declaring that tho' he has fairly lost the plate, yet he can by no means consent to give up his pretensions to the stakes. — He undertakes to shew that Trade and Civil Liberty mutually support and assist each other, by affording the best security to each other against the several dangers to which they are respectively exposed.

WAR is the first danger to civil liberty, of which national liberty is the basis: The best security against the loss of national liberty, by unsuccessful war, is national strength; and the principal source of national strength is trade. For trade produces wealth, populousness, and courage: That it produces wealth is self-evident: It produces populousness because the wages of labour being always proportioned to national wealth, foreign artificers will flock to the

wealthy nation for high wages, and it produces courage, because where there is most to lose there will be the greatest effort to keep.

ENCROACHMENT of the supreme magistrate on the rights of the people is the second danger to civil liberty: The best security against this is trade, as appears by experience, for we know of no nation where the government has not become popular in proportion as trade has prevailed; and trade by enriching the lower class of men, and improving their manners, necessarily breaks in upon that subordination of rank, which is the great support of absolute monarchy: Nor will France be thought an exception if the great extent of territory, thro' which the general influence of trade must diffuse itself by a slow progress, and the late noble spirit of liberty which has been exerted in the parliament of Paris, be considered.

SLOTH is the third danger to civil liberty; sloth produces venality, corruption, debauchery, and is to the publick as well as the individual, the parent of poverty and disease; it destroys the constitution, and civil liberty, which is the soul of civil government, takes its flight: To this also trade is a remedy. Where there is trade there is industry, because there is a perpetual motive to labour, and those who value the blessings of trade, well knowing that to trade also sloth is an enemy, will exert and execute the most wholesome and severe laws against it.

Thus does trade support civil liberty against the dangers to which civil liberty is exposed.

INSECURITY of property is the first danger to trade, and to this civil liberty is a remedy, because where there is civil liberty property is secure.

MONOPOLIES are the second danger to trade; but civil liberty, which allows a share in the legislature to the people, must be a perpetual check upon monopolies.

HIGH DUTIES upon articles of national profit are the third danger to trade; and this being inconsistent with natural equity, civil liberty must necessarily prevent it.

INSUFFICIENT RESTRAINTS upon articles of luxury is another danger to trade, and civil liberty regarding the interest of the whole, and not sacrificing the many to the few, will necessarily prevent that private gain which is publick loss, by loading these articles with an heavy duty.

22. The devil upon crutches in England, or night scenes in London. *Is. 6d. Philip Hodges.* For an account of the first part see vol. xxv. p. 526.

The night scenes which *Asmodeus* shews to his friend, the scholar in this *second part*, are only the Foundling Hospital, the bed-chamber of a senator, and the garret of a lodging house in St Giles's, the habitation of an author. Other scenes indeed are related in the history of four children, which they see in the hospital, and in the life of the senator, and of the author.

The senator Vallius we are told came into parliament in the time of a late wicked minister, with a moderate estate and honest principles:



ples: he observed that the publick measures were such as tended to subvert the constitution, and therefore constantly voted against them. The minister, encouraged by the strength of a great majority, had formed a scheme which would effectually have entailed slavery upon his country, but upon communicating it to some of the members, he perceived that many who had implicitly abetted him in every other iniquitous project started at this; he was however determined to push it, but fearing that several of his friends should desert him, he resolved to buy over as many as he could of the contrary interest. Vallius, who had now sat a year in the house without having once spoken, received a short billet from the minister desiring an interview. In this interview he offered Vallius a place of 300 *per Ann.* if he would assist in the prosecution of his scheme. This Vallius refused with indignation, and expatiated with so much eloquence on the iniquity of the offer, that the minister moved at once both by hope and fear, advanced his price, offering a 1000 *per Ann.* and a bank note for a 1000 pounds, if he would engage to speak and vote on his side. This offer also was disdainfully rejected by Vallius, who left the room abruptly and drove to *White's*.

Vallius with all his virtue was inordinately fond of play, and the minister knowing his foible engaged *Playdeep*, one of his creatures, a gamester, to strip him of his fortune, that he might be driven by indigence into the toils of bribery. This project succeeded so well, that in one night Vallius lost all his ready cash, and became indebted to *Playdeep* in 8000 *l.*

In this situation he was again assaulted by the minister who repeated his last offer, which was again rejected; *Playdeep* was then instructed to engage him a second time, and was again so successful, that Vallius before they parted gave his bond for 20,000. But just as he was going out of the room in an agony of distress and despair, *Playdeep* whispered him, that if he would only consent to be absent from the house when the minister's bill was to come on, and bury what had passed in oblivion, the bond should be cancelled, and the pension should be paid, but his virtue was not even then to be shaken; and he refused the offer in such terms as left *Playdeep* no hopes of success.

When the bill came on, Vallius opposed it with such force of eloquence, that not a man of all who heard him doubted of its pernicious effect, and the minister was so alarmed at the fire he had kindled, that he did not dare to execute his project, tho' he had still a majority that would have voted on his side. Soon after he again met with *Playdeep* at the old place, and engaging once more at hazard, had the good fortune, after a night's play, to recover the whole of his 20,000 *l.* and since that time has never played for more than a certain sum too small to endanger the loss of his fortune.

As to the author he is represented as a scholar, and a genius reduced to a state of the most abject poverty and dependence, by the

dishonesty and tyranny of booksellers, which is a trite subject; and as it is treated by this writer, no incident is new but those that appear to be unnatural.

The account of the children in the hospital is in some parts tender, and in all entertaining. The following is extracted in the author's own words to gratify in some measure the curiosity of our readers.

"Observe that infant in the first bed on the right-hand; that *Eugenio*, is the only son of the once adored, beautiful *Paphiria*; but she now is mingled with her parent dust: the same moment that gave this unhappy babe to the world, saw the tender mother breathe her last. Heaven, how mysterious are thy ways! said the student, could it have ever entered into the mind of man, that the offspring of the lately almost deified *Paphiria*, should receive its subsistence from a publick charity? Well was it for the infant, answered the *Dæmon*, that there was a publick charity to receive it, else had the bloody hands of murder long since stopt its breath. *Clodius*, for that is the infamous father's name, not content with the enjoyment of the best of women, thought proper to share his embraces with a favourite strumpet he kept in his house unknown to *Paphiria*. It happened that his wife and maid were pregnant at the same time; the mistress of the house was indeed permitted to be delivered in it, and a commodious apartment in Cold-bath-fields was fitted up for the reception of the harlot. They were both delivered the same day, *Paphiria*, as I have told you before, resigned her breath, and *Clodius* immediately paid a visit to his maid, to acquaint her with the good luck that had beset him in the birth of his son and the death of his wife. She congratulated him upon his good fortune, and produced a son whom she had just before brought into the world. *Clodius* viewed his offspring with unfeigned pleasure, and immediately proposed to make the illegitimate his heir, and bastardise his lawful issue. The change was made, and the son of *Paphiria* and heir of the opulent *Clodius*, was conducted to this place, whilst the son of a dunghill, tainted with all the vices of his mother, and the villany of his father, revels in the utmost profusion of luxury and magnificence.

23. *Rowning's* preliminary discourse to an intended treatise on the fluxionary method. 1s 6d *Harding*.

24. Letters on *Hume's* history of Great Britain. 4s *Inns*.

25. Collateral bee boxes. 1s *Davis*.

26. The critical review. 1s. *Baldwin*.

The public has been prepared to receive this elaborate work with proper respect, by a long ostentatious advertisement, that, like another *Goliath*, has come forth "morning and evening, and presented itself more than forty days," with insult and defiance. The authors are said to be gentlemen, and not hirelings of booksellers, who censure and commend without either justice or mercy. But if their abilities to censure and commend the works of others be estimated by their own, perhaps their



their impartiality may be admitted, without allowing that they are better qualified for their undertaking than those whom they have treated with contempt.

The manner in which their work is executed shews that they either did not know what should be done, or were not able to do it. Instead of exhibiting a clear and comprehensive view of a literary performance, as a whole, by a judicious epitome, they have shewn only a few inconsiderable parts, two thirds of their book being merely extracts, without the least contraction, and much the greater part of the rest, such remarks as might be understood if they were written in the margin of the author, but being here scattered in unconnected scraps, they become obscure and displeasing. This method is not less absurd, than an attempt to give the idea of a building, not by a model, in which every part is properly contracted, and the general figure and proportion shewn, but by a brick taken from the wall, a tile from the roof, and a chip from the floor. The language and stile of these censors of literature should next be considered, and for that purpose the first paragraph and the beginning of the second, relating to Mr Sheridan's work, entitled British education, are extracted.

"The author of this work chuses to call his dedication of it to the right hon. the E. of Chesterfield an ADDRESS; as 'tis in the name of the public, of the people of Great Britain, that he bespeaks his Lordship's patronage of the scheme he has prepared, the utility of which makes the subject of his essay. The scheme is a design to revive the long-lost oratory, and to correct, ascertain, and fix the English language. He likewise disclaims all the mean views and usages of dedicators; his encomiums of my Lord Chesterfield are but the echoe of the public voice.—In the preface our author, after having settled his claim to the indulgence of a candid and humane reader, proceeds to obviate any surmise as if his plan might interfere with the present establishment of schools and colleges."

The first beauty that occurs in this specimen is a contraction of *it is* into *'tis*, which is here an improvement remarkably happy, the word *as* immediately preceding it, and *as 'tis* is such a melioration of *as it is*, that *'tis* to be hoped the dissonant *i* will never more recover the place it has lost. Perspicuity being the first and principal grace of all literary composition, and the word *public* being not generally understood, the author immediately explains it, by telling us that it means the people of Great Britain: The next elegance appears in the word *bespeaks*, Mr Sheridan is said to *bespeak* a patronage, as he might be said to do a perriwig or a pair of breeches: An elegance of the same kind almost immediately follows in the word *makes*, instead of *is*, to *bespeak* and to *make* indeed seem here to stand in their natural order, and both being words of the utmost importance to the public, the people of Great Britain, the principal source of whose wealth and power is trade, they were probably for that reason selected by that polite writer and great critic. We are told in the next sentence, that this *scheme*

is a *design*, but this explanation may perhaps be liable to some objection, as a *scheme* seems to be a *design* and something more. We are now, to keep the readers attention from wandering, referred back to the first sentence by the word *likewise*; and the word *usages* is judiciously substituted for *practises*, as being in this sense a word of more classical authority; but when he tells us, "Mr Sheridan proceeds to obviate any surmise as if the substitution of the words *as if* instead of the word *that* cannot be sufficiently admired, whether we consider the pure regularity of the construction, or the force and elegance of the words themselves: His taste is also remarkable in his choice of *incorrectnesses* for *inaccuracies*, and *profanity* for *prophaneness*."

There is indeed an excellence in one part of this work of another kind, but that is so obvious that it is almost unnecessary to point it out: There is among other judicious extracts a description of a light house in the island of St Agnes, from Lyttelton's observations on the islands of Scilly, which is so faithfully copied from the original that a great number of letters referring to a cut, without which the description cannot be understood, are preserved, tho' the cut itself is not copied: The reader, however, is told, that the stairs up to *A* are of stone, and thence to *B* and *C* are of timber, and this description, if the extractor's word is taken, his reader will be pleased to see, for with this assertion he has thought fit to introduce it.

27. A brief account of the conduct of Pennsylvania for the year 1755. 1s. 6d. Griffiths.

The chief view of this pamphlet is to shew the danger to which this province is exposed by the want of a proper militia law, and that there is no probability such a law should be obtained.

As a narrative, it contains only some speeches and messages of the governor and assembly, and the series of facts, of which a compendious account will be found in the Magazine for June and November, 1755.

The objections against the militia bill already past, are in substance nearly the same with those that are urged in the dialogue. See p. 122.

28. Neal on the venereal disease. 3s Robinson.

29. Calcott's remarks on the Bp of Clogher's Vindication of the O. & N. 1 est. 2s Withers.

30. Aphorismata Medica. Auctore Riccardo Manningham. 3s Robinson.

31. Letter to Rev. Mr Westley. 6d Cooper.

32. Reynold's experiments on the chalybeate waters lately found at Bromley, Kent. Payne.

33. Haller's pathological observations. Whist

34. Otley's Geometry. 6s Brotherton.

35. Hampton's translation of Polybius. 1l 1s

36. Bradwell's practice of painting. Miller

37. Brown's history of Jamaica. 2l 2s sheets

38. Martyn's abridgment of the philosophical Transactions, from 1743 to 1753. 2 Vols. Quarto. Davis.

39. Justinian's institutes, with a new version. 15s Bathurst.

40. Critical remarks on the tragedy of Athelstan. 6d Cooper,

41. Maxims,



41. Maxims, characters, and reflections. 4s  
 42. Diana great at Ephesus, or the Protestant turn'd Papist. 1s Griffiths  
 43. An essay on the writings and genius of Mr Pope. 3s Cooper.

44. A pathetic discourse on the present calamities of Portugal, addressed to his countrymen and the king of Portugal, by the Chevalier de Oliveira

This is a zealous remonstrance against the popish religion, as most detested of God, being full of superstition and idolatry; and against the religion of Portugal, as the most extravagantly popish. The greater part of his address contains arguments proving his charges against the established religion, the enormities of which, especially those of the inquisition, he supposes to have brought down the judgment of God. There is also a long encomium on the Portuguese Jews, and those called New Christians, who are supposed to have been converts from Judaism, and a warm expostulation with his Portuguese Majesty, for suffering them to be persecuted.

The sum of the account which the Chevalier de Oliveira gives of himself is this.

He was born a Portuguese, and is the nephew of father Manuel Ribeyro, who was confessor to the late king of Portugal and the present queen. He received the ribbon of his order twenty years ago from the late king, and as he went through all the requisite formalities, he says, no doubt could remain of the antiquity of his family or the purity of his blood. Some years ago he renounced popery, for the protestant religion, on which account he became a fugitive in England where he now lives.

45. The Prater, No. 1, 2, and 3, to be continued weekly, 2d. each number. Crowder,  
 46. A letter to Sir John Barnard. 6d.  
 47. A vindication of the quakers. 3d.

This is not a vindication of the perverse fanatics who opened their shops on the fast day, even after they had been shut by the lord mayor's officers, but of the quakers in general, who neither incited nor countenanced this flagitious indecency. Some little apology is indeed offered for them as *weak brethren*, and St Paul is appealed to for their right of free choice. "He who keepeth a day keepeth it to the Lord, and he who keepeth not the day to the Lord, he keepeth it not." But surely shutting up a shop is in no sense keeping the day. It is only abstaining from giving offence to those who do. These quakers were neither required nor expected to abstain from food, or to attend divine worship; but they were required, as an act of obedience to the highest authority, in a matter confessed to be indifferent, to let their doors be shut; they knew the contrary would offend, 'and woe be to those by whom offences come.'

#### POLITICKS.

48. An essay on ways and means for raising money to support the present war. 1s Cooper.

The author supposes that the war will last seven years, and that 3,000,000 must be annually raised during that time. Computing the whole annual expence at 7,000,000, of which

four are produced by the land tax, malt tax and sinking fund.

All possible means of raising these 3000000 *per Ann.* must ultimately resolve into one of these two, either to raise it on the subject within the year, or borrow it on the publick faith, & appropriate a fund to pay the interest.

The last method has been used during king William's and queen Ann's wars, and the last war with France and Spain, by which a debt has been contracted of 80,000,000.

To pay the interest of this debt of eighty millions, the parliament has laid taxes, and the interest having been reduced since these taxes were laid, they have ever since produced more than sufficient to pay it. The surplus is brought to account, and called the *sinking fund*.

The sinking fund is applied to two purposes to pay off by degrees the principal money, upon which the interest is due, and to furnish the government with certain sums in aid of the current service.

If we raise 3,000,000 *per Ann.* by loan, we must either contrive new taxes to pay the interest, which at the end of seven years, when we shall have increased the publick debt one and twenty millions, will be 840,000*l.* or else we must mortgage the sinking fund to pay the interest. But if we mortgage the sinking fund to pay the interest, it will annually diminish, and so in time it will no longer come in aid of the current service, which will at last make a new tax necessary, and leave us 101,000,000 in debt without the least hope of redemption. If we lay a new tax to pay the interest and preserve the sinking fund, we shall still leave posterity without resource; for if we are at a loss to raise the 100,000*l.* that will be wanted the first year, what will posterity do when an annual expence of 840,000 more than we now pay, is entailed upon them? how will they be able to pay this, or how can they provide for their own emergencies?

The author's scheme to avoid both these inconveniencies, and secure us from ruin in the end, tho' we may smart for a time, is to adopt the old scheme of raising the current expences in the current year.

His principles and reasoning in short are these. The poor do not, have not, nor can possibly be made to pay any tax. The poor must live by their labour; if by taxes the necessaries of life become dearer, the price of labour must proportionably rise. Suppose the price of labour to be 12*d.* *per* day, and this 12*d.* to be laid out in the necessaries of life consumed in one day; if by a tax the price of these necessaries is raised to 14*d.* the price of labour will rise to 14*d.* also; it is therefore evident that the additional 2*d.* is not paid by the labourer.

Neither is this tax paid by the manufacturer or vender of what the labourer consumes, for they raise the price of the commodity in which they deal, not only sufficient to pay the tax, but to make them amends for disbursing the money to pay it.

It follows that the whole tax must be paid by the man of fortune, who lives on his income, he only having no means of increasing his income



come in proportion to the increase of his expence by the dearness of the commodity he consumes produced by an additional tax. It must however be considered, that whatever manufactures we tax, if they still find a vent at foreign markets, foreigners, so far as they are consumers only, pay their part of this tax for us: but if the price of the commodity is so raised as to prevent its sale at foreign markets, it is a fundamental evil, and should be immediately remedied.

If the consumer who neither makes nor sells any commodity, must ultimately pay the whole of every tax; it must be equal to him how, or on what it is laid. All that concerns him, is, that he should pay as little as the exigencies of state will admit, and that the whole of what he pays should go clear into the Exchequer.

It was therefore proposed by Sir Matthew Decker, to abolish all taxes now subsisting, and raise the sum necessary for current service, for interest of loans, and for the sinking fund, by one single tax upon houses. This would among other advantages, save the nation the expence of hiring that innumerable swarm of officers, who are now paid to collect the taxes, and would deliver an incredible number of people from ministerial influence.

The whole of Sir Matthew's plan is not however adopted by this writer, he proposes to raise only the 3,000,000, which will be annually expended during the war, now supposed to be commencing, by a single tax on houses.

The number of houses in the kingdom are computed at 1,200,000, of which 400,000 are supposed to be empty, or inhabited by poor persons not able to pay any tax, the remaining 800,000 he proposes to tax in proportion to their rent on the following computation.

| Houses. | At | £. | s. | Amounts to. |
|---------|----|----|----|-------------|
| 200,000 | —  | 0  | 5  | 50,000      |
| 150,000 | —  | 0  | 10 | 75,000      |
| 100,000 | —  | 1  | 0  | 100,000     |
| 100,000 | —  | 2  | 0  | 200,000     |
| 100,000 | —  | 5  | 0  | 500,000     |
| 60,000  | —  | 10 | 0  | 600,000     |
| 40,000  | —  | 15 | 0  | 600,000     |
| 30,000  | —  | 20 | 0  | 600,000     |
| 10,000  | —  | 25 | 0  | 250,000     |
| 8000    | —  | 30 | 0  | 240,000     |
| 2000    | —  | 40 | 0  | 80,000      |
| 800,000 |    |    |    | 3,295,000   |

Thus would 3,000,000*l.* be raised with an overplus of 295,000*l.* for deficiencies, and the charge of collecting by a tax, which would wholly cease with the exigency that requires it, instead of entailing a tax to raise 840,000*l.* upon our posterity forever, with an addition of 21,000,000*l.* to a publick debt of fourscore.

49. A letter from a Frenchman at Paris, to his countryman at the Hague, on the present dispute between France and Great Britain; translated from the French.

From the general texture of this piece, there is great reason to conclude, that it is not written by a Frenchman, nor translated from that language. It contains a pretty good recapitu-

lation of all that has happened between the two crowns, since the dispute about Acadia commenced; but nothing that has not before been communicated to the publick.

50. Considerations on a new place tax. 6*d.*

This is a proposal to tax all who enjoy places or pensions in the church, under the denomination of dignities, where there is little or no duty and great profits, as persons holding places under the government, chiefly for reason of state, and not of religion; because reasons of religion can scarce be assigned why a residentiary of St Paul's or Durham, should have 700*l.* *per Ann.* for going to prayers twice a-day for 3 months, when a curate shall do the whole duty of a parish for a tenth part of the sum.

51. An effectual remedy totally to prevent smuggling, and bring into the revenue 195,000*l.* *per Ann.*

The remedy proposed, is to lessen the duties on smuggled commodities, 'till it will not be worth the smugglers while to run them; and this the author says will increase the revenue, as appears by the article of tea; in 1745 no more tea paid duty than 600,000 pounds wt. Upon lowering the duty, the quantity gradually increased 'till 1755, when a duty was paid for 4,000,000 of pounds.

52. A fourth letter to the people of England. 1*s.* Cooper.

The author of three letters to the people of England, of which see an account Vol. xxv. p. 526, and last Mag. p. 95. supposed to be Dr Sh——re, is taken into custody for the virulent abuse, and notorious untruths they contain; and in this fourth letter some anonymous author has thought fit to insult him in his present state of purgatorial misery, by justifying the measures he has condemned, and detecting in many instances, not only his falshood, but his ignorance.

53. An address to the great, recommending better ways and means to raise the necessary supplies, than lotteries or taxes. Baldwin.

This is a declamatory exhortation to great men, to dismiss unnecessary servants, equipages, running horses, whores and embroidery; and apply the money they now expend in these articles, to the service of the state.

54. A letter from a gentleman in London to his friend in Pennsylvania. 6*d.* Scott.

54. British Liberty in chains, 1*s.* 6*d.* Woodfall.

55. Party spirit in time of public danger considered. 1*s.* Waller.

56. A scheme for preventing a further increase of the national debt, and for reducing the same. 6*d.* Doddsley.

#### POETRY and ENTERTAINMENT.

57. *Emily*, a novel, 2 Vols. 6*s.* Noble.

58. *Atbelshan*, a tragedy. 1*s.* 6*d.* Davis.

59. *Mason's* odes, to memory, independency, on melancholy, and the fate of tyranny. 1*s.* Doddsley.

60. The poetical works of Mr Moore. Doddsley

61. *Invasion*, an occasional ode, addressed to the English nation. 6*d.* Cooper.

62. *Smart's* prize poem on the Goodness of the Supreme Being. 6*d.* Newberry.

63. Songs in the English opera, called, the Tempest. 4*s.* Walsh.



# Historical Chronicle, Mar. 1756.

MONDAY, Feb. 23.



Committee of the trustees of the British Museum, waited on the executors of the late Colonel *Letbulier*, to return thanks for the valuable legacy left to the publick by that gentleman; being a fine mummy, and a curious collection of *Egyptian* antiquities. On this occasion *Pitt Letbulier*, Esq; nephew to the colonel, presented them with several antiquities, which he himself had collected during his residence at *Grand Cairo*. And as an addition to the *Cottonian* library, Mrs *Maddox*, relict to the late Mr *Maddox*, historiographer royal, left by her will, her husband's large and valuable collection of MSS. which had engaged his attention for many years; and which are said to afford materials for a complete history of tenures which is much wanted.

TUESDAY 24.

81,573 lb. of indico, the produce of *South Carolina*, was enter'd at the *Custom House*. Such is the progress already made in raising and making that valuable commodity in that country. (See Vol xxv. p. 377.)

Six large ships put to sea from *Brest*, and steer'd their course westward, probably for *America*. They are commanded by M. *Perrier*, and have on board a vast quantity of arms and ammunition. Some accounts make the number 10, and others 16.

FRIDAY 27.

Ten men out of each of the companies of invalids, quartered at *Newcastle*, were ordered to reinforce the garrison at *Carlisle*.

SATURDAY 28.

This evening the transports sailed from *Margate*, to bring over the *Hessian* troops.

MONDAY, March 1.

The master of the packet-boats at *Dover* received orders to be very circumspect in regard to the persons they bring over, because information hath been received that many adherents to the *Stuart* family are dispers'd in different parts of *Flanders*, and that the young pretender is actually at *St Amand*.

Some new regulations in the choice of the officers of the *Russia* company were moved for, and carried in the fullest court ever known. The charter of the company directs that a governor, 4 consuls, and 24 assistants shall be annually chosen on this day. Notwithstanding which, the persons once chosen have been generally continued for life. This circumstance of continuing for life those who are chosen only for one year, appear'd to many of the members inconsistent with the true interest of the company, who therefore proposed the following regulations. 1<sup>st</sup>. That a new governor be chosen annually out of the 4 consuls. 2<sup>d</sup>. That 8 of the court of assistants go out by rotation every year, and new ones be chosen in their room. And 3<sup>d</sup>. That all elections for governor, consuls and assistants, be always made by ballot, according to the general practice of other trading companies. The following gentlemen were chosen:

(*Genl. Mag. March 1756.*)

ROBERT NETTLETON, Governor.

|                    |                 |                          |
|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Richard Jackson    | } Consuls.      | John Weyland             |
| Joel Watson        |                 | John Thornton            |
| Charles Boehm      |                 | Thomas Forster           |
| Edmund Boehm       |                 | Will. Willberforce, jun. |
| Brian Benson       |                 | George Amyand            |
| Henry Norris, sen. |                 | Samuel Wordsworth        |
| Benjamin Longuet   |                 | Merrick Burrell          |
| Peter Meyer        |                 | Robert Macky             |
| Henry Muilman      |                 | John Major               |
| John Scrimshire    |                 | Wm Pickard               |
| Henry Sperling     | George Prescott |                          |
| Peter Muilman      | John Cornwall   |                          |
| Robert Dingley     | Jonas Hanway    |                          |
| Henry Norris, jun. | John Brogden    |                          |

His R. Highness the Duke, accompanied by the D. of *Marlborough*, Sir *John Ligonier*, and other officers of distinction, began his progress of visiting the fortifications of *Kent* and *Sussex*, by reconnoitring the works carrying on at *Chatham*, which met with his R. H. approbation. The same night he set out for *Canterbury*.

TUESDAY 2.

Began the election of a member to represent the city of *Bristol* in parliament in the room of *Rich. Beckford*, Esq; deceased. The candidates were the Hon. *John Spencer*, Esq; and *Jarrit Smith*, Esq; the first on the court, the other on the opposite interest.

Thirty transports arrived at *Helvoetsluys* from *England* to take on board the 6000 troops of which Col. *York* lately made a demand. (p. 128)

His R. Highness review'd the 3 regiments quartered at *Canterbury*, and at noon set out for *Dover*. About two he arrived at the castle, and the same afternoon review'd *Ld Bertie's* regiment.

WEDNESDAY 3.

He visited *Folkstone*, *Hythe*, *Dymchurch*, *New Romney*, *Lydd*, and *Rye*.

Was launch'd at *Chatham*, the *Namur* of 90 guns.

An embargo was laid on all the shipping in the ports of *England* and *Ireland*, and the hottest press begun for seamen that ever was known, all protections being disregarded, and the hands press'd from the merchantmen to the very mate and master. At the same time an order was sent to the justices of the respective counties to take up all able bodied vagrant poor, and to send such of them as refuse to serve in the army, on board the tenders. Orders were likewise sent to *Scotland* to lay an embargo on all shipping there.

—Impressing mates of ships has been attended with intollerable grievances: It is impossible the master of the ship can do without a mate, now that he is obliged to navigate, load, and unload his ship with landmen, boys, and foreigners. At all times accidents happen, such as staving of wine, rum, and other liquors, and much injury is sustained from pilferers, even when the most careful vigilance is observed. What then must be the loss when the master has no eye but his own, nor hand to assist, nor head to direct? Such is his distress in harbour. But what is still worse, he cannot go to sea without a navigator: He cannot always be awake, supposing his health to continue, not



can he always lay his ship too, while he goes to sleep. But, it may be said, what need of a mate when an embargo is laid upon our shipping? The mate is then useless, and no useless hands should be permitted when the defence of the state requires their assistance? All this is granted, but does not trade receive a stab by an embargo? Foreign ships put in for freight to the ruin of our own countrymen, who, when the embargo is taken off, cannot get a bale of goods to complete their cargo, notwithstanding many are two thirds loaded, some more, some less. And what must the merchants suffer while the embargo is continued? Many ships at this very time lie full loaded and ready to proceed on their voyages to *Lisbon* and *Oporto*; some have had corn and flower on board upwards of three months; and some have fish in, which lie perishing. These are calamities of war that landmen do not feel!

A resolution was reported to the house, that an additional duty of 6 *d.* a pack be laid upon cards, and an additional duty of 5s. a pair upon dice. This duty to be made part of the sinking fund towards making good the interest of two millions, charg'd upon it this session.

## THURSDAY 4.

A resolution was reported to the house, that 20s. be paid for every licence to sell ale, beer, or other exciseable liquors by retale, over and above all other duties chargeable thereupon.

His R. Highness made a review near *Lewes* of all the troops in the county of *Suffex*.

## FRIDAY 5.

He view'd the forts now erecting between *Portsea* bridge and *Langston* harbour, near *Portsmouth*.

*Berry* and *Macdaniel*, two of the thief-takers, (see p. 90) were put into the pillory, opposite the end of *Hatton Garden*, pursuant to their sentence, and were severely pelted by the populace, many of whom suffered by the greatness of the crowd. *Macdaniel* received a terrible wound in his forehead with a stone, and *Berry*, who was weak before, was scarce able to survive.

## SATURDAY 6.

It was declared with the confidence of truth at *Dunkirk*, that notwithstanding the vast military and naval preparations of both nations, a treaty of peace was in great forwardness between *Great Britain* and *France*, under the mediation of the kings of *Spain* and *Prussia*. Some hints of this sort have been dropt in an august assembly, by a late very great man in the administration. Add to this an observation at *Paris*, that there is no more talk of selling the prizes, which gives room to think that the *British* ministry are unwilling to put it out of their power to restore them.

## SUNDAY 7.

The collector of the customs at *Portsmouth* received orders to unlade such of the *French* prizes in that harbour as had perishable commodities on board.

## MONDAY 8.

*Egan* and *Salmon*, the other two thieftakers, stood in the pillory in *Smithfield*, when the former soon received a mortal wound, of which

he soon after died, and the latter many miserable bruises. The populace were so exasperated against these miscreants that the peace officers in vain endeavoured to restrain their fury. The coroner's jury who sat upon the body of *Egan* brought in their verdict wilful murder against persons unknown.

## TUESDAY 9.

His majesty went to the house of peers, and gave the royal assent to, an act for granting 2 millions to be raised by way of annuities and a lottery; an act to enable his majesty to grant commissions to a certain number of foreign protestants to serve in *America*; an act to oblige ships more effectually to perform quarantine; an act for the more speedy recruiting his majesty's land forces and marines; an act for the regulation of his majesty's marine forces while on shore, and to several other acts. — By the act for recruiting the land forces, &c. it is ordered, That the justices of the peace, commissioners of the land tax, and magistrates of corporations and boroughs do make a speedy and effectual levy of such able bodied men as are not younger than 17, nor more than 45, nor papists, nor less than 5 feet 4 inches high, and having no vote for parliament men, and who do not exercise any lawfull calling or employment, or have not some other support or maintenance, to serve as soldiers. — That three such commissioners, &c. have power to act in their respective districts in execution of this act, and to require the assistance of high constables, church wardens, overseers of the poor, petty constables, and all other parish and town officers within their jurisdiction. — That the high sheriff, upon notice from the war office, summon the commissioners to meet, and remit notice of their time of meeting back to the war office; and give notice to such military officers as shall attend the service. — That the sheriff be allowed his expences. — That the commissioners issue search warrants to bring persons within the description of the act before them, at their second meeting, and if, upon examination, such persons be found proper for the service, to enlist them, and deliver them over to the military officers, who are to give a receipt for them, and pay the parish or town officers 20 s. for every recruit, as a recompence for their trouble, and to the church wardens any sum not less than 5 s. nor more than 40 s. to be settled by the commissioners, if such recruit have a wife or family, also 6 *d.* a day for the time they shall have kept him. — The recruit's pay to commence from the time of his being enlisted, and his person not liable to arrest for debt. — Persons obstructing the execution of the act to pay 10 *l.* or be committed. Recruit to be discharged after 5 years service if he requires it. — The king may suspend the execution of the act by proclamation. — No bailiff's follower, or assistant, shall be deemed to have a lawfull calling so as to secure him from being levied by this act. — But country labourers having a certificate shall not be liable to the levy during harvest.

Arrived at *Portsmouth*, the *Nightingale*, Capt. *Diggs*, from *Virginia*, who brings an account of an unhappy disention between the generals *Johnson*



*Johnson and Shirley*, and a defection of several Indians from our alliance.

## WEDNESDAY 10.

Admiral *Mosby* sail'd from *Plymouth* to meet admiral *Hawke* from *Spithead*. The ships of his division are the *Monarque*, *Revenge*, *Orford*, *Culloden*, *Dunkirk*, *Prince Frederick*, and *York*, with the *Rocheſter* and *Sbeerness*; the *Ipswich* and *Defiance* sail'd the next day.

A petition of the governors and trustees of the Foundling hospital was presented to parliament, setting forth, That the petitioners, in the execution of their trust, have expended great sums of money, which have arisen from his majesty's bounty and the benefactions and legacies of well disposed persons; but that many proper objects, from the insufficiency of their income, have to their great concern been rejected; that the petitioners, from the accounts they have received from foreign countries, where charities of the like nature are established, do find that the numbers of children supported thereby are very great, and the expences attending the same too large to be expected from private donations only, and therefore have had the constant assistance of their respective legislatures, and therefore praying the house to take such measures for the extension and support of the said charity as they shall think proper; which petition was ordered to be taken into consideration.

## THURSDAY 11.

Arrived in *Plymouth* six transports, with Gen. *Otway's* Old Buffs, and Lord *John Murray's* regmt of Highlanders, from *Ireland*. They are already embarked for *America*.

Admiral *Hawke* in the *St George*, with the *Northumberland*, *Vanguard*, *Somerset*, *Chicheſter*, *Edinburgh*, *Medway*, *Hampshire*, *Newcastle*, and *Swan* sloop, sailed from *St Helen's*. He has under his convoy, 3 *East India* ships, and all the trade bound to the westward.

## FRIDAY 12.

Leave was granted to bring in a bill for building a bridge cross the *Thames* from *Black Fryars* to the opposite shore. And also a bill to improve, widen, and enlarge the passage over and thro' *London bridge*.

## SATURDAY 13.

The king, in council, was pleased to direct the embargo to be taken off from all coasting vessels, except colliers; and likewise from all fishing vessels and other small craft, and also from all ships bound to *Greenland*; and at the same time, the order for pressing from protections, so far as related to those ships and vessels, was countermanded.

## MONDAY 15.

*George Callum Butts* and *John Wright Newark*, convicted of sending threatening letters to many gentlemen of fortune, to extort money under various scandalous pretences, particularly sodomitical practices, stood in the pillory for the first time in *Cheapside*. These villains had the unparalleled impudence before they mounted the pillory, to distribute several written papers reflecting on the honour of the gentlemen who prosecuted them, in order to obtain favour from the populace, but it had a contrary effect.

## TUESDAY 16.

A shabby middle aged man and woman were committed to *Newgate*, by the E. of *Holderness*, one of his majesty's secretaries of state, on suspicion of being concerned in sending an anonymous letter to Mr *Cleveland*, secretary to the admiralty, intimating a design on the life of his majesty, by shooting him with a wind-gun when he should next pass thro' the park. On Sunday the gallery of the royal chapel was cleared, and a double guard appointed at *St James's*. It is imagined that the fellow expected a reward for communicating the plot; but as we don't find that he pretends to know the persons concerned in the scheme, it is probable he will be deemed the conspirator, and suffer as a traitor, it being high treason to imagine the death of the king, or even of a privy counsellor.

The poll for the city of *Bristol* was closed, when the numbers stood thus:

For *Jasper Smith*, Esq; 2418

Hon. *John Spencer*, Esq; 2347

Upon which the former was declared duly elected.

## WEDNESDAY 17.

His grace the D. of *Marlborough*, master general of the ordnance, surveyed the artillery and small arms, and gave orders to hold every thing in perfect order for immediate use.

## THURSDAY 18.

It was resolved in a court of aldermen and common council, That the most advantageous method of letting the city lands was upon renewable leases.

At a general court of the bank of *England* a dividend of 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  per Cent. on their capital, was declared for the half year ending April 5.

A very unusual noise in the air was heard at *Saffron Walden*, attended by the descent of hailstones of an extraordinary size, some measuring three inches and a half round, and in shape like a pear. The hailstorm went northward, the noise gradually decreasing for some minutes, and then entirely ceasing. As there was not the least breath of wind, every body apprehended an earthquake.

## MONDAY 22.

The two golden medals given annually by his grace the D. of *Newcastle*, chancellor of the university of *Cambridge*, for the encouragement of classical learning, were determined in favour of Mr *Webster* of *Bennet* college, and Mr *Impey* of *Trinity*.

## TUESDAY 23.

The following loyal address of the members of the *Breconshire* society, formed for the encouragement of agriculture and manufactures, has been presented to his majesty; which his majesty was pleased to receive very graciously.

May it please your Majesty,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, with hearts filled with grateful sentiments of your majesty's paternal care for the welfare of these kingdoms, do humbly beg leave to express the deep sense we have of your royal wisdom, in the vigorous measures you have so steadily pursued, in asserting your undoubted right to your *American* dominions, in the prudent and interesting



treaties you have so successfully concluded, and in the happy effects of your great humanity and royal bounty to the unfortunate sufferers at *Lisbon*; these, with the many other instances of your majesty's wisdom and benevolence, all concur to add fresh glories to your majesty's reign, to endear your person and government to the heart of every *Briton*, and to defeat the insolence and unjust usurpations of an ambitious and perfidious power, envious of your greatness and our happiness.

And if an invasion, or any other emergency during the present critical conjuncture, should require your majesty's loyal subjects to appear in the defence of your sacred person, or the security of the protestant succession in your illustrious house; we hope our actions shall then declare how sensible we are of the benefits derived to us from the wisdom and equity of your majesty's government; in support of which, we with true zeal humbly offer to form ourselves into a troop of light horse complete; and will be ready to march at your majesty's command, and at our own expence, to any part of *Great-Britain*, under the discipline and command of such experienced officers as your majesty may be pleased to send us for that purpose. And most gracious sovereign, if this method of shewing our sincere attachment to your majesty and illustrious family, should not meet your majesty's royal approbation, we are ready to dispose of our persons and fortunes, in such other manner as your majesty may think most expedient.

And as the prosperity and safety of this nation entirely depend (under God) on the continuance of our present happiness from the influence of your majesty's wisdom and justice, we therefore offer up our most ardent prayers to the great and supreme disposer of all things, for the health and preservation of your royal person, and that your endeavours for the public welfare may be attended with success and crowned with honour, so that the present crisis may hereafter appear among the shining periods of the *British* history.

The following message was sent by his majesty to both houses of parliament.

#### GEORGE, REX.

**H**IS majesty has received repeated advices, from different places and persons, that a design has been form'd by the *French* court to make an hostile invasion upon *Great Britain* or *Ireland*; and the great preparations of land forces, ships, artillery and warlike stores, now notoriously making in the ports of *France* opposite to the *British* coasts, together with the language held by the *French* ministers in some foreign courts, leave little room to doubt of the reality of such a design: his majesty has therefore judged it necessary to acquaint both houses of parliament with intelligence of such high importance to the safety and well-being of these nations; and at the same time to inform them, that, in pursuance of the advice and assurances of his parliament, he has augmented his forces by sea and land, and taken proper measures and precautions for putting his kingdoms in a posture of defence,

against so unjust and desperate an enterprize, projected in revenge for those just and necessary measures which have been taken, for maintaining the rights and possessions of his crown and subjects in *North America*: that in order further to strengthen himself, his majesty has made a requisition of a body of *Hessian Troops*, pursuant to the treaty lately made with the *Landgrave* of *Hesse-Cassel*, to be forthwith brought over hither: for which purpose, transports are ordered. His majesty trusting in the divine protection, and in the good affections, zeal, and fidelity of his people, which he has so often experienced, is determined to neglect no means of defence, but to exert all the force which God has put into his hands, to repel so daring an attempt; and his majesty doubts not that he will be enabled and supported by his faithful parliament, in taking all such measures as may be conducive to an end so essential to the honour of his crown, the preservation of the protestant religion, and the laws and liberties of these kingdoms.

Immediately upon reading the above message, it was

**O**RDERED by the lords spiritual and temporal, in parliament assembled, that an humble address be presented to his majesty, to return him the thanks of this house for his most gracious message, and for informing us of the advices which his majesty has received of the designs and preparations of the *French* court against *Great Britain* or *Ireland*.

To assure his majesty, that this house looks with the utmost indignation upon so unjust and daring an attempt, as that of invading these kingdoms, in revenge for the generous and steady conduct his majesty has held, in maintaining the just rights and possessions of his crown and subjects in *North America*, against the unprovoked aggressions and hostilities originally commenced on the part of *France*; and humbly to entreat his majesty not to suffer himself to be diverted from it, by any appearances whatsoever.

To acknowledge with gratitude the prudent measures and precautions which his majesty has taken for putting his kingdoms in a posture of defence, and for having made the requisition of a body of *Hessian* troops to be brought over hither, in consequence of the treaty lately concluded with the *landgrave* of *Hesse-Cassel*.

To beseech his majesty to pursue his gracious resolution of exerting all the force which God has put into his hands, to disappoint and repel so desperate an undertaking; and particularly to augment his army in *Ireland*, in such manner as he shall think necessary.

To assure his majesty, that we will, with unshaken zeal, vigour, and unanimity, at the hazard of our lives and fortunes, stand by his majesty against all his enemies, and support him in all such measures, as he shall find requisite in this critical conjuncture; this house not in the least doubting, that even the menace of so injurious and presumptuous an enterprize, will create the highest detestation in all who call themselves *Britons* and protestants



estants; and raise a becoming spirit in all his majesty's subjects, for the defence of his sacred person and government, the Protestant succession in his royal family, and the religion, laws and liberties of these kingdoms.

His Majesty's answer.

*That he thanks the house of lords for the repeated assurances of their unalterable zeal, duty, and affection to his majesty, on this occasion, and was the utmost confidence in their vigorous support.*

The address of the Hon. House of Commons was voted *nem. con.* and was much in the same terms:

WEDNESDAY 31.

A part of the scheme for a general militia, which it is thought will now take place, is, to cloath the men in a regular uniform, and to exercise them every *Sunday* after evening service in the church-yard; after which their arms, accoutrements, &c. which they are to be supplied with from the ordnance, are to be safely lodged in the church wardens house. They are to be new cloathed once in three years.

No less than 3000 workmen from *Great Britain* and *Ireland* are engaged by agents from *Portugal*, to be employed in rebuilding the royal palace, and clearing the foundations of the ruined city, the houses of which none are permitted to repair, till the new plan is settled for making the streets wider and more regular. A letter from *Lisbon*, from a clerk to the *British* factory, has this particular article in it: His majesty has declared, that the palace of the *Inquisition* shall not be rebuilt, its power revived, nor any of the processions practiced again.

The account given in our last of the duel between *Adm. G—n* and the *Hon. Lord H—y*—*t*, being transcribed from the *Ipswich Journal*, appears, from an authentic account given us, to be mistaken in its circumstances.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

*Experiment man of War*, *Gibraltar*, *Jan. 18.* "On our passage hither from *Plymouth* we had the good fortune to take twenty-four *French* ships, of war, one other *French* ship, valued at 20,000*l.* and have brought them in here."

His majesty's sloop the *Otter*, in her passage from *Hallifax* in *Newa Scotia*, met with and took a *French* store ship of about 700 Tons, bound for *Canada*, laden with provisions, arms, ammunition and cloathing, with some *French* officers on board.

*Capt. M. Kenzie*, of the *Forvey* man of war, carried into *St. Kit's* a *French* brig of six carriage guns, and a sloop of ten, both armed; also a large *French* merchantman mounting eighteen guns, bound for *France*, who had taken a ship bound for *Philadelphia*.

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

On the 11th of *February* happened the most violent storm ever known at *Ross* in *Ireland*; among other effects, there were blown out of the hatch of a cabin (belonging to one of the ships confined in *Wexford* goal for robbing a custom-house) in gold and silver, upwards of 10*l.* which was carried to the collector.

On the 23d of the same month, a vessel from *Campbeltoun* in *Scotland*, with 12 lasts of fish on board, was split in twain by light-

ning and sunk. The men got into their small boats, and were not only saved, but escaped without being hurt.

On the 18th of the same month, between 7 and 8 in the morning was felt at *Paris*, a tremulous motion of the earth, which lasted 2 or 3 seconds; but it was so gentle that many did not perceive it. It was much more violent on the high grounds in the island of *St. Lewis*, and in the neighbourhood of that city. The students belonging to the united colleges of *Boncourt* and *Navarre*, and those of *St. Barbe* ran into the court-yard of *Navarre* college half naked. The nuns of the convent of *la Roquette*, were so frightened, that they were ready to run out of the convent. At *Versailles* the shock was felt by the queen and the whole court.

The effects of this earthquake were much more affecting at *Cologne*. To say nothing of the castle of *Niedecken*, which is almost entirely overturned, and of three or four others, and several houses, which have nearly shared the same fate, or of the churches that are damaged in their roofs, steeples and walls, five or six oil manufactories near *Eschweiler* are thrown down, a vortex is formed in the *Eyffel*, and an opening is made in the *Bretsberg* mountain, situate between *Duren* and *Monjoir* 50 foot deep, 150 broad, and 400 paces long. The earth and stones, and the trees that grew on the spot, form at present a kind of dyke round the mouth of the opening. This natural mine burst with such violence, that the stones were crushed to pieces, and the trees shivered, or broke, and stript of their bark.

On the same day and about the same hour the shock was perceived at *Sandwich*, at *Mar-gate*, at *Hyth*, at *Canterbury*, and several other places in *Kent*. Its direction was from E. to W. but scarce any but those in bed perceiv'd it.

At *Maestricht*, *Liege*, *Verviers*, *Aix la Chapelle*, and *Lymburgh*, it was more sensibly felt, and for several days afterwards the inhabitants of those cities either felt, or thought they felt, repeated shocks, which threw many into great consternation. At *Cologne*, on the 28th, another phenomenon terrify'd the populace. Between 7 and 8 at night, the sky being very clear, there was observed towards the West, a fiery meteor of the apparent bigness of four or five inches, from which a tail of about ten inches extended towards the N. and a smaller towards the S. It suddenly disappeared from the eyes of the beholders without having had any sensible motion during its appearance, and without emitting any sparks or smoke.

I R L A N D.

*Dublin Feb. 24.* A great number of tent poles, shovels, &c. are laid up in his majesty's stores, an encampment being expected on the first appearance of danger.

Thirty four thousand pounds is granted by parliament, for the fortifications of *Charles Fort* near *Kinsale*, and *Duncannon*, and to build batteries near *Cork* and *Mallow Island* near *Galway*.

A Bill is brought in for encouraging the white herring fishery.

The parliament have received heads of a bill to prevent unlawful combinations in raising



the price of coals; for repairing the streets and highways in and about *Dublin*: ordered in heads of a bill for obliging the bankers to enter a registry of their real and personal estates, and making it felony for any cashier or clerk to take away bank money to the amount of 5*l.* received the resolutions of the committee, that *Robert Birch*, merchant, was confederate with *Richard Brewer* in embezzling the effects of *Wilcock's* and *Dawson's* bank. Agreed to the bill for better preventing the crime of murder. Granted 10,000*l.* for carrying on a navigation from *Cork* to *Macrump* 8,000*l.* to make the river *Bann* navigable from *Lough Rea* to the sea. And 20,000*l.* towards carrying on an inland navigation beginning near the city *Bacon*, from thence on the south side of the *Liffey*, and crossing the same to proceed to the river *Barrow* and *Brusna*.

*List of BIRTHS for the Year 1756.*

- MAR. 3. **L**ady of Wm Mackworth Praed, Esq; deliver'd of a son.  
4. Lady of Sir Jn Hind Cotton,—of a daugh.  
9. Lady of Hon. Col. Shute,—of a son.

*List of Marriages for the Year 1756.*

- Feb. 24. **R**ev. Mr Evans, was married to Miss Trumper. 12,000*l.*  
28. Fra. Marshal of Eppleton, Esq;—to Miss Lambton of Hardwick.  
MAR. 1. Tho. Mannock of Clifford's Hall, Suffolk, Esq;—to Miss Doughty.  
Christ. Griffith of Lincoln's Inn, Esq;—to Miss Chichely, with 30,000*l.*  
Rev. Mr Rayne,—to Miss Mary Houlditch.  
Wm Moleworth, Esq;—to Miss Smyth of St Andries, Somersetshire.  
10. Tho. Rowney, Esq; high steward and representative for Oxford,—to Miss Trollope.  
12. E. of Pembroke,—to Lady Eliz. Spencer, 2d daughter to the D. of Marlborough.  
15. Edw. Turner of Shillinglee Park, Suffex, Esq;—to youngest daughter of Lord Archer.  
18. Wm Mildmay of Moulsham Hall, Essex, Esq;—to Miss Mildmay of Shawford, Hants.  
Cap. Dalton,—to Miss Isabella Wray. 10000*l.*  
20. Rich. Hoare, Esq;—to a daughter of Henry Hoare, Esq;  
27. John Hagar of Wareley, Huntingdonshire, Esq;—to Miss Bendysh of Bruton-street.

*List of DEATHS for the Year 1756.*

- Feb. 21. **W**illiam Smith, Esq; a superannuated rear admiral, aged 84.  
25. John Thornhill of Gray's Inn, Esq; possess'd of 250,000*l.*  
Margery Bridger, near Bridgnorth, aged 113.  
Henry Collingwood of Westerhaugh, Northumberland, aged 105.  
28. Rt Rev. Dr Joseph Wilcocks, Bishop of Rochester, and dean of the collegiate church of St Peter, Westminster.  
Arthur Scott, Esq; commissioner of the victualling office.  
29. Benj. Mildmay, Earl Fitzwalter, Visc. Harwich, Baron Fitzwalter, Egremont, Burnham, and Ratcliff, Ld Lieut. and Custos Rot. of Essex, and one of his majesty's privy council, aged 87.

James Welch, Esq; the greatest manufacturer of the looking glass trade in the kingdom.

Rev. Mr Donham, a dissenting minister.

MAR. 1. Mr Wm Wright, senior proctor in Doctors Commons.

Sir Edw. Blacket, Bt. at Hexham, aged 73.

2. Mr Philips at Ipswich; leaving his fortune of near 100,000*l.* to a poor labouring man. At his death there was a ballance of 16,000*l.* due to him at the bank, which has lain 23 years without interest. By his will, he ordered his body to be buried next to an old servant of his, who died 7 years ago.

Rob. Watson, M.D. fellow of the royal college of physicians, and of the royal society. In him the public has lost a real scholar, an excellent physician, an admirable philosopher, & in every consideration a most worthy person.

Lucas Selse of Great Marlboro' street, Esq;

8. R. Rowden Baynham, at Rivers hill, Kent.

9. Tho. Brereton Salisbury, Esq; member for Liverpool.

Charles Killigrew of Thornham Hall, Suffolk, Esq; grandson to the famous Killigrew in Charles II.'s reign.

11. Ja. Strawton of Blackbourn, Lanc. Esq;

12. Serjeant Girdler, senior serjeant at law, Lady of Philip Carteret Webb, Esq; member for Haslemere, Surry.

14. Samuel Littlemore, Esq; clerk of the journals of the house of commons.

John Philpot, Esq; commissioner of the hackney coaches.

15. Dr Wm Clinch, physician at York.

Tho. Barrington Esq; of Crutched-Friars.

16. Lady of Rich. Lownds, Esq; member for Buckinghamshire.

18. Only son of Lord Prestongrange.

21. Lieut. Col. Duvernel, of the 1st Reg. of horse grenadier guards.

Rev. Mr Ward, reader of Kensington church and chaplain of his majesty's palace there.

23. Dodd. Braddyl of Accam, Yorksh. Esq;

Lady Tercera Thornicraft, aged 74.

26. Gilbert West, Esq; brother to Admiral West, one of the clerks of the Privy Council, and paymaster to Chelsea college; also well known for his writings, particularly on the Resurrection, for which the university of Oxford complimented him with the degree of doctor of laws.

Mr Hugh Hughes, aged 90, the oldest master in the royal navy.

*List of Preferments for the Year 1756.*

*From the London Gazette.*

*Whitehall.* **T**HE king has been pleased to Mar. 20. order letters patent to be passed under the great seal of Ireland, containing a grant unto the Rt Hon. Henry Boyle, Esq; speaker of the house of commons of that kingdom, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, the dignities of a Baron, Viscount and Earl of the said kingdom of Ireland, by the name, stile, and title of Baron of Castle Martyr, Visc. Bandon, in the county of Cork and Earl of Shannon.

Rt Hon. John E. of Loudon, Major Gen. of his majesty's forces, appointed general & commander in chief of all his majesty's forces.

Major



Major Gen. Ja. Abercrombie,—Col. of the Reg. of foot, late Col. Ellifon's, dec.  
Wm Eyre, Esq;—Major to the said Reg.  
Robert Melville, Esq;—Major to the Reg. of foot commanded by Col. Alex. Duroure.

Cha. Ince and John Ormsby, Esqrs.—Capts.  
Luke Gardiner, Esq;—Capt. Lieut.

Charles Gore, Gent.—Lieut. and Nicholas Weld, Gt.—Ensign, in Lt Gen. Otway's foot.

The king has been pleased to appoint the following lord and gentlemen to be officers to the 62d or Royal American Reg. of foot to be forthwith raised in North America.

Col. in Chief. Rt Hon. Earl of Loudoun.

Colonel Commandants. John Stanwix, Joseph Duffeaux, and James Prevost, Esqrs.

Lieut. Colonels. Henry Bouquet, Fred. Haldimann, Ruffel Chapman, Esqrs, Sir John St Clair, Bart.

Majors. John Young, James Robertson, John Rutherford, and Augustine Prevost, Esqrs.

Captains. John Tullikens, Tho. Oswald, Rodolph Faich, Fred. Porter, — Munster, Walter Rutherford, — Wettstein, Ralph Harding, — Chambrier, Jeremiah Stanton, — Knielling, Rich. Mather, Gustavus Wellerstroom, Harry Charteris, Paul Castleman, — Stiener, Francis Lander, — Rollaz, John Innis, — Schrader, Gavin Cochran, Joseph Prince, Marcus Prevost, Tho. Stanwix, Alex. Harbord, Abr. Bosomworth, Jn Faesch, Esqrs.  
Capt. Lieuts. — Konn, John Dalrymple, Stephen Gually, & Edw. Comberbach, Esqrs.

## From other Papers.

Major Gen. Steuart, appointed Lieut. Gov. of Minorca.

Mr Albert Nesbit, — consul in the Canary Isl.  
Andrew Mitchel, Esq; member for Inverurie, Elgin, &c. appointed envoy extraordinary to the king of Prussia.

Richard Frewin, Esq; — land surveyor in the port of London.

## ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

THE king has been pleased to appoint Dr Rich. Pocock, Bp of Ossory, in Ireland, in room of Dr Edw. Maurice, dec. *Gazette.*

Rev. Mr Oakley, presented to Harlton, R. and Comberton, V.

Mr James Thorne, — Bridgham, R. Norfolk.  
Mr Mithel, — Witherel in the Vale R. Wor. sh  
Mr Wormley Martin, — Beeston, R. Norfolk.  
Mr Hare, — Snetterton, R. Norfolk.  
Mr Robert Maylin, — Brayworth, R. and Occold, R. Suffolk.

Jon. Whitworth, B. A. — Wingfield R. Dorset.  
Tho. Munday, B. A. — Hurst, R. Suffex.  
Mr Wm Nourse, — Ashton, R. Bucks.  
Dr Barnard, — Allspring, R. Kent.  
Mr Shephard, — Croxton, V. Norfo'k.  
Mr Hodgson, — Humbere, V. Herefordshire.  
Owen Phillips, A. M. — Empton in Arden, V. Warwickshire.

Rich. Sheppard, B. A. — Norton under the Hill, V. Nottinghamshire.

Mr John Mylen, — Corcytingham, V. Suffolk  
Mr Roger Wilson, — Wiggenhall St Mary Magdalen, V. Nortolk.

Mr Ja. Palmer, — Christ Church, V. Han s.

Tho. Howard, B. A. — Thoresway Norton, V. Leicestershire.

Mr Francis Drake, — Seaton, V. with the chapel of Beer, Devon.

Mr Sam. Thomas, — St Neots, V. Cornwall.

Mr Atwood, — Longden, V. Worcestershire.

John Carter, M. A. — Loudham, V. Peteftry, R. Suffolk.

Mr Buckley, — Longbury, L. Lincolnshire.

Mr Sinclair, — Melbourn, L. Derbyshire.

Mr Rainer, — Wem Worthie, L. Devon.

Tho. Sadler, B. A. — King's-stone, Cumberland

Mr Venn Eyre, — archdeacon of Carlisle.

Mr Kidgel, — morning preacher at Berkeley chapel.

Mr Tho. Bufwell, one of the choir of St George's chapel at Windsor.

Mr John Lumby, install'd prebendary of Alton Austral, in the cathedral of Sarum.

## Alterations in the List of Parliament.

| Place.             | Elected        | In room of            |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| Appleby,           | Col. Honeywood | & Counsellor Norton.  |
| Bristol,           | Jarrit Smith   | Beckford, dec.        |
| Liverpool,         | Charles Pole,  | T. B. Salisbury, dec. |
| B ——— K R ——— T S. |                |                       |

Henry Gold of Pontefract, victualler.  
Tho. Brown of Cannon-street, London, soap-maker.  
Randal Macartney of Cateaton street, merchant.  
James Dickinson of Hounslow, pawnbroker.  
Tho. Scatcher of Nettleworth, Nottinghamsh. butcher.  
George Davies of Mold, Flintshire, soap-boiler.  
Daniel Walkley of Arundel Street, taylor.  
John Morse of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, merchant.  
Tho. Tearne of Broomsgrove, Worcester sh; Whitster.  
Tho. and Francis Hodgson of Thames-street, oilmen.  
John Keer of Dabenhams, Suffolk, grocer.  
Tho. Farmsworth of the Maze, Southwark, bricklayer.  
Andrew Nash of Seymour Court, taylor.  
John Pembroke of Pembroke, merchant.  
Thomas Elliott of Newcastle upon Tyne; linendraper.  
George Weldon of Thames-street, soap maker.  
John Hind and James Gregory of London, merchants.  
Richard Boreter of Fenchurch-street, m. rec.  
Wm Rothery of Chelsea, dealer in books.  
John Jennings Junr of Wellington, Shropshire, mercer.  
Rossendale Allen of Liverpool, woollendraper.  
Wm Tully of Cannon street, London; goldsmith.  
Joseph Cracknell of Birmingham, linendraper.  
Samuel Cowell of Hunsdon, Hertfordshire, tanner.  
Unett Hodges Junr. of Whitburn, Here. sh. chapman.  
Tho. Farr of Guy Cliff Mills, Warwick sh. mealman.  
Michael Wilcox of Piccadilly, tin-plate-worker.  
George Houston of Fleet-street, goldsmith.  
John Church, late of Bristol, merchant.  
Eliz. Denham of Catherine street, Strand, victuallerr

## BILL of Mortality from Feb. 24. to Mar. 23.

| Buried            |     | Christened        |     |
|-------------------|-----|-------------------|-----|
| Males             | 772 | Males             | 399 |
| Females           | 849 | Females           | 396 |
| Under 2 Years old |     | 795               |     |
| Between 2 and 5   |     | Buried            |     |
| 5 and 10          |     | Within the walls  |     |
| 10 and 20         |     | Without the walls |     |
| 20 and 30         |     | Mid. and Surry    |     |
| 30 and 40         |     | City & Sub. West. |     |
| 40 and 50         |     | 1621              |     |
| 50 and 60         |     | Weekly Mar. 2.    |     |
| 60 and 70         |     | 9.                |     |
| 70 and 80         |     | 16.               |     |
| 80 and 90         |     | 23.               |     |
| 90 and 100        |     | 1621              |     |
| 100 and 121       |     | 1621              |     |



# EACH DAY'S Price of STOCKS, in MARCH 1756.

| Day | BANK    | E. India | South Sea S. Sea old | S. Sea old | S. Sea An. | S. Sea An. | 3 1/2 Ba. An. | 3 Ba. An. | Ba. 3 per | India An. | 3 per Cent. | India Bon. | Cur. p. d. | Wind at Deal. | Day |
|-----|---------|----------|----------------------|------------|------------|------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|------------|------------|---------------|-----|
| 28  | Stock.  |          | 3 1/2 A. 18 S        | 92 1/2     | 90 3/4     | 90 1/2     | 90 1/2        | 90 1/2    | 89 1/4    | 89 1/4    | 89 1/4      | 27 s       | Diff. 2s 6 | W S W         | 28  |
| 29  | Sunday  | 142 1/2  | 90 3/4               | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4        | 90 3/4    | 89 1/4    | 89 1/4    | 89 1/4      | Do         | Diff. 2s 6 | Wb. S         | 29  |
| 1   | 120 1/2 | 101 1/2  | 90 3/4               | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4        | 90 3/4    | 89 1/4    | 89 1/4    | 89 1/4      | 29 s       | Diff. 2s 6 | SW            | 1   |
| 2   | 120 1/2 | 101 1/2  | 90 3/4               | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4        | 90 3/4    | 89 1/4    | 89 1/4    | 89 1/4      | 27 s       | Diff. 2s 6 | S. E.         | 2   |
| 3   | 120 1/2 | 101 1/2  | 90 3/4               | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4        | 90 3/4    | 89 1/4    | 89 1/4    | 89 1/4      | 27 s       | Diff. 2s 6 | WNW           | 3   |
| 4   | 120     | 100 3/4  | 90 3/4               | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4        | 90 3/4    | 89 1/4    | 89 1/4    | 89 1/4      | Do         | Diff. 2s 6 | WS W          | 4   |
| 5   | Sunday  | 101 1/2  | 90 3/4               | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4        | 90 3/4    | 89 1/4    | 89 1/4    | 89 1/4      | 25 s       | Diff. 2s 6 | Do            | 5   |
| 6   | 119 3/4 | 101 1/2  | 90 3/4               | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4        | 90 3/4    | 89 1/4    | 89 1/4    | 89 1/4      | 26 s       | Diff. 2s 6 | SW            | 6   |
| 7   | 120 1/2 | 101 1/2  | 90 3/4               | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4        | 90 3/4    | 89 1/4    | 89 1/4    | 89 1/4      | 26 s       | Diff. 2s 6 | Do            | 7   |
| 8   | Sunday  | 101 1/2  | 90 3/4               | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4        | 90 3/4    | 89 1/4    | 89 1/4    | 89 1/4      | 27 s       | Diff. 2s 6 | NW            | 8   |
| 9   | 120 1/2 | 101 1/2  | 90 3/4               | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4        | 90 3/4    | 89 1/4    | 89 1/4    | 89 1/4      | 27 s       | Diff. 2s 6 | SW            | 9   |
| 10  | Sunday  | 101 1/2  | 90 3/4               | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4        | 90 3/4    | 89 1/4    | 89 1/4    | 89 1/4      | 27 s       | Diff. 2s 6 | S. W. b. S    | 10  |
| 11  | 120 1/2 | 101 1/2  | 90 3/4               | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4        | 90 3/4    | 89 1/4    | 89 1/4    | 89 1/4      | 27 s       | Diff. 2s 6 | NNE           | 11  |
| 12  | Sunday  | 101 1/2  | 90 3/4               | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4        | 90 3/4    | 89 1/4    | 89 1/4    | 89 1/4      | 28 s       | Diff. 2s 6 | N. by E       | 12  |
| 13  | 120 1/2 | 101 1/2  | 90 3/4               | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4        | 90 3/4    | 89 1/4    | 89 1/4    | 89 1/4      | 28 s       | Diff. 2s 6 | E. N. E.      | 13  |
| 14  | Sunday  | 101 1/2  | 90 3/4               | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4        | 90 3/4    | 89 1/4    | 89 1/4    | 89 1/4      | 28 s       | Diff. 2s 6 | N. E.         | 14  |
| 15  | 120 1/2 | 101 1/2  | 90 3/4               | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4        | 90 3/4    | 89 1/4    | 89 1/4    | 89 1/4      | 28 s       | Diff. 2s 6 | N. E.         | 15  |
| 16  | Sunday  | 101 1/2  | 90 3/4               | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4        | 90 3/4    | 89 1/4    | 89 1/4    | 89 1/4      | 28 s       | Diff. 2s 6 | E. by S.      | 16  |
| 17  | 120 1/2 | 101 1/2  | 90 3/4               | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4        | 90 3/4    | 89 1/4    | 89 1/4    | 89 1/4      | 28 s       | Diff. 2s 6 | S. E.         | 17  |
| 18  | Sunday  | 101 1/2  | 90 3/4               | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4        | 90 3/4    | 89 1/4    | 89 1/4    | 89 1/4      | 28 s       | Diff. 2s 6 | South         | 18  |
| 19  | 120 1/2 | 101 1/2  | 90 3/4               | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4        | 90 3/4    | 89 1/4    | 89 1/4    | 89 1/4      | 28 s       | Diff. 2s 6 | North         | 19  |
| 20  | Sunday  | 101 1/2  | 90 3/4               | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4        | 90 3/4    | 89 1/4    | 89 1/4    | 89 1/4      | 28 s       | Diff. 2s 6 | WNW           | 20  |
| 21  | 120 1/2 | 101 1/2  | 90 3/4               | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4        | 90 3/4    | 89 1/4    | 89 1/4    | 89 1/4      | 26         | Diff. 2s 6 | W. b. S.      | 21  |
| 22  | Sunday  | 101 1/2  | 90 3/4               | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4        | 90 3/4    | 89 1/4    | 89 1/4    | 89 1/4      | 25 s       | Diff. 2s 6 | W             | 22  |
| 23  | 120 1/2 | 101 1/2  | 90 3/4               | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4        | 90 3/4    | 89 1/4    | 89 1/4    | 89 1/4      | 24         | Diff. 2s 6 | NW by W       | 23  |
| 24  | Sunday  | 101 1/2  | 90 3/4               | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4        | 90 3/4    | 89 1/4    | 89 1/4    | 89 1/4      | 23 s       | Diff. 2s 6 | NNW           | 24  |
| 25  | 120 1/2 | 101 1/2  | 90 3/4               | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4        | 90 3/4    | 89 1/4    | 89 1/4    | 89 1/4      | 24 s       | Diff. 2s 6 | SSW           | 25  |
| 26  | Sunday  | 101 1/2  | 90 3/4               | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4        | 90 3/4    | 89 1/4    | 89 1/4    | 89 1/4      | 24 s       | Diff. 2s 6 | Do            | 26  |
| 27  | 120 1/2 | 101 1/2  | 90 3/4               | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4        | 90 3/4    | 89 1/4    | 89 1/4    | 89 1/4      | 24 s       | Diff. 2s 6 | Do            | 27  |
| 28  | Sunday  | 101 1/2  | 90 3/4               | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4        | 90 3/4    | 89 1/4    | 89 1/4    | 89 1/4      | 24 s       | Diff. 2s 6 | Do            | 28  |
| 29  | 120 1/2 | 101 1/2  | 90 3/4               | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4     | 90 3/4        | 90 3/4    | 89 1/4    | 89 1/4    | 89 1/4      | 24 s       | Diff. 2s 6 | Do            | 29  |

London.  
Wh. Pec Loaf 2 3/4  
Hops 4 l. os. 4 1/2  
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[Notwithstanding our endeavours to oblige our Correspondents by inserting their Pieces as they come to hand, and for that Purpose enlarging our Collection, by the Addition of Eight Pages of Letter-press in the place of Cuts; yet the Number of our Correspondents seems to encrease in proportion as the room for them is enlarged; so that we must still apologize for deferring some very valuable pieces; this apology, however necessary, we make with reluctance, as it is the hackney'd practice of some of our Contemporaries\* to complain for want of room, when one half of their Book is filled with Gleanings from the Public Papers.

\* See *Lond. Mag.* whose Advertisements are artfully convey'd into our book, in order to be circulated with it; a practice so scandalous, that the bare mention of it is a sufficient reproach to All that are concern'd in it.





T H E

# Gentleman's Magazine ;

For A P R I L 1756.

*Some Account of ATHELSTAN, a new Tragedy, by the Author of Barbarossa,*

*The Dramatic Persons are*

GOTHMUND *the Commander in Chief of the Danish forces which had invaded England*

HAROLD, *his Lieutenant.*

GOODWIN, & DUNELM *Danish Officers.*

ATHELSTAN, *Duke of Mercia.*

SIWARD, *his Lieutenant.*

EGBERT, *an Officer of distinction.*

THYRA, *a British Lady taken Prisoner by the Danes.*

EDWINA, *her Fellow Captive.*

*The Scene is the Danish Camp near London ; the Time from Even to Midni't.*

## ACT I.

IT appears, in a scene between *Harold* and *Dunelm*, that *London* having been ten months besieged by the *Danish* forces, which had suffer'd greatly as well by the enemy as by diseases, is at length taken by storm, and seen burning from the camp. It appears also, that *Harold* having been station'd at the camp while this attack upon *London* was made by *Gothmund*, rather repines than rejoices at the victory, supposing himself to be excluded from his share of the honour by the jealousy or envy of *Gothmund*, for which he vows revenge at a proper opportunity ; and in the mean time declares he will conceal his resentment. Having thus made *Dunelm* his confidant without any apparent apprehension of danger from his betraying the secret to *Gothmund* to guard him against a sworn attempt upon his life, or any view of engaging him to assist in the execution of it, they are joined by *Goodwin*, who confirms the account of *London's* being taken and burnt, and is supposed to have been in the action. With *Goodwin* *Harold* dissembles the resentment which to *Dunelm* he had so freely confessed, and tells him he is the more welcome for his news.

From *Goodwin's* account of the action it appears, that *Gothmund* owed his success to *Athelstan*, who having been refused some favour which *Ethelred* the king granted to a rival suitor, had in revenge

join'd with the *Danes* against his country. During this conversation *Gothmund* enters in triumph, attended by a train of captives, among whom is *Egbert*. This train, after some fierce altercation between *Gothmund* and *Egbert*, is commanded to retire to make way for *Athelstan*, against whom *Gothmund* in a short soliloquy expresses the utmost malignity and envy, join'd with contempt, supposing he does not dare to revolt, as his rebellion has severed him forever from his country, yet determines to treat him with fair speech and smiles till some fit opportunity offered him a pretence to shake him off, and leave him to the resentment of those whom he had betray'd. In consequence of this resolution, he receives *Athelstan* with the most lavish encomiums on his valour, for which *Athelstan* reproves him with a kind of fierce sincerity, congratulating himself on the accomplishment of his revenge against *Ethelred*, yet not without some mixture of remorse, which appears only in his sollicitude to justify what he had done to himself, not satisfy'd that it was commended by others. He is indeed reproached by *Egbert*, whom he sometimes censures as arrogant, and sometimes praises as the friend of that country which he had himself enslav'd. To put an end to this contest, *Gothmund* gives *Egbert* in charge to *Harold*, and orders him to be carried off. He then makes *Athelstan* an offer of gold, captives, lands, palaces, or whatever else the fortune of the day has made him able to bestow, as a reward of valour, and a pledge of friendship. *Athelstan* answers, that he asks nothing, being fully gratify'd by having accomplished his revenge, but that he has indeed One female captive, of whose beauty he speaks in the highest terms ; upon this *Gothmund*, who before was all adulation and bounty, pays *Athelstan* an ill complement, and tells him, it is very probable such a captive might wish she had fallen to the share of a younger warrior. *Athelstan* replies, that he means only to shield her from " the rude will of insolent desire,"

or



or, in other words, from those very young warriors, to whose lot *Gothmund* supposes she wished to have fallen. This scene is interrupted by *Thyra*, the fair captive herself, and it soon appears that she is overwhelm'd with grief and solicitude on her husband's account, whom she fears to have perished in the defence of the city. *Gothmund* is struck with her beauty, and immediately tells *Athelstan*, with an oath, that she is too lovely for age like his idly to gaze upon. *Athelstan* repeats his resolution to defend her, and *Gothmund* asks "what if I should raise her to my bed?" *Athelstan* taking it for granted, that however advantageous the offer, the lady would refuse it, insists on his right to her by the laws of war; and adds again, that he has sworn her protection. *Gothmund* then entreats *Athelstan* to bestow her as a gift too trivial to be refused to a friend and ally. *Athelstan* replies, 'when the erring wish of a friend demands what honour cannot yield,'—and leaves him to make the inference. *Gothmund* then recollecting that he had but just before, with unlimited bounty, offer'd *Athelstan* whatever he had taken, imputes *Athelstan*'s refusal of a single captive whom he had no design of possessing, to pride, perverseness, and obstinacy. *Gothmund* being a Pagan, and having no notion either of the duties or the delicacies which bound *Athelstan* to the religious observance of his promise to *Thyra*, a quarrel is produced. *Gothmund* and *Athelstan* part with mutual reproaches and defiance, and *Athelstan* yet again swears protection to *Thyra*. It appears, that *Sirward* took part with *Athelstan* only in hope to check his revenge before its purpose was fully executed, that the *Mercians* were encamped at the distance of a mile, and that the tents of *Athelstan* and *Thyra* were contiguous in the *Danish* camp.

*Athelstan* having intended to pass the night in council with *Gothmund*, still determines to remain near him, at least till the morning, supposing himself of such consequence to *Gothmund*, that upon the first moment's reflection on his injurious behaviour with respect to *Thyra*, he would apply for reconciliation.

#### ACT II.

*Gothmund*, in the phrenzy of his new passion, flatters himself that notwithstanding the tender distress in which he had just seen *Thyra* for the supposed death of her husband, yet he shall be able immediately to efface his memory, and kindle in her breast a passion for

himself, at least gain a voluntary surrender of her person by sending *Harold* to acquaint her that the Gods of his country claim'd a number of *British* captives to be slain in a sacrifice, but that they would remit this claim upon condition that she should consent to gratify his desire, and would accept her smiles instead of their blood; but if *Gothmund* believed his Gods really claimed the blood of these captives, he could not think they would accept a sacrifice of *Thyra* to him in its stead; if it was only a pretence to move *Thyra* to compliance, he should have consider'd, that such a concession of the Gods to gratify *Gothmund*, could scarce be believed by *Thyra*, and indeed it could only be revealed by miracle, supposing it had taken place; and no such miraculous revelation was pretended. The project, however, of a man violently in love, is not less natural for being absurd. *Harold*, who was not solicitous it should succeed, considers only how it could be render'd subservient to his own revenge; he therefore advises *Gothmund* to send a *British* captive on this errand to *Thyra*, as most likely to plead the cause of his countrymen with success, especially as his own life was at stake with theirs. This proposal is approved by *Gothmund*, who leaves *Harold* to see the service which he had advised, put in execution. *Harold* selects *Egbert* for this message to *Thyra*, hoping, as he tells *Dunelm*, that disdaining the office, and despising life on such conditions, he will strengthen *Thyra* against *Gothmund*'s solicitations, rather than sobth her by pity to consent. He also hopes that such an insult may rouse *Athelstan* to revolt; and thus rob *Gothmund* of the victory, from the honour of which himself had been excluded by *Gothmund*'s envy.

*Harold* immediately sets about the execution of this project, he sends for *Egbert*, tells him the general will withhold the sacrifice of fifty *British* captives from his Gods, if *Thyra* can be persuaded to gratify his passion; and then proposes to *Egbert* that he shall persuade *Thyra* to consent. *Egbert*, before he heard the captive's name, refuses the office with the utmost indignation; but at the mention of *Thyra* he discovers the utmost emotion, and conjuring *Harold* by every human passion and every human virtue, not to injure him by the knowledge of the secret, tells him *Thyra* is his wife. *Harold*, having now a nearer prospect of accomplishing the mischief



mischief he wish'd, aggravates the design of *Gothmund* to *Egbert*, and urges him to make haste to *Thyra's* tent; for dishonour and pollution, says he, hover over it: offering himself to conduct him thither, and *Egbert* attends him, uttering execrations against *Gothmund*, and swearing, that tho' to redeem the lives of his countrymen, he would freely give up his own, yet that he would rather his wife should perish with them immediately by his own hand, than give her up to dishonour.

A scene between *Egbert* and *Thyra* follows. A wife and husband meeting thus unexpectedly in such circumstances, may easily be conceived to excite surprise, joy, grief, and almost every passion of the mind in its utmost violence. After the first transports of astonishment, joy, and tenderness, is abated, *Egbert* hints, that such was the danger of her situation, that even he, perhaps, might destroy her, as the only expedient to save her from what was worse than death. She endeavours to allay his fears, by telling him, that *Athelstan* has sworn to protect her. At the name of *Athelstan* he bursts into rage, and curses him as the cause not only of his own and her captivity, but of the ruin of his country. *Thyra*, whose gratitude is greater than her resentment, still shuddering at the dreadful evils which but for *Athelstan* she must have suffer'd from the brutal violence of abhorred Barbarians, urges her obligations to him as a proof of his native virtue, which had been overborn by the sudden impetuosity of passion, and which would again predominate in its turn. *Egbert* expresses his wishes rather than his hopes that *Athelstan* might be brought over once more to his allegiance, for with his assistance, says he, we might still rescue, not you only, but our country. This introduces a scene between *Athelstan*, *Egbert*, and *Thyra*, in which, after all that can be urged by *Egbert* and *Thyra*, by *Egbert* in a bold and generous expostulation on the misery he has brought upon his country to gratify a blind revenge; and by *Thyra* in the gentlest and most passionate supplication, he is at length, after many struggles with his pride and his anger, brought to a sense of his crime, and resolves to make reparation. He embraces *Egbert* and *Thyra*, and urges them that moment to quit the camp with him; *Egbert* replies, that he cannot escape without risking the life of all his fellow-prisoners, but requests that he

would take *Thyra* with him. *Athelstan*, however, having been acquainted by a spy that the scatter'd remains of the Britons had been rallied by the king, and intended to storm the Danish camp in the night, determines not to withdraw immediately, lest the Danes being alarm'd at his departure, might suspect a design against them, and put themselves on their guard to prevent it; he orders *Thyra* to wait ready for flight in her tent; and *Sivard*, his lieutenant, to acquaint his Mercians he was coming, and prepare them for his new purpose of leading them against the Danes in the intended assault.

ACT III.

*Gothmund* being come to *Thyra's* tent, to improve the effect of his message by *Egbert*, is inform'd by *Goodwin*, that *Egbert* is her husband; he, therefore, concludes that he shall meet him there, he being permitted the liberty of the camp, as there was no danger of his passing the lines undiscover'd, being distinguish'd by his chain: *Gothmund*, in expectation of this interview, forms the strange design of persuading *Egbert* to give up his wife quietly, upon a principle of justice, she being his right by conquest; they meet, and *Gothmund* is treated by *Egbert* with insult and defiance, and reproach'd for invading a tent that belong'd to *Athelstan*, with an injurious design upon his captive. *Gothmund* replies, that whatever *Athelstan* won, he won for him; that *Thyra* is therefore his, and *Athelstan* a dependant upon him even for his life; for, says he, what power but mine can secure him against the resentment of his injur'd king? *Egbert* makes no reply, but by invective and execration; the guard, therefore, is called in, and *Gothmund* orders that he be closely confin'd till the fleet sails for Denmark. Before he is dragg'd off, *Thyra* enters and intercedes for him without effect, *Egbert* himself is so transported by rage, that instead of melting into tenderness, he bids *Thyra* desist from intreaty, and resign herself to her fate; tho' her fate could be no other than violation by the Barbarian with whom he was about to leave her. As soon as *Egbert* is dragg'd off, *Gothmund* labours to prevail on *Thyra* to gratify his passion, by threatening, if she refuses, to destroy *Egbert*, and prostitute her to the camp. *Thyra*, among other incidents to excite his pity, tells him that she was an orphan, ship-wreck'd, when an infant, upon the coast of England, and is perhaps a native of his country Denmark: this circum-



circumstance raises his curiosity, and he is told by *Edwina*, in answer to his enquiry, that *Thyra* was taken up on the coast of *Wessex* by her father, a poor cottager, being the only one that survived of all that were on board a vessel, which they judged by the colours to be *Danish*, and which perished near the shore; and that *Egbert* had married her for her beauty. *Thyra* then, to confirm the story, produces a chain with some *Runic* characters, that was found about her when she was taken up. *Gothmund* takes it, and again urges her with extravagant promises to comply. Still she refuses, and he leaves her to see what intelligence he can gain from an explanation of the characters on the chain; for, says he, if I can prove thee to be a *Dane*, every tie which unites thee to these *Britons* will be broken, and I will claim thee as my right. As soon as *Gothmund* is gone *Athelstan* enters the tent, and *Thyra* immediately complains to him of *Gothmund*'s cruelty to her husband and design upon her. He urges her to quit the camp with him immediately; she objects to leaving her husband; he promises to release him in a few hours; but before any resolution is formed, *Goodwin* arrives with a message from *Gothmund*, claiming *Thyra* as a *Dane*. *Athelstan* asks the proofs, and *Goodwin* produces the chain. *Athelstan* hastily seizes it, and with great emotion declares it to be the same he took from a *Dane* whom he had killed in battle, and hung about the neck of his daughter *Emma*, whom the *Danes* in another inroad snatched from her cradle, and put on board one of their ships. By these and other circumstances it appears that *Thyra* is his daughter. During the reciprocal expressions of tenderness and distress that follow this discovery, *Goodwin* carries the news to *Gothmund*, and returns, telling *Athelstan* that *Gothmund*, who had now no other resource, claims *Thyra* as his captive. *Athelstan* refuses to deliver her, and they force her from him; upon which he once more declares in all the fury of distraction, that he will go to his *Mercians* and let loose revenge.

## A C T IV.

*Thyra* is now secured in a tent surrounded by a guard of spearmen, and *Athelstan* instead of repairing to his *Mercians*, comes once again to plead his right with *Gothmund*. In this interview he reproaches, expostulates, curses, and exclaims, threatens and in-

treats, with all the variety of passion that on such an occasion a father can be supposed to feel. *Gothmund* first treats his paternal claim as a pretence, then derides his distress, and defies his resentment. *Athelstan* at length leaves him with a menace of dreadful and immediate revenge; upon which *Gothmund* gives orders, that he shall not be permitted to leave the camp.

It now appears, in a scene between *Gothmund* and *Harold*, that an attempt had been made to induce *Egbert* to persuade his wife to gratify *Gothmund*, by threatening, that if he refused he should be condemned to the mines, and she should be given up to the soldiers. *Egbert*, after a pause, consented to go upon this errand, but desired that the guards might retire out of hearing when they had conducted him to her; this is granted, and orders given for the interview. *Athelstan* being prevented in his design of leaving the camp, is found lying on the ground in an agony of despair by *Harold*, who has now a near prospect of accomplishing his revenge upon *Gothmund*; he therefore tells *Athelstan*, that in a short time *Gothmund* is to be introduced to *Thyra*, and if persuasion is ineffectual, will force her. When he has thus wrought up *Athelstan* to the highest pitch of rage and desperation, he tells him that he will yet put into his hand the means of preventing a rape, at the same time giving him a dagger: He then proceeds to acquaint him, that he commands the guard appointed to secure *Thyra*'s tent, who by his order shall retire to such a distance, as to give him private entrance; that to prevent discovery by any casual glimpse of him as he passes, he shall have a plume like that worn by *Gothmund*.

## A C T V.

Scene a Grove before *Thyra*'s Tent.

*Goodwin* conducts *Egbert* to the interview with his wife, and advises him to bring her out of the tent into the grove; in the tent, says he, you will be overheard by the guard that stand close about it, but here they circle the wood at a distance, leaving this avenue free, by the command of *Gothmund*, in compliance with your request. *Thyra* being called by *Egbert* comes to him from the tent, and after many reciprocal expressions of love and anguish, he tells her the message on which he was sent, gives her a dagger, and at length obtains her promise, that when *Gothmund* comes, she will not wait his intreaty, which must end in violence, but immediately



liately stab him to the heart. As soon as *Egbert* is gone she hears the tread of feet, and concluding it is *Gothmund*, requires till he has gained the tent. The feet however that she heard were not those of *Gothmund*, but of *Harold*, who having placed *Athelstan*, armed with a dagger, in an obscure corner of the tent, leaves him with this ambiguous farewell, “hold thy resolve, and fate shall crown thy wish.” This being overheard by *Thyra* she puts up an ejaculatory prayer to heaven for assistance, and enters the tent with the dagger in her hand, resolved to execute her purpose. But *Athelstan* perceiving somebody approach, suddenly stabs her, in the impatience of his rage, as soon as she comes within his reach. This dreadful mistake is immediately discovered by their coming into the illuminated part of the tent. *Athelstan*, after the most passionate accusation of himself, and the most tender forgiveness from her, sees her expire, and throws himself on the ground by her body. At this mournful crisis *Sirward* enters the tent, enquiring hastily for *Athelstan*, telling him the king has stormed the camp, that his *Mercians* are led on by *Egbert*, who has slain *Gothmund*, that the *Danes* are flying, and *England* is free.—*Athelstan* tells him it is too late, and being prevented in an attempt to stab himself, dies in an agony of remorse and grief.

MR URBAN,

FOR an answer to your request concerning an earthquake at *Black Hamilton* in *Yorkshire*, take the following particulars:

To the west of these mountainous heaths is a large steep rock, called *White-stone Cliff*, part of which, about 30 yards solid, is entirely broken off and fallen. These ruins, so frequent in all rocky mountainous places, are no extraordinary phenomena. But the circumstances of this are so very particular, that it is much disputed whether an earthquake has not been the cause.

Without giving my opinion either way, I shall only offer my observations.

At the distance of more than a quarter of a mile from the cliff is a deep greenish lake about a mile in circumference; the ground from the fall to this lake was a gradual declivity, very woody, and cover'd with grass. It is now full of innumerable fissures, some of which are very wide and very deep; stones of a prodigious magnitude are thrown out of its body, and many trees

are swallowed up to their topmost branches; a large barred gate and part of a hedge were entirely sunk, and many places which before were green are a kind of miry quicksands. No tremulous motions of the earth were at that time felt, or their effects discovered in any adjacent part, *I am, Sir, &c.*

*Thirsk, Ap. 20.*

J. LANGHORNE.

[We thank this Gentleman for his readiness to gratify the public curiosity; and wish he had been a little more particular as to the time when these remarkable alterations happen'd; whether they happen'd all at once, or successively; whether the vast piece of rock fell from any considerable height, or only push'd itself forwards; whether any remarkable noise alarm'd the neighbourhood at the precise juncture; and, lastly, whether Mr Gemsege's manner of accounting physically for the late phenomenon at Toy's Hill, (see p. 172) may not with equal propriety be apply'd to that at White-stone Cliffs?

A Scheme for raising 300,000*l.* annually for the public Service, without any additional Tax on the People.

THE *East India Company* are obliged by the terms of their charter, to supply this nation with all *India Returns* at as cheap rates as other Companies in *Europe* do serve their respective markets. Upon this condition, and their pretending to comply with it, they have been long permitted to drain these kingdoms of immense quantities of gold and silver annually.—Now the present well-known and establish'd price of all sorts of tea, equal in quality\* in every respect with that our company brings, does not exceed, on an average, twenty-pence per pound, as the late sales in *Holland* and *Sweden* prove beyond contradiction.—The government may therefore appoint commissioners to receive all teas at such certain price, and let the same be sold, as it now is by the company, at 3*s.* 4*d.* subject nevertheless to the payment of all the duties to which this commodity is now liable. By this method the government will gain 300,000*l.* a-year, now raised on the people by the company, and, at the same time, receive all the inland duties which are now levied on the consumer.

\* According to the best information we can procure this fact is not strictly true; neither the Dutch nor the Swedes give the price for their Teas in *China* which the English do, and consequently have not so good a commodity. The hint, however, upon the whole, is shrewd enough, and seems to deserve attention.

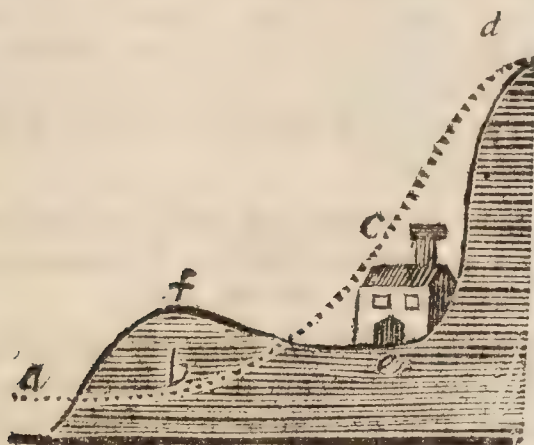


The following account of the sinking of land at Lynne in Kent, was communicated to a F.R.S. by Wm Gossling in 1727. and is now first publish'd from the MS.

MY FRIEND,

IT is within these three or four days that I have been able to get a more particular account of the sinking of the lands at Lynne, and even now perhaps it will be but an imperfect one.

It is now about two years since it happen'd, and was the consequence of a very wet season, when the rain that had fallen on the uplands, and was not carried off by drains, soak'd into the ground in such quantities as to form a quicksand at some considerable depth in the earth (at least this is what we look upon as the cause of the phenomenon)



which not being able to bear the pressure of the incumbent weight, gave way at the side of the hill, raising by that means the flat at the bottom, and letting the brow, with the farm-house upon it, sink forty or fifty feet at least. What is remarkable, it sunk in one night, and that so gently, that the farmer's family were ignorant of it in the morning when they rose, and first discover'd it by the door-cases, which were so jam'd up as not to admit the doors to open. By this accident the house is strangely rent, and had it not been timber-built, must have fallen, for one great crack of the earth divided the ground floor, and split a large kitchen chimney from top to bottom. The barn near it, built of stone, was demolish'd.

*a b c d* the profile or section of the land before it sunk.

*a*, the flat land at bottom, three or four miles from the sea.

*d*, the flat land at top, being stiff ground and rocky.

*d e f*, the section of the land as it stands at present.

*e*, the present place of the farm-house, which not only sunk 40 or 50 feet from *d*, but was likewise carried somewhat forward towards *a*.

*b*, the lower part of the former land, now raised to *f*.

*Meteorological Journal of the Weather, in Ludgate-street, by Ja. Ayscough.*

| Days | Baro-<br>meter | Th.<br>H. | Wind | WEATHER.                  |
|------|----------------|-----------|------|---------------------------|
| 26   | 29,77          | 36 38     | N    | M. clo. snow N. fair A.   |
| 27   | 29,86          | 32 39     | S W  | M. frost, sleet & rain A. |
| 28   | 29,76          | 40 47     | S W  | M. clo. fair N. clo. Af.  |
| 29   | 29,99          | 42 48     | S W  | Fair all day              |
| 30   | 29,90          | 48 53     | S W  | M. small rain, fair A.    |
| 31   | 30,13          | 47 48     | N W  | Cloudy all day.           |
| 1    | 30,37          | 45 48     | N E  | Morn. sm. rain, fair A.   |
| 2    | 30,55          | 41 46     | S W  | Fair all day              |
| 3    | 30,33          | 46 53     | W    | M. sm. rain, clo. Aft.    |
| 4    | 30,2           | 50 52     | S W  | Cloudy day, rainy Ev.     |
| 5    | 29,90          | 45 50     | N E  | Cloudy all day.           |
| 6    | 30,2           | 40 46     | N E  | Fair all day              |
| 7    | 29,79          | 40 48     | S W  | Morn. fair. rain Aft.     |
| 8    | 29,52          | 41 45     | S W  | Rain all day, clo. Ev.    |
| 9    | 29,96          | 42 48     | S W  | Fair and cloudy all day   |
| 10   | 29,62          | 45 48     | S W  | Morn. rain, After. fair   |
| 11   | 29,57          | 43 46     | S W  | M. rain & hail, clo. A.   |
| 12   | 29,44          | 43 47     | S E  | Rainy all day             |
| 13   | 29,54          | 42 48     | S    | M. sun & rain, Aft. fair  |
| 14   | 29,65          | 42 50     | S W  | Morn. clo. fair Aft.      |
| 15   | 29,60          | 42 50     | N E  | M. fair, clo. & rain A.   |
| 16   | 29,55          | 48 50     | N W  | M. clo. rain & clo. Af.   |
| 17   | 29,65          | 48 50     | S W  | M. fair, Aft. rain        |
| 18   | 29,73          | 47 50     | N E  | M. clo. fair N. hail E.   |
| 19   | 29,96          | 45 49     | N E  | Cloudy all day.           |
| 20   | 29,45          | 41 46     | S E  | Rainy most of the day     |
| 21   | 30,2           | 40 49     | N W  | M. fair, Aft. clo.        |
| 22   | 30,5           | 41 51     | N W  | Ditto                     |
| 23   | 29,80          | 45 52     | S W  | Fair all day              |
| 24   | 29,54          | 42 50     | S W  | M. fair, hail Aftern.     |

*Meteorological Journal of the Weather in Cumberland near Carlisle.*

| Days | Baro-<br>meter | Th.<br>H. | Wind | WEATHER.                     |
|------|----------------|-----------|------|------------------------------|
| 26   | 29,50          | 32        | N    | Fair and frost.              |
| 27   | 29,35          | 38        | S W  | Morn. fair, wet Aft.         |
| 28   | 29,40          | 45        | S W  | Fair all day.                |
| 29   | 29,50          | 35        | S    | Ditto.                       |
| 30   | 29,35          | 48        | S W  | Rain all day                 |
| 31   | 29,65          | 38        | N E  | Fair day, rainy evening      |
| 1    | 30,            | 40        | E    | Fair and little fr. fly      |
| 2    | 30,5           | 44        | S    | M. small rain, fair Aft.     |
| 3    | 29,80          | 48        | S    | Ditto.                       |
| 4    | 29,50          | 46        | S W  | Rain till 1. fair aftern.    |
| 5    | 29,60          | 40        | E    | M. small rain, Aft. fair     |
| 6    | 29,60          | 44        | S E  | Fair all day                 |
| 7    | 29,40          | 37        | S E  | Sleet & rain most of the day |
| 8    | 29,12          | 44        | S W  | M. rain, Aft. fair           |
| 9    | 29,45          | 47        | S W  | M. fair, Aft. small rain     |
| 10   | 29,15          | 40        | S W  | Fair day, hail at 10 morn.   |
| 11   | 29,12          | 45        | S E  | Fair all day.                |
| 12   | 29,10          | 38        | S E  | M. fair, rain N. fair Aft.   |
| 13   | 29,15          | 41        | E    | M. rain, fair N. rain E.     |
| 14   | 29,20          | 36        | S E  | Fair all day                 |
| 15   | 29,30          | 47        | E    | Ditto.                       |
| 16   | 29,32          | 44        | E    | M. rain, fair N. rain Ev.    |
| 17   | 29,20          | 47        | N    | Fair all day                 |
| 18   | 29,50          | 38        | N E  | M. rain. Aft. fair.          |
| 19   | 29,60          | 43        | N E  | Fair day, hail in the Ev.    |
| 20   | 29,35          | 38        | E    | Fair day, Evening sleet      |
| 21   | 29,60          | 46        | S W  | Fair M. hail N. fair Aft.    |
| 22   | 29,50          | 4         | S W  | Fair all day,                |
| 23   | 29,20          | 45        | S W  | Morn. fair, Aft. fair        |
| 24   | 29,15          | 40        | S W  | Rain and snow all day.       |



MR URBAN,

I Accept the invitation of the worthy society for encouraging arts, manufactures, &c. (p. 62.) and have sent you an essay, or some collections and remarks on a subject they have much at heart, I mean that of silk; and if you or they think that the publication of them in your Magazine will at all contribute towards furthering their designs, you are at liberty to do it when you please, with such additions or corrections as may be proper to render it more perfect and useful. Yours, &c. A. B. C. D.

IT hath been a dispute among travellers, Mr Gee tells us, whether the manufacture of silk, woollen, or linnen, is most considerable in the world: many of them say, the silk manufacture exceeds either of the other two. As we are in full possession of the other two, (the latter whereof has almost within our memory been established and carried on to a surprising degree, by the force of premiums from the Irish society) I need only shew, that there cannot be a more profitable manufacture than that of silk carried on. To pursue this assertion through all the branches of this trade, and support it by proper proofs, is beyond any skill and knowledge I have in these things, and therefore I shall confine my observations to the ground work of all, the raising of raw silk, which, if they are just, deserve the closest attention of the planters in our several colonies, where silk may be raised, and even of states of those provinces, if they are truly concerned for their own wealth, power, and prosperity, which are never to be securely built, but upon the production of staple commodities, which the real, not imaginary or fashionable wants of mankind will at all times call for.

The vast riches of China, and the incredible number of people maintained there by this manufacture, is of itself sufficient to demonstrate the great value thereof, and the extraordinary treasure the king of Sardinia draws into his country by silk, which is made in the little principality of Piedmont, is another instance in point. We may judge, if he draws above 200,000*l.* a year from England only, over and above what is paid for in goods, how great the whole of this profit must be, when we have added what is drawn from Holland and other places, where this manufacture is carried on in a good degree.

We are informed, that the very land for planting mulberry-trees in many

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parts of Italy, is worth from 3 to 5*l.* by the acre, and gentlemen there, as well as in Sicily, sell their mulberry leaves to the poor for half the silk they make, and the money is divided equally between them upon the sale of the silk; and that the leaves of a tree there hath yielded 3 or 4*l.* Now if the manufacture of silk, and the planting mulberry trees, has raised the land to be so valuable, and some gentlemen receive such considerable revenues from their crops of leaves, very great things may be done in the improvement of estates in several of our American colonies, by raising raw silk, where as much land may be had for sixpence, or something very inconsiderable, as may be had in Italy for five pounds.

It may be noted here, that very few places are agreeable to the silk-worm, and that none are more so than our colonies, as the goodness of the silk imported from thence has shewn. It is generally observed that the countries producing the best silk border upon the sea, and lie pretty nearly in the same latitudes. Our plantations from Pennsylvania to the southward, the silk provinces in China, Nanking, Chekiam, &c. (countries and climates marvelously resembling one another) the provinces of Gilon, &c. in Persia, all border upon seas, and are near the same latitudes, that is, between 41 d. and 30. The same holds good of the places in Turkey, Italy, Sicily, Spain, and France, which produce silk. Canton in China, and Bengall in India, lying near ten degrees more southerly, produce a baser silk from the greater heat of the air; and perhaps the silk of Pennsylvania, when the experiment comes to be tried, will be found of a different quality from that of Carolina, and more so from that of the southern part of Georgia; for which reason, I hope the society will in proper time extend their premiums to North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, from whence silks of a different staple, and fit for different uses in the manufactures at home, may be expected; at least, that distinct premiums may be allotted for North Carolina, in which colony, we are lately informed, there are at present about 80,000 souls, and no staple commodity raised to any great value; so that here are a great number of hands ready to be turned, under good direction (and are now under a governor of good talents and inclinations for the purpose) to raise the valuable commodity to their



their own unspeakable advantage, as well as that of their mother country,

We are told by gentlemen of very good intelligence, that the whole charge of making a pound of silk in *China* does not exceed five shillings, which in *Europe* will sell for 20, or more; and that almost any person, man, woman, or child, may work at it; and a man, or a woman, with a child to assist in directing the thread of the silk, may, with a proper machine, reel from the cacone, or silk-bag, one pound a day.

Now, considering that land in *America* is had for little, and the cheapness of labour by negroes, the expence being little more than their cloathing from *England*, for the country abounds with provisions, some have thought that a pound of silk would not stand in so much as five shillings, and the labour of slaves employed in this work, would produce twice as much profit as those employed in planting either sugar or tobacco; and when that is over, their hands might be turned to raising and dressing indigo, cotton, flax, hemp, &c.

To shew at one view what a vast circulation of trade and cash would be opened between *England* and the colonies by the single article of raw silk, let the following ballance be maturely considered, and, if possible, be brought near the truth. Mr *Gee* supposes 200,000*l.* to be paid yearly to *Piedmont* for throw silk, over and above what is paid for in goods, besides what is brought as raw silk, in exchange for goods, from *Turky, Persia, India, China, Spain, Naples, Sicily, Leghorn, &c.* to a very great value, which I should be glad to see ascertained in any rough manner.

The advantages of being supplied with this article from *America*, besides an increase of employment, hands and wealth both at home and abroad, would be, that our manufacturers would be supplied with what they want at all times with great regularity and certainty, and in a few years with a degree of cheapness that would enable them to afford their silks cheaper and better than any other manufacturers in *Europe*.

|   |    |    |    |
|---|----|----|----|
| The silk provinces in <i>China</i> extend | 0  | 1  | 11 |
| from North latitude                       | 34 | 28 | 30 |
| to  | 24 | 51 | 36 |
| <i>Tonquin</i> , from whence the silk of  | 22 | 0  | 0  |
| <i>Canton</i> comes                       |    |    |    |
| <i>Bengal</i>                             | 23 | 0  | 0  |
| <i>Persia</i>                             | 35 | 0  | 0  |
| to  | 41 | 0  | 0  |
| <i>Piedmont</i>                           | 45 | 0  | 0  |
| <i>Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia,</i>  | 42 | 0  | 0  |
| <i>Carolinus, and Georgia</i>             | 30 | 30 | 0  |

I might here conclude this paper, but as I have met with some observations relative to the present subject, which may furnish useful hints to persons that are curious, and disposed to prosecute them by proper experiments, I will here subjoin them.

The mulberry tree, says Mr *Millar*, delights in a light soil, not too wet, nor over dry. I have seen them thrive exceedingly in the gravel of *Oxford*, and at *Pool* in a soil resembling that of *Bagshot* heath, meer ashes at the surface, and gravel at the bottom.

The white mulberry is commonly cultivated in *France* and *Italy* for its leaves to feed the silk-worms. In *Persia* they always use the common black mulberry for the same purpose; and a person of honour, who tried both sorts of leaves, judged that worms which fed on the black produced much the best silk, but the worms will burst if you give them of the black, after having been fed some time on the white.

This point deserves to be thoroughly and accurately ascertained by good experiments, because the fruit, its expressed juice, and syrup, is of great use in hot countries.

The woods of *America* produce two other species of mulberry, mentioned by *Millar*. If the leaves of one or both these should be as proper for feeding the worms as the other sorts are, they have a sufficient quantity of trees in all the woods of that country for establishing the silk manufacture very speedily, without waiting till a competent quantity of the other sorts can be raised. By the force of a few distinct premiums, this point might be immediately proved, and a progress in the manufacture made at the same time.

The *Persian* silk, it is said, is fit only for certain uses; perhaps this may in some measure be owing to the feed of the worms on the black mulberry leaves; it may therefore be worth while to examine, whether raw silk in the same country, made by worms fed on the different species of mulberry trees, may not have different qualities; because if this should prove to be the case, by a little management, the same country might be made to produce all the different sorts of raw silk the different manufacturers want.

It might be worth a curious person's examination, whether there are not different species of silk-worms? whether the worm that in *Cheekiam* spins the finest and best of all raw silks, is specifically



specifically the same with the worm of *India, Persia, Palestine, Italy, &c.* and whether a specific difference in the worm, or the nature of the food or climate, occasions the variety of qualities and colours observable in the raw silks of different countries. The most common colours are yellow, orange-colour, Isabella, flesh-colour, sea-green, sulphur-colour; the silks of *Palestine, China, and America*, are said to be the only ones naturally white. There is thought to be no necessity for winding the several colours and shades apart, as all the colours are to be lost in the future scowring and preparing of the silk; but perhaps if this trouble was taken in a few instances, and accurate observations made on the several silks, some useful discoveries might be made, either with respect to the species or feed of the worm, or the nature and qualities of the different coloured silks; or with respect to bleaching and dying, whether particular species of silks would not receive particular dyes to the greatest advantage of colour or lustre? whether, for instance, silk naturally white would not in wrought silks produce the finest and most lasting whites? And whether all the coloured raw silks would not receive that dye to most advantage which approached nearest to their natural colour?

There are two species of wild silk-worms in the province of *Shantung* in *China*, which feed on all sorts of leaves, and spin a black and gray silk in long threads, not in cods, sticking to shrubs. This is a very lasting silk, is thick, will not cut, washes well, and will not stain even with oil. The eggs of these, doubtless, might be advantageously carried to *America*; perhaps the worm may be found to be a native of the country, as *Ging-seng* has been, and other *Chinese* productions. It is certainly worth searching for in the latitude of *Shantung*, i. e. between 35° and 38 deg. north latitude.

Suppose also, that the effect on the qualities of the silk produced by a mixt breed of the worms of different climates and countries was observed, and of the wild mixed with the domesticated worms.

The last article I have any thing to remark on relates to the silk season. *Du Halde* having given the method of raising silk-worms in the spring, which is the general season in *China*, tells us, that some hatch eggs in summer and autumn, and in almost every month

after the spring crop; but were all to do so, the mulberry-trees would hardly furnish food enough. Besides, if they are exhausted in one year, they decay and fail the spring following. For this reason, *Du Halde's Chinese* author holds it best to hatch but few worms in the summer, and only provide eggs for autumn. He prefers this season to the spring for raising worms, 1st, Because the spring being the season for rain and wind in the southern parts, the profit to be expected from these insects is more uncertain than in autumn, when the weather is generally serene. 2dly, Though in autumn the worms cannot have such tender leaves as in the spring, yet they have nothing to fear from the stings of gnats and musketoes.

The reason alledged against breeding all along from spring to autumn, from the mischief the mulberry trees would sustain, proves only that it must not be attempted but in proportion to the quantity of trees. If the silk would answer in point of goodness (which from the next article it is probable it would not) the plantations might be increased to such a degree, that the espaliers should not need to be clipped oftener than if an autumn or a spring crop only, with fewer trees, was aimed at. If the reason against aiming at a spring crop be good in *China*, it will hold equally good in the corresponding latitudes in *America*, where, by *Dr Lining's* account, the heat and rains come on, as they are here said to do in *China*. There is indeed a remarkable agreement between *America* and *China*. In lat. 41, in both, the cold is very severe in winter, and their rivers are frozen for four months, as in *N. England, N. York, &c.*

In *India* the worms breed and spin silk six times in the year, viz. *January*, which yields the 6th and worst sort of silk; *February* silk, the 2d sort for goodness; *March* and *April* silk, the 5th sort; *May* and *June* the 4th sort; *July*, the 3d sort; in *August, September* and *October* little or no silk is made; and in *November* is made the best silk in all the year. How far the climate in *Carolina*, or any part of *North America*, will admit of so many crops of silk in a year can be learned certainly from experience only; as also their difference in point of goodness: probably it will admit more than one, tho' it should fall short of six. However, I presume, the more crops the more profit will arise from the manufacture.



*Armorum sonitum toto Germania.cælo  
Audiit.* Virg. Georg. i. 474.

Mr URBAN,

IT is a vulgar opinion, that the *Aurora Borealis*, or the northern lights, were never seen in England till the 6th of March 1715. Indeed the lights that appeared then were very extraordinary, and happened at a very critical time, which occasioned their being much taken notice of, as also their being mentioned by our historians, (1) to which I may well add, that none so copious or remarkable had probably happened for many years before. It is not my present business to enquire into the cause of this phenomenon, which may be learned from other authors, (2) but for the rectifying this mistaken notion of their first appearance, which can tend to nothing but superstition, as generally all philosophical errors do, I shall recite a few examples of their being observed in this nation long before the date abovementioned, even before the Norman conquest, to which period I shall at this time confine myself.

The first example I meet with is A.D. 555, when as *Matth. of Westminster* relates it, ‘quasi species lancearum in aere visæ sunt a Septentrione usque ad Occidentem,’ that is, certain appearances of lances were seen in the air from the north to the west. (3) Whereupon you will please to observe, that these coruscations were in the northern parts of the world, I presume, chiefly in the north-west, and that the people called the streamers *lances*, as they did in the year 1715.

The same author tells us, that in 567 “*Hastæ igneæ in aere visæ sunt, portendentes irruptionem Longobardorum in Italia*,” that is, that fiery spears were seen in the air, portending the incursion of the *Lombards* into *Italy*. (4) The notion of arms still prevails, the radiations being here called *spears*, and moreover they are supposed to be predictive of a grand future event, as on other occasions these lights are generally supposed to be, which calls to my mind that line in the first *Georgic* of *Virgil*, which I have chosen for the

motto of this paper, where the poet enumerating the several prodigies that preceded and betokened the death of *Julius Cæsar*, mentions a found of arms in the sky,

*Armorum sonitum toto Germania cælo  
Audiit.*

which noise or clashing of arms was heard, you observe, not in *Italy*, but in the more northern regions of *Europe*.

*Matth. of Wesim.* remarks again on the year 743, “*Visi sunt in aere ictus ignei, quales nunquam mortales illius ævi viderunt*, Kal. Jan.” that on the 1st of *January*, certain fiery streamers were seen in the air, such as the men then living had never beheld before; (5) and then he immediately subjoins, that the same year *Wilfred*, Archbishop of *York*, died, as if he intended it should be understood, that these lights then portended his death.

In the year 776, *Matthew* writes, “*Visa sunt in cælo rubra signa, post occasum solis, et horrenda*,” that in the evening red signs, and horrible to behold, were seen in the heavens; (6) and ’tis well known, that these lights are often so strong as to be of a deep red.

In the 10th year of the reign of *Briht-ric*, king of *Wessex*, which corresponds with the year of our lord 794, another appearance of this kind was seen, of which I shall here exhibit Mr *Speed*’s account: ‘In the daies of this *Briht-ric* many prodigies appeared, and more perhaps than will be believed, for it is reported, that in his 3d yeare a shower of bloud rained from heaven, and bloody crosses fell on mens garments as they walked abroad. And in his tenth yeare were seen fiery dragons flying in the ayre; which wonders some took to be presages of the miseries following, both by the invasion of the pagan *Danes*, that in these times were first seene to arrive in this island, and the extreme famine that afterwards happened.” (7) They were reckoned, you see, among the prodigies of the times, as anciently they always were, (8) and also to be predictive, as all prodigies were then thought to be, of some disastrous event. The like conception the common people now have of the lights in 1715.

(1) *Salmon’s Chronolog. Historian. Whiston’s memoirs*, p. 608. &c

(2) Dr *Halley*, in *Phil. Trans.* Dr *Gawin Knight* on attraction and repulsion; and various authors in this *Mag.* (See *Gen. Index.*)

(3) *Matth. Westm.* p. 101.

(4) *Matth. Westm.* p. 102, where we are to read *portendentes*.

(5) *Matth. Westm.* p. 140.

(6) ————— p. 141.

(7) *Speed’s history*, p. 3000.

(8) *Mariana’s history of Spain*, p. 21, 22. and the passage above cited from the *Georgic* of *Virgil*.



Florence of Worcester informs us, that A. D. 926, "Ignei per totam Angliam visi sunt radii in Septentrionali plaga coeli, nec multo post Northanbinbrorum rex Sibtricus vita decessit;" fiery streamers in the north were seen all over England, soon after which Sibtric, king of Northumberland, died. (9) These evidently were streamers, and in the common quarter, and in this authors opinion they presaged the death of the then king of Northumberland.

Matthew of Westminster and Florence of Worcester, both testify of the lights A. D. 979; the former relates, that soon after the prophecy of St Dunstan, (who at the coronation of Ethelred the 2d, had foretold the grievous evils that should befall this land from the Danes, on account of the murder of his brother, St Edward) "Nubes per totam Angliam, nunc sanguinea, nunc ignea, visa est, dehinc in radios diversos, et varios mutata colores, (10) circa auro-ram disparuit;" that a cloud, sometimes red, and sometimes of the colour of fire, was seen all over England, which afterwards being parted into several rays of various colours, disappeared towards morning. (11) The account Florence gives is verbatim the same, only that the cloud was seen at midnight. (12) These lights, it seems, were seen all over England, and lasted till very late in the night; that at first it was one body of light, *nubes*, but changed its colour from red to white, or rather fire-colour, afterwards was disparted into rays or streamers of various colours, just as the *aurora borealis* is known very often to do.

Mr Whiston would insinuate, in his memoirs, p. 608, that the northern lights are much more frequent since 1715, than they were before, and are intended to foreshew the grand event of the restoration of the Jews, and the commencement of the millennium. But all I can allow is, that since those very remarkable lights in 1715, the generation then living, and still going on, have observed them the more; that before, a brightness more than common in the north was disregarded, unless when now and then it arose to any great degree; and that otherwise in reality and truth of fact, they have not been more frequent since the date he mentions than

before it. That so far north as Greenland 'tis known they happen almost every night, are copious, and very useful to the inhabitants; (see Egede's account of Greenland, p. 56, 162.) and I have been informed they are not much less frequent in the remoter parts of Scotland. From all which I must infer, against Mr Whiston, that there is nothing of a predictive nature in these appearances, since they have at all times been seen, and that the occasion of their being taken notice of more at one time than another, is entirely owing to mens greater or less attention to them, on account of some interesting conjuncture in human affairs, in concurrence with natural causes, such as a peculiar constitution of the air at such times when they are most glaringly conspicuous; for it is well known how very different the disposition of the air is, in these respects, at one time, from what it is at another. These lights are seen all over the north, and in some countries almost perpetually, how then can it be known to what state or kingdom they predict the impending evil? or when the said evil is to happen? Are those nations where they are so constant to be visited as constantly? Are they always visited when these signs appear? The fact is quite otherwise, and that not only now, but even at such times as the lights have been so extraordinary as to merit the regard of our historians, for nothing tragical followed them in the years 555 and 776, at least, historians are silent therein, and consequently could find no public calamity whereunto to apply them. In short, there are few of those arguments which Monsieur Bayle has urged against the predictive nature of comets, in his elaborate treatise on that subject, but what will bear as hard, and even much harder, against any such interpretation, which so many of the vulgar incline to put upon these northern lights. No longer then let us be misled by men of warm heads and enthusiastic minds, to imagine, that these appearances are signs from heaven, (Luke xxi. 11.) or any certain tokens of the divine displeasure, but regard them as, what they really are, the ordinary and unmeaning phenomena of nature, to be ranked with comets, meteors, and mock suns,

(9) Flor. Vig. p. 602.

(10) n Hemistich.

(11) Matth. Westm. p. 194.

(12) Flor. Vig. p. 608.



Mr URBAN,

I Am one of those people who thought the pillory by no means an adequate punishment of the four thief-takers, for their infernal conspiracies against the lives of so many unhappy victims to the gallows, because I was for considering things in their proper light; but experience convinces me I was much mistaken, and that the pillory (which was intended only to expose me for an hour as a scoundrel) may be made the occasion of having my eyes first beat out of my head, and then the breath out of my body.

Could a law after the fact have been obtained to punish those guilty wretches with circumstances of the most exquisite torture, I would not have been against it, though I almost blush to use the expression of *a law after the fact*, as crimes of this nature were frequent enough to have induced a confirmation of those laws many years ago, which still continue too weak to punish them according to their shocking demerit. But I should be extremely sorry to call in the mob as a supplement to the law—because the mob is ever disposed to worry any thing that is thrown into its reach, and find just the same pleasure in battering a malefactor to death, as in the destroying of any unhappy animal. It is not so truly the greatness of the crime which inflames them, as the scent of carnage; and now, by one murder, they have got a taste for blood, it is high time that they should be considered as dogs of that carnivorous property, and that no more victims should be exposed to their resentment; for from hence forwards I expect that every butcher's drover, who can find time to go to a pillory, will look upon the wretch that stands there as the property of his wanton malice for an hour, to do just what he pleases with.

The setting *Egan* and *Salmon* on the pillory in *Smithfield* on a market-day, I don't know how to reconcile with any discreet sense either of justice or humanity. Amidst a gang of merciless drovers it was not likely they should escape with their lives, and it is a very extraordinary circumstance of hazard to tempt the violence of hundreds of such people in the abuse of a penalty, when the most substantial master butcher in *England* is by our laws deemed incapable of serving as a juror in matters of life and death. Beside, every man concerned in pelting that wicked

wretch who died in the pillory, is in the eye both of law and conscience, accessory to his murder.

But I have not done with my point—Let us examine the sources of the crime of those unhappy creatures, and by what means that may be prevented for the future.—The redress I shall leave to men of more leisure, and assist them no farther than by pointing out the sad causes which conspired to generate such monsters of impiety; and they are,

1. The number of miserable wretches about the street, who, merely from the want of some necessary employment, are a prey to every temptation.
2. The lamentable inequality between so trifling a crime as robbing a man of a few shillings on the high way, and being hanged for it.
3. The profuse encouragement given to thief-takers, who will never want the character of useful and good-spirited men, from fellows but one degree above themselves.
4. The weakness of an oath, from the familiarity of its being used in the most trivial cases, and on the most important occasions administered with so little solemnity.

These are loud calls upon us to consider their fatal issues, and must either awaken us by their cry, or destroy us by their consequences.

I am, Yours, &c. A. B.

Mr URBAN,

WILL you give me leave, by means of your Magazine to submit a piece of criticism to the examination of your learned correspondents? It is upon a passage in *Horace*, Ode ii. Book ii.

*Vivet extento Proculeius ævo  
Notus in fratres animi paterni:  
Illum agit pennâ metuente solvi  
Fama superstes.*

The expression *metuente solvi* in the third verse has greatly embarrassed the commentators, those plodding gentlemen, that can make difficulties and find mysteries when and where they please, and have got the knack of \* *explaining a thing till all men doubt it*. *Muretus*, whom I never saw, and know nothing of but the name, has long ago observed, that *penna metuens solvi* is the same with *penna quæ nunquam solvetur*. In this he is followed by *Deprez* and *Dacier*, the latter of whom has this very

\* *Pope's Dunciad.*



learned remark: "Les Latins ont dit  
 " *metuere*, craindre, pour *cavere*, éviter,  
 " s'abstenir, ce que les Grecs disent  
 " *φύλαττειν, φύλαττεσθαι*," and then quotes  
 a verse out of *Virgil*, and two scraps  
 from *Horace*, where *metuere* is used in  
 this sense. So that, according to this  
 learned and industrious *Monsieur*, *pennâ*  
*metuente solvi* is equivalent to *pennâ ca-*  
*vente solvi*.

Father *Sanadon* is not at all pleased  
 with this, and asserts that the passages  
 quoted by *Dacier* are wide of the pur-  
 pose, because in them the verb *metuere*  
 keeps its natural signification, which it  
 cannot have here; he therefore cor-  
 rects the text, and substitutes *renuente*  
 for *metuente*, and adds in the true spirit  
 of verbal criticism, "Il y a assez peu de  
 " différence entre ces deux mots *renu-*  
 " *ente* et *metuente*, pour que les copistes  
 " et les imprimeurs aient pû s'y me-  
 " prendre;" which I paraphrase thus:  
 "The *r* is as like an *m*, and the *n* as  
 " like a *t*, as an egg is to a pike-staff,  
 " therefore no wonder if the transcri-  
 " bers and printers, having neither  
 " their spectacles on, nor their wits a-  
 " bout them, mistook the one for the  
 " other."\*

Thus correcting the text by dint of  
 guessing, without the authority of MSS.  
 or an apparent necessity, is the way to  
 make *quidlibet ex quolibet*, and *Bentley*,  
*Theobald*, *Warburton*, &c. by the free-  
 dom they have taken with authors,  
 have given the world a surfeit of it.

I hope, Mr *Urban*, after this para-  
 ding and abusing my betters, you will  
 allow me the title of a thorough-paced  
 critic, and of course qualified to in-  
 struct the world in what follows. Let  
 us then see if we can keep *metuente*, and  
 at the same time preserve its natural  
 signification. *Quid dignum tanto*, &c.  
 Odd as the thought may seem, out it  
 shall go, and take its chance. Perhaps  
 it may make a figure in some future  
 edition of *Horace*, and then, *exegi mo-*  
*numentum*, &c.

*Horace* here probably (or rather most  
 certainly) alludes to the story of *Icarus*,  
 whose artificial wings, stuck with wax  
 to his body, every school-boy has heard  
 of. This young spark, neglecting his  
 sage father's precautions, wanted to  
 give himself *airs*, and flew so high, that

the sun melted off his wings, and down  
 he fell plumb into the sea. Now *fame*  
 is represented as a winged goddess, and  
 her flights are said to be very high;  
 A *Proculeius's* merit was so great, that in  
 order to do him justice, she was obliged  
 to soar to a higher pitch than usual,  
 so high, in short, that she began to  
 tremble for her wings, lest they should  
 be loosened (*solvi*) by the sun, and her-  
 self drowned or bruised in the fall.  
 The meaning in plain language is un-  
 doubtedly this. " *Proculeius's* affection  
 " for his brothers will render him  
 " highly famous; the only danger is,  
 " lest what we now admire in him may  
 " seem incredible in after ages. Tho'  
 " his character should have no more than  
 " justice done it by us, his contempora-  
 " ries, yet posterity, being *progenies viti-*  
 C " *osior*, may treat the whole as a fable."

But alas! I find two difficulties pop-  
 ping out and staring me full in the face.  
 The first is, that *Fame* is represented in  
*Virgil* not as flying, but walking upon  
 the ground, and hiding her head among  
 the clouds.

*Ingrediturque solo et caput inter nubila*  
*condit.* Æn. iv.

To this I can hit of an answer at one  
 heat. *Virgil* here only describes the sta-  
 ture of *Fame*; she was so tall, that when  
 she stood or walked erect upon her  
 feet, her head was higher than the  
 clouds; not that she always walked, for  
 a few lines after he adds, *Nocte volat*  
 E *cœli medio*, unless it be said that this  
 only means her fluttering with her  
 wings in running, like an ostrich, which  
 sense seems hardly consistent with *cœli*  
*medio*. But whatever *Virgil* meant, *Ho-*  
*race* certainly makes her fly. For how  
 could she carry *Proculeius* upon her  
 wings, (*aget pennâ*, i. e. *vehet, feret.*  
 F *Dac.*) unless she flew with her face  
 downwards, and wings expanded.

The other difficulty is, that the wings  
 of *Fame* are never said to be stuck on  
 with wax, as those of *Icarus* were, and  
 so could not be melted off. Very true!  
 This startled me at first, but, upon se-  
 cond thoughts I recollected, that the  
 G heat of the sun could *burn* as well as *melt*,  
 which I could prove from a great many  
 passages out of the poets, to the entire  
 satisfaction of my female readers, (the  
*ladies*, I mean) who it is likely, have  
 never known it by experience, nor ever  
 saw a sun-burnt clown, or country lass,  
 H *Those hideous creatures, shocking to the sight.*  
 It equally serves my turn then, if the  
 wings of *Fame* were in danger of being  
 burnt off, by her too near approach to  
 the

\* F. *Sanadon* is certainly upon the whole a  
 very judicious critic, and one of the best com-  
 mentators upon *Horace*, but has something of  
 what he blames Dr *Bentley* for: *La demangeai*  
*son naturelle de basarder quelque nouvelle Cor-*  
*rection.*



the sun. *Solvi* is a general word to signify their being disjoined from her body, whether by burning or melting. The fall would be equally dangerous in either case.

If this solution will not do, pray, Mr Urban, do you, or some of your ingenious virtuosi, from some old coin, inscription, *Anglo-Saxon* fragment, or the *Classics of an age that heard of none*,\* help me to a better, and the obligation shall be ever acknowledged by

Yours, &c. C. BR. CERETIC. B

*Translation of a remarkable Speech made by Paoli, Chief of the Malecontents, at a late Meeting of the States of the Island of Corsica.*

YOU know, and all Europe likewise knows it, that we appear in arms only for the defence of the liberty and privileges which we have a right to enjoy. Anarchy is a state to which we are very averse, being fully sensible of the disorders it is productive of. Finding it impossible to live under the yoke of the *Genoese* government, we have intimated, that we were disposed to subject ourselves to any power that would take us under its protection, and govern us with equity and justice. We did apply to that sage monarch who reigns so gloriously in Europe,† and who has established his power on such solid foundations; but, alas! our application has proved fruitless, and we have nothing to expect from that quarter. The most Christian king, that monarch so respectable, honours with his friendship and alliance the state against which we have taken up arms, and consequently leaves us no hope of an avowed protection from him. The king of Spain and of the two *Sicilies*, have commiserated our condition; but certain considerations, whose motives we ought to respect without endeavouring to investigate them, have doubtless restrained those princes from acting openly in our favour. It is needless to mention the other sovereigns of Europe; because the same considerations may, more or less influence them all. Perhaps some one may be found amongst them, who, making policy yield to more laudable motives, will give ear to the voice of a people, who only desire to be well governed, and to be obedient to wise laws; a people susceptible of all the sentiments that can render nations commendable; a people, in fine, who

would make the government of their sovereign glorious, and in a little time would raise the kingdom of *Corsica* to such a degree of splendor, as would set it on a level with some of the most flourishing states of Europe.

Until divine providence be pleased to bring about this glorious event, let us shew ourselves worthy of its favour, by such a conduct as may prove the justice of our cause, and procure us the esteem of princes; which we cannot fail of obtaining, when they shall see our measures concerted with prudence, supported with courage, and executed with resolution.

Mr URBAN,

THE public has been long entertained with very full, and very free remarks on the conduct and character of the quakers in *Pennsylvania*, relating to the disputes between the governor and the assembly; and the stop, which it is said, has been put to public proceedings, in consequence of it.

I have neither inclination, leisure, nor knowledge sufficient, to enter into a distinct disquisition of the merits of this dispute; nor to answer all the full mouthed, I think I may safely say, foul-mouthed complaints, which have been exhibited with such a seemingly unrestrained spirit of bitterness, that had I no other reason, I could not help suspecting greatly, their being founded in truth; I shall always suspect this, whichever side of the question practises it, because I am sure, truth stands in no need of such dirty defence.

I shall not therefore undertake to combat so determined a prejudice, to which, facts are either very little known, or much less attended to; but content myself with attempting to soften the resentment of the well-meaning, of which they will be glad; and to remove all pretence of complaint, from the *Pennsylvanians* by observing,

That the first proprietorship of this country was vested in the quakers.

Their non fighting principles were universally known, and yet their maxims and manner of governing, drew multitudes of other persuasions among them; who for many years found themselves very happy with them; and they acknowledged this happiness; they still do so, or how can the following well-known facts be accounted for?

The assembly is elected annually.

The right of electing lies in those of all persuasions legally qualified; who, as voters, cut-number the quakers greatly; I have been assured, in a proportion of eight or ten to one; and as their elections are conducted by ballot, unfair influence must be the more difficult, and consequently less to be suspected.

The same alarms from the *French*, and the same complaints of a want of preparation, subsisted last year which subsist this; and yet the same people have chosen the same assembly to act for them.

\* *Pope's Dunciad.*

† His *Prussian Majesty.*



The inference from hence is too evident to want explanation; I shall therefore leave it to the consideration and conscience of those who have been so very liberal of their abuse; for which surely, they ought to take great shame to themselves, if it appears, as I think it must, more owing to sinister than salutary purposes; to a love of scandal more than to a love of truth; a disposition beyond all aggravation infamous! as it is the bane of civil society, and equally destructive both of private and of public peace.

On the Souls of BRUTES.

Mr URBAN,

A Friend of mine begs leave to offer a few hints to your correspondent, who conceives "he has advanced something new, which may be a step towards terminating all doubt and controversy on that subject, and fixing the opinion of the world concerning it." That all living creatures have souls, we do not pretend to deny; that they are of different degrees and capacities, and in general much inferior to the human species, there is no doubt; but this writer appears to us, to have waded a little out of his depth in this argument. We approve pretty well of what he says, till he comes to this, "And those souls (says he) must be spiritual and immaterial substances, for to talk of material souls, as some have done, is mere nonsense."

This consequence, we apprehend, is a little too rash; we think he should have been a little more cautious of pronouncing so peremptorily against some very learned and ingenious men, that what they have said is *mere nonsense*. He should have considered, that he himself might be in great danger of talking a little nonsense, upon a subject he did not fully understand, and which is so exceeding difficult to be comprehended by human wisdom. "It is utterly inconceivable, (says he) that any organization, subtilisation, or modification of matter should render it capable of perceiving." It may be so to him; but will this writer affirm, that what he has no conception of must be inconceivable to all mankind: May not some sensible men have had reason to think they did really conceive what may seem inconceivable to this writer? What we cannot conceive, may be seen in a better light by him; and what he cannot conceive, may be better comprehended by some other.

"It is manifest, (says he) there are in nature two substances, one to perceive, and the other to be perceived;

(GENT. MAG. April 1756.)

A "and to say, that for ought we know, matter may perceive, is just as reasonable, and just as probable, as to say, that, for ought we know, every clod that is turned up in a ploughed field, may be a very profound philosopher." All *gratis dictum*. It is not so manifest as he seems to imagine, and we apprehend, he will never be able to prove it. Let him recollect himself, and consider, if he has really any adequate idea of immaterial substance, or if his notions of matter and spirit, or of these two substances he speaks of, be distinct and clear: nay, perhaps he may find it somewhat difficult to explain clearly, and tell us what he means by substance. If he sets himself down to consider this coolly, and with due attention, we apprehend he will find himself sadly bewildered. Very great men have acknowledged as much. *Malbranche, Locke, &c.* Therefore what he hath said of a "clod being a very profound philosopher," is, as we humbly apprehend, little better than *mere nonsense*.

We do not affirm that matter can think or perceive; but whether the divine power and wisdom may superadd to, or superinduce upon matter, a power of thinking or perceiving, we think it would be great presumption either to affirm or deny. We do confess, that this is much above our understanding, having no perfect and distinct ideas of immaterial substance.

E That brutes have (as he says very well) "perception, passion, knowledge, and memory to recollect; that some of them can reason so far as to draw a conclusion from two or three perceptions, &c." we agree; but that "they cannot recollect ideas without the presence of objects; that they cannot reflect, and consequently are utterly incapable of the least chain of reasoning; and that their faculties are unimproveable;" all this, we think, is much more easy to affirm than to prove. And if this writer would look into the riding schools, and observe what is there performed by managed horses; and reflect upon what he may have heard of teachable elephants; and what may be seen of tutored dogs, &c. he will not too hastily affirm, that their faculties are unimproveable; rather, we believe he will think proper to retract some part of what he has already said upon this subject.

What this writer advances next, of "innate, intuitive ideas, imprinted on, implanted in, and impressed upon the souls



"souls of animals, immediately and at once," is indeed new and very curious; but we apprehend not sufficiently supported by arguments of reason. And we cannot think it "manifest, that young animals immediately after birth appear to be possessed of their respective portions of knowledge as fully and compleatly as their parents." This is roundly asserted; he might as well have said, that they are capable of coupling and breeding like their parents, immediately after their birth, *i. e.* as soon as they are born or hatched. His instances of young bees, beavers, and birds are by no means conclusive. Therefore we think it far from being "plain, that they do not acquire knowledge" by gradual improvements; and we recommend this point to his farther consideration.

How the souls of animals are to be employed or disposed of in a future state, is not our business to enquire. He says very well, our ignorance of the future is not to be admitted as an objection to the present evidence.

The notion of annihilation therefore, is weak and trifling, and, as he himself has observ'd, the argument needs it not.

That almighty power can annihilate, no one will deny; but that divine wisdom will annihilate, no man of sense will believe. We should be careful not to magnify the power of the deity by diminishing his wisdom: Shall we compare a being of infinite power and wisdom to a bungling artificer, or whimsical contriver, who finding faults or imperfections in his own works, resolves to break and utterly destroy them?

But this writer says well, "Truth stands in need of no such weak and fallacious arguments, the immortality of our souls is firmly established upon surer principles."

We are inclined to believe, that the soul is a spiritual and immaterial being, though we think this a point that has never yet been fully proved, inasmuch as all our ideas of spiritual and immaterial substances, are at best but very imperfect, and far from being distinct and clear. Indeed we cannot conceive how an immaterial being can be called a substance; and therefore we cannot approve of any writer, who positively affirms the soul to be an immaterial substance, and from thence reasons, and draws conclusions, as from premises well known and understood, or points fully proved and demonstrated.

If the souls of animals are immortal, as they certainly may be for any thing we know, and we have many reasons to believe that they are; can we then doubt if the great and wise disposer of all things knows how to employ and dispose of them in a future state? Can we take an estimate of the divine power and wisdom, by the scanty measure of human understanding?

Upon the whole, there is one obvious conclusion, *viz.* That the souls of animals may be immortal, and the divine wisdom may have designed them for great and noble purposes; therefore we should be careful to show more tenderness than generally we do, towards all the animals which providence has put under our care and protection, and not exercise cruelty upon them, nor put them to pain and misery, to gratify our own wanton passions and vicious humours. *A good man is merciful to his beast.*

Yours, &c. \* \* \*

[It is some misfortune to the learned world, that the ingenious author of the dissertation on the souls of brutes, (p. 57.) which gave occasion to the foregoing, is lately dead, as he was a youth of most promising hopes.]

*A brief account of the Articles contained in the last Volume of the Memoirs of the Royal Acaademy of Sciences at Paris, continued and concluded from page 126.*

#### ARTICLE XX.

*On the Hippomanes, by M. Daubenton.*

FEW subjects have been more controverted than the Hippomanes: many, both ancients and moderns, have considered it as the principal ingredient in the composition of a most powerful philtre. The poet *Juvenal* did not scruple to ascribe the odd disorders which vexed the emperor *Caligula*, to a potion given him by his wife *Cæsonia*, wherein this substance had been infused. It must be allowed, however, in justice to *Aristotle*, that he did not give into any such whims, but treated them all as childish tales. The time came at length, when the very existence of the Hippomanes was called in question, which, however, seems to be now solidly proved.

The Hippomanes has been distinguished under two species; the one a liquor distilling from a mare, during the time of her heat; the other a more solid substance, which, it has been pretended, is fastened to the forehead of a colt at the time of its birth; of the size, according to *Pliny*, of a wild fig, and



and of a dusky colour; but some moderns will have it to be of a liver-colour, and composed of three *laminae* or leaves joined together by a common rim, and that it has two cavities.

M. Daubenton's first observation was on a colt which was foaled some months before its time. He examined the head very carefully, but could find no hippomanes, nor the marks of any such thing; the foetus was separated from its enveloping membranes, wherein neither was any thing like it to be found.

In his further dissections he was so happy as to meet with the real hippomanes, but situated in a very different manner from what had been described. He found it floating in the liquor of the *allantois* membrane; it was about 3 inches 8 lines long, 1 inch 10 lines broad, and 7 lines thick in the middle, the edges or border being thin and fimbriated. It was hollow within, and contained a nucleus or substance resembling softened glue, which nearly filled the cavity, and adhered more firmly on one side than the other. The whole was of a brown olive-colour, and weighed one ounce, five grains and a half. There were two or three other lesser hippomanes, which adhered to the *allantois*, each by a small filament, consisting of very minute blood-vessels. The substance of these hippomanes was divisible into several thin *laminae*; thro' its whole extent, there was nowhere any appearance of blood-vessels, but all looked of a tough uniform gelatinous consistence; so that M. Daubenton could not think it an organized body, but only an inspissated juice; to be satisfied of which, he caused a big mare to be opened, and received all the liquor contained between the *allantois* and *amnios* in a vessel, and then drained off the liquor contained in the *amnios* itself into another vessel. He evaporated these liquors separate; that of the *amnios* discovered no scent during the evaporation, nor left hardly any sediment; the other, on the contrary, smelt strong of urine, and left at the bottom a large quantity of a substance, in all respects so like the hippomanes, that it would have been impossible to have distinguished the one from the other, but that the hippomanes stuck fast to the bottom of the vessel. It follows from hence, that the hippomanes is no other than the sediment of the liquor contained between the *amnios* and the *allantois*, and that its *laminae* arises from the successive induration of

this liquor. It takes its figures from the different places where it is formed, which figures are still further varied according to the different motions impressed upon it by the mare and the foetus.

The hippomanes then is no longer to be regarded as a mere *ens rationis*; it really exists, and that only in the membranes which envelope the foetus, and can never, as has been pretended, adhere to its forehead; nor is the mare less fond of suckling her young, tho' this substance should be burnt, or otherways destroyed.

XXI. Observation of an eclipse of Jupiter by the Moon, Oct. 9, 1751, in the morning, by M. de Thury.

XXII. Observations on the preparations of the *fondant de Rotrou*, and diaphoretic antimony; by M. Geoffroy.

Diaphoretic antimony is a preparation of that drug, wherein its emetic and purgative qualities are destroyed, by first of all divesting it of its phlogiston by detonation, and afterwards of its salts by reiterated lotions: when the phlogiston only is separated, it is called *unwashed diaphoretic mineral*, and is in that state acrid and caustic, but after washing it acts only by insensible perspiration. 'Tis a white powder if the antimony was pure, but yellow if it held any intermixture of iron; wherefore the martial regulus is most commonly used.

Lewis XIV. purchased the secret of M. Rotrou's *fondant*, which is since known to be no other, than the unwashed diaphoretic mineral, made with the regulus quenched in spiritous cinnamon water, and then mixt with two thirds of its weight of some absorbent powder.

M. Geoffroy had kept by him some unwashed diaphoretic mineral for a long time in a glass vessel, whose mouth was only closed with paper. The humidity of the air had dissolved its salts, and these acting upon the rest of the mass, the alkaline salt became neutral by means of the reguline calx, and the acid contained in the moisture of the air: so that the medicine had quite lost its acrid quality, which made him imagine that another medicine sold under the name of M. Chevalereye, was nothing else but a preparation of antimony, not unlike that now mentioned. It happened that the author was pleased to impart the process to M. Hellot to be communicated to the academy, and by them to the public, and it runs thus: Take one part of martial regulus, three of nitre thrice crystallized; powder them together.



together, and pass them thro' a silk sieve, then detonate them by spoonfuls, secundum artem. Let the crucible remain after the detonation, red-hot in the fire four hours, then cast it out in a new crucible, which continue red-hot in a calcining fire 12 hours; take out this highly alkaline matter, and whilst it is yet hot spread it upon plates of glass, or china ware, which set in a cool damp place, out of the rays of the sun, and secure from dust, and let it run per deliquium. The liquor will swim above the rest of the matter in a few days, which will be of a brown colour: In summer you may let it dry in the shade, and then it will become saline and white. The dose is from half a dram to a dram.

To make M. de la Chevaleraie's vulnerary water, Take a dram and an half of the powder thus prepared, put it into a pint of water, with four ounces of honey; shake them well together for use.—N.B. If 10 or 12 grains of calomel be mixed with a dose of the powder, it will make an excellent purge.

It appears from this detail, that M. Geoffroy had rightly guessed at M. de la Chevaleraie's nostrum.

XXIII. Observations made at the Cape of Good Hope, with a sextant of 6 feet radius, for the Moon's parallax; by the Abbe de la Caille.—The observations only are given without the result, which is promised another year.

XXIV. On an elastic resin lately discovered at Cayenne, and of the use of divers milky juices of trees in Guiana; by M. de la Condamine.—This is a curious paper, but cannot be well epitomized.

XXV. A ninth memoir on the glands of plants; by M. Guettard.—Here also we refer to the paper itself.

XXVI. Divers astronomical and physical observations made at the Cape of Good Hope in 1751 and 1752, by Abbe de la Caille. (See Vol. xxiii. p. 355.)

XXVII. Observations made by order of the king, for the Moon's distance from the earth, at the royal observatory at Berlin; by M. le Francois de la Lande.

XXVIII. Meteorological observations made at the royal observatory at Paris, in 1751; by M. de Foucay.

#### Depth of rain.

|          | Inches. | Lines.                        |           | Inches. | Lines.                         |
|----------|---------|-------------------------------|-----------|---------|--------------------------------|
| January  | 1       | 9 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>6</sub> | July      | 1       | 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  |
| February | 1       | 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> | August    | 2       | 4                              |
| March    | 3       | 1 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>6</sub> | September | 1       | 10 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>6</sub> |
| April    | 3       | 10                            | October   | 2       | 5 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>8</sub>  |
| May      | 2       | 7 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>8</sub> | November  | 0       | 10 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub> |
| June     | 0       | 5                             | December  | 1       | 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>  |

In the whole year 23 inches 2 lines, denoting a wet year; the mean annual depth at Paris being only 16 In. 8 lines.

The greatest cold Feb. 10, when Reaumur's thermometer, in open air, was at 10 below freezing.

The greatest heat June 17, when the same thermometer was up at 29.5 above freezing.

Greatest height of the barometer Feb. 23, was 28 inches 6 lines.

Least, March 18, was 26 inch. 11 lines.

June 16 and 17, 1750, at the royal observatory, a needle 4 inches long, declined from the North 17° 15' westward.

#### To GRANTICOLA.

S I R,

Though a physical solution of the appearance at Toys-hill, as described by you in last Mag. p. 103, might come more plausibly from one that had had an opportunity of inspecting it, and that something perhaps might be gathered from the nature of the *stratum* in the part described; yet I shall venture to offer you a hint concerning the cause of the ambulation of this portion of solid earth, not only not inadequate to the fact, but also confirmed, as I think, by experience. I suppose then there must be an even and smooth layer of some kind, probably of clay, underneath this floating field, to the North at the depth of 3 feet, and to the South at the depth of 12, with a small vein of water upon its surface, just enough to moisten it. Now as the last summer was remarkably wet, and the winter rather so than otherwise, and the declivity of the hill would give a propensity to slide, a very small matter 'tis apprehended, in such circumstances, might serve to put the mass in motion; and when I consider, that from the various accounts in the *Magazines*, an earthquake was felt in the South of England, on the 1st of November last, I incline to believe, that the concussion of this island, tho' so slight, might be sufficient to set this ground in motion. This is my conception of the matter, and I think it greatly supported by an incident at Pillingmoor, in Lancashire, and the reason commonly assigned for that; "In February 1745, on the east side of Corlew hill, a part of Pillingmoor floated down Danson's, or Wild-boars dales, and drove before it a vast quantity of mud, loose turfs, and black water, and covered with that kind of matter near 50 acres of ground (almost 20 of which



was improved ground) to a great thickness; and sliding on, it reached as far as Dr Danson's house, and pressed it down. This account I have from a pamphlet published on the occasion, where it is observed there had happen'd two such slips of the same moss before, one that the author had seen about the year 1708 or 1709, and another which he had heard of from old people. The fluxion of the moss was very slow, on account of the thickness of the matter, tho' the said matter was in a liquid state, but the matter floating at *Toy's Hill*, being more fixed, one has reason to expect it would be still slower, as we find it was, to wit imperceptible. There was a declivity in both cases, and in both much rain had fallen, to facilitate the defluxion; for as to the cause of the motion at *Pilling moss*, it is entirely attributed to the abundance of rain and snow that had fallen, and had softened it, upon which it was very natural for the liquified matter to descend and slide, upon the clay underneath, from a higher to a lower place; I see no difference in the two cases, only that here the sliding matter was liquid, whereas at *Toy's Hill* it is fixed; but this will make no alteration in any other respect, but in the beginning of the motion; the moss would slide in its own nature, as a fluid, but the field at *Toy's Hill* would require a first mover, and this, as was mentioned, I take to have been the earthquake.

Yours, &c.

PAUL GEMSEGE.

Ἐν τῇ δ' ἀθανάτῳ καὶ ἀνέγνως ζῆν διὰ πάντας.  
PHOCYLIDES.

Mr URBAN,

HAVING succeeded in the first attempt I made to appear in print, (p. 63.) I am encouraged to attempt it again, and am not without hopes that the following reflections on an active intermediate state between death and the resurrection will deserve the attention of some of your readers. They are intended as an answer to what T. J. and *Philanastasis* have said on this subject, (see p. 16.) and might have been much shorter if those gentlemen had a little more considered the meaning of their own expressions, for of this they have been so very neglectful, that several of their arguments are built upon the equivocalness of a word, and when that is taken away, entirely vanish. But besides this, there is, I think, one grand mistake, which, tho' it seems foreign to the subject, is yet at the foundation of most of their arguments; I mean their notion of time.

'Time (says T. J.) being no other than a succession of ideas,' &c. and again 'I desire it may be remembered, that souls do not exist in time, but that, on the contrary, time ex-

ists where ideas succeed, to wit, in souls.' And *Philanastasis* asserts, 'that with him (God) there is no distinction of past, present, or future.' This, if I mistake not, is to deny that time has any other than an ideal existence, whereas nothing is clearer to me, than that it has a real one.

The most perfect notion we can form of time or duration, is, that it is the measure of all successive existence, and is therefore rather a mode than a substance, but differs from all other modes in this, that it may be asserted, as well of that which is not extended, as of that which is, and of pure nihility as of any thing positively existing. Consequently it is so far from depending on the ideas of any one for its existence, that it cannot be even supposed not to exist.

Different minds, 'tis true, have different perceptions of time, and so they have of every thing else, yet who will therefore say, that nothing has any existence but in souls. There may be beings, to whom the thousandth part of a minute appears as long as do four and twenty hours to me, but this will no more prove, that a day is not an absolutely determinate portion of time, independently of all beings whatever, than a mile's appearing to me no longer than the thousandth part of an inch does to some animalcule, will prove that a mile is not a determinate length.

We are told (2. Peter, iii. 8.) that *one day is with the Lord as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day*; and (Rom. iv. 17.) that *he calleth the things which are not, as though they were*; but it will by no means follow from hence, that with God there is no distinction of past, present, or future. The meaning of the first of these texts is evidently the same as if St Peter had said, 'Be not ignorant, beloved, that it is all one, with respect to the certainty of it, whether the thing which God hath promised be performed to day or a thousand years hence; for length of time cannot invalidate the promises of him, with whom is no variableness nor shadow of turning.' And the same, I am persuaded, will appear to be the meaning of God's calling the things which are not, as though they were, when 'tis considered, that it refers to his changing *Abraham's* name. (Gen. xvii. 5, 6.) In this respect it may be, and certainly is true, that past, present, and future are with God the same; but still he seeth things past and future, and a thousand years is, and therefore must appear to him to be as really different from one day, as the size of the earth on which we live is from that of a common bullet.

Supposing T. J.'s notion of time to be right, he has rightly concluded from it, that though *Adam's* soul be quite insensible from his death to the resurrection, yet it always thinks. This alone is to me a plain demonstration of the falsity of the notion; for can any thing be more absurd than such a consequence, which yet so directly follows from it? I will not dispute whether it be proper to say, that souls exist in time, but I must give the lie to all my perceptions, if I allow that time is not the measure of their existence. If it be true,



true, that *Adam* has not thought since his death, it is equally true, either that *Adam* has not existed since his death, and then his resurrection will be impossible, or that he has existed almost five thousand years without thinking. Hence it follows, that if there be a resurrection there must be an intermediate state, and the only question is, whether this intermediate state will be active or not, in discussing which it seems most natural to begin with inquiring what information reason and experience can give us on this head.

‘We are not sufficiently acquainted with the nature of immaterial beings, (says *Philanastasis*) to determine absolutely whether the soul can act when disjoined from all body, but we find [that] it [is] at present strictly connected with a material body, [and] that it is greatly influenced by its affections and disorders, which often to appearance almost totally suspend its operations, and [therefore] till something farther be known, there is great reason to conclude, that death does totally suspend them.’ To which I answer,

First, that it is impossible inert matter should give activity to any thing; and therefore, tho’ we may not be able absolutely to determine, that the soul does act when disjoined from all body, yet if its operations be suspended during such a state, their suspension can only be resolved into the absolute will of the deity. However, as there lies an objection against this from the effects which the disorders of the body have or seem to have on the soul, these must not be passed by. I acknowledge, therefore,

Secondly, that if a man become stark blind, his soul no longer receives any impressions from light or colour; and if he loses a limb, it can no longer use that limb, nor be sensible. (unless by another sense) of what afterwards happens to it. Yet this is not owing to any loss of activity in the soul itself, but is merely a defect of its instrument the body. The soul is still as busy with the ideas of which it is possessed, and as capable of acquiring new ones by self-inspection, or the use of those parts of the body which are yet in a condition to minister to it, as it was before the body suffered any mutilation. If then we reason by analogy in this case, the consequence seems to be, that though the soul when disjoined from all body, should not be able, either to act upon, or receive impressions from the material world, yet it will lose nothing of its proper activity, but be as capable of comparing, altering, and compounding the ideas it is already possessed of, as while it is in the body, and perhaps will receive many new impressions from spiritual objects, of which it is now incapable.

The operations of the soul are never to appearance nearer being totally suspended, than when a blow, or an apoplexy, has locked up all the avenues of sense. It has then no perception of what is done to the body, nor consequently of what passes without; yet I believe all who have been in such a state, were sensible at some distance of time between their falling

into it and their recovery from it, which they could not be, unless during that time there was a succession of ideas in the mind. The reason why this time appears shorter than it really is may be, partly our being used to measure time by a recollection rather of what passes without us, than of our own ideas, and partly the fright and hurry the soul must be in on such a total suspension of outward sensation, and the disturbance it meets with from the irregular impressions then made on it by the disordered brain: in such a situation it is impossible its ideas should be clear or connected, and consequently but few of them can be afterwards recalled.

On the whole, I am persuaded there is no apparent suspension of the soul’s operations, which may not be accounted for from its connection with the body, without supposing its real activity to be at all diminished; and therefore I cannot but think there is great reason to conclude, from experience alone, that death does not totally suspend its operations.

But most of the arguments against an intermediate state are drawn from scripture, and it must be owned, that if the scripture allows of no such state, nothing less than the clearest demonstration can be admitted as a proof of it. ’Tis time therefore to consider the texts which *T. J.* and *Philanastasis* have urged against it.

I allow *T. J.* that the house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens, (mentioned in 2. Cor. v. 1.) is not to be received till the resurrection, and will be the final reward of virtue; yet *St Paul* must have been very far from meaning that the resurrection of his body would be immediately after his death, since (in the eighth verse of this same chapter) he expresses his expectation both of the existence and activity of his soul in a separate state: *We are confident (says he) and willing rather to be absent from the body, and present with the Lord.* For this reason I take the meaning of the first verse to be, ‘We know, that though\* this our earthly tabernacle shall be dissolved, yet, at the general resurrection, we shall receive from God another building, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.’

The author of the Epistle to the Hebrews was undoubtedly right in supposing (*Heb. ix. 27.*) that it is appointed to men once to die, but after this to judgment; yet *T. J.*’s reasoning from this is a little surprising.

‘If there be an intermediate state, says he, the judgment is not after death, but after the intermediate state, that is to say, this author is mistaken,’ &c. which in other words is this; *If the judgment be after a state which is after death, the judgment is not after death.* But surely this does not prove, that it will be either before death, or at the same time with it; and therefore I imagine he meant it will not then be immediately after death, which I can easily allow him, without charging the author of the epistle to the He-

\* *Eay* is translated though, Acts xiii. 41. Gal. i. 8. James ii. 14. &c.



*begins with a mistake, for he only says it will be after † death.*

Again he tells us 'It is allowed, that to die is not to cease to exist, but to change one state for another; now if there be an intermediate state, that state must be changed for another; that is, we must die twice.' To which he might have added, that (allowing the resurrection) if to change one state for another be to die, we must on any supposition die twice; for, whether the soul sleep or wake in its separate state, the reunion of the soul and body will be as truly a change of state as their separation. But, with T. J.'s leave, to die is not merely to change one state for another, but to do this by the separation of soul and body, and therefore we may pass through an intermediate state without dying twice.

The first text mentioned by *Philanastasis* is Gen. ii. 17. *In the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die.* By death here, says he, cannot be meant eternal punishment, and so far I agree with him, but I think he too hastily concludes, that it must therefore mean a state of torpor and inactivity.

I don't know that we are any where told what would have been *Adam's* condition if he had never fallen; but it seems very probable that he would not have continued for ever in this world. If he had, his posterity could not have been near so numerous as we find it has been, and we can hardly suppose the great and good God has continued the species the longer for its being corrupted. It should seem then that *Adam* must have been, by some means or other, removed from this world, and as his dying was the effect of his sinning, 'tis most probable, that if he had never sinned, he would have been translated immediately to that state of perfect and never ending happiness for which he must now wait till the resurrection. The question therefore is not, whether a state of separation from the body be a punishment, compared with the happiness *Adam* enjoyed even in a state of innocence in this world, (for that at best was but a state of trial) but whether it be a punishment, compared with the state he would otherwise have been translated to? the former we are no where told, the latter, I think, *St Paul*, by representing the redemption as incomplete till the resurrection, assures us is really the case.

But this will not prove that the soul, during its separation from the body, is in a torpid inactive state, till it be first proved, that no other state would in this respect be a punishment, the contrary of which may be easily shown. For if *Adam's* soul be asleep from his death to his resurrection, he is not at all sensible of the distance of those two periods, but the moment of his death and the moment of his resurrection must appear to him the same. He would therefore, on this supposition, be intirely insensible of its punishment till he

were raised from the dead, that is, till his punishment were over, and he had received the final reward of his virtue. Whereas, supposing his soul to be sensible, and even happy, in a separate state, God's deferring so long the completion of its happiness cannot fail of being a real punishment.

To what *Philanastasis* has said on the manner in which our Saviour demonstrates the resurrection to the Sadduces, (*Luke* xx. 37, 38.) and *St Paul* to the *Corinthians*. (*1, Cor.* xv. 12, 32.) I answer in general, that no argument for the resurrection can afford a proof of the soul's sleeping; for no person who disbelieves a resurrection can believe that the soul exists after death in a torpid inactive state, and therefore an argument for the resurrection, founded on such a belief, must take a thing for granted, which the person it is intended to convince will never allow.

That the Sadduces in particular utterly denied the future existence of the soul, is evident, not only from what has been just observed, but also from the express words of the sacred historian, who tells us, (*Acts* xxiii. 8.) that 'they said there is neither angel nor spirit'; and of *Josephus*, who says,\* 'they denied the immortality of the soul, and a future state of rewards and punishments.' On these principles the resurrection is impossible, and consequently a direct proof of it to them must have been impracticable. This therefore our Lord does not attempt, but having answered their objection to the body's rising, which with all its weakness was the most formidable one they could invent, he strikes at what he knew to be the root of their prejudice, and shews them, on the authority of *Moses*, which they pretended to acknowledge, that the patriarchs *Abraham*, *Isaac*, and *Jacob*, were in being several hundred years after their death, and were at that very time, (or at least should afterwards be) in a state of activity. If they had been once convinced of this, 'tis probable they would no longer have doubted of the resurrection, or if they had, it must then have been proved to them by other arguments, for that which is here made use of will prove no more.

Having thus attempted an answer to every thing T. J. and *Philanastasis* have urged in favour of the soul's sleeping, I beg leave to add a few remarks on some of the texts which seem at least to make against that doctrine, and which at present oblige me to believe, that the operations of the soul are not totally suspended at death.

That *St Paul* thought it possible for the soul to perceive and act without the body is abundantly evident from *Cor.* xii. 2, 3. where speaking of his being caught up into the third heaven, he twice repeats these words, *Whether in the body or out of the body I cannot tell, God knoweth.*

Our Saviour's argument to the Sadduces, (*Luke* xx. 37, 38.) if it will prove any thing, must, I think, prove that the patriarchs were

† *Meta* signifies after, in opposition to before, or at the same time with, and in many places cannot possibly mean immediately after, particularly *Matth.* i. 12. xxiv. 29. xxvi. 32. *John* xxi. 1. and *Acts* v. 37.

\* Σαδδουκαῖοι δὲ, ψυχῆς τὴν διαμονὴν καὶ τὰς κατ' αὐτὴν τιμωρίας καὶ τιμὰς, ἀναρκετοῖ.  
*Joseph. de bello Judaico.* lib. 2. cap. 8.



in a state of activity when God appeared to Moses; for if the maxim, on which that argument is founded, be applied in this case only, *as one day is with the Lord as a thousand years, or as he calleth the things which are not, as tho' they were*, it will be far from proving even the future activity of the patriarchs; since, by the very same license, God's calling himself their God may be understood to refer to his having been such in their life times. But if it be applied in the strictly literal sense, the argument founded upon it will be clear and convincing. For as God is a relative term, and all relation is mutual, *Jehovah's* calling himself any person's God, must imply that that person is in a capacity for such a relation, that is, that he *perceives* and *acts*, or (as our blessed Lord expressed it) that he is not dead, but living.

Another text, which seems to prove the activity of the soul between death and the resurrection, is the parable of *Dives* and *Lazarus* (*Luke* xvi. 19, 31.) who are both represented as living and acting, and being the one happy and the other miserable after their departure from this life. And that all this was in an intermediate state, is evident both from its being said of *Dives*, that he lifted up his eyes, *ἐν τῷ ᾧδῳ*, which always in the New Testament signifies the place or state of separate spirits, and from his desiring *Abraham* to send *Lazarus* to warn his brethren, lest they also should come into that place of torments. I am aware it will be replied that the whole is a parable, and will not bear such a stress to be laid on it as is sufficient to prove any point of doctrine. But this I answer, that though most of the things related in parables be purely fictitious, yet they must all be possible, and in some degree probable; and as an active intermediate state is the very foundation of this parable, if there be no such state the story of the parable will be absolutely impossible, and therefore absurd.

Many other texts might be alledged, but that I may not be too tedious, I will mention only that (*Luke* xxiii. 43) in which our Saviour tells the thief on the cross *that he should that day be with him in Paradise*. This is so fully to the purpose, and at the same time so very express, that if T. J. had not already objected to it, I should have thought barely quoting it sufficient.

He tells us, that the strength of it will in a great measure vanish, if what he has said concerning the nature of time be duly attended to. But though I have attended as carefully as I could to his account of time, I still think, notwithstanding all he has said to the contrary, that it has a real existence; that to-day is, not in idea only, but really and absolutely distinct from to-morrow, as really and absolutely as the place where I now am, is distinct from the remotest part of the universe; and that therefore when our Saviour says *To-day shalt thou be with me in Paradise*, to-day can no more mean *two or three thousand years hence*, than *Paradise* can mean *Gebenna*.

But T. J. goes on, 'It is somewhat hard to conceive, why it ought to be inferred,

' that wicked spirits don't enter immediately into hell, and righteous spirits into heaven, because the penitent thief went immediately into *Paradise*. Certain I am that this objection makes nothing against our opinion, till it be proved, that by the word *Paradise* is meant some place inferior to heaven. But this I trust will be no easy task, St Paul himself having called the third heaven by the name of *Paradise*.' To all which I answer,

1st, That if there be to be a resurrection at, and not before, the end of the world, departed spirits cannot enter on their final state of rewards and punishments immediately after death; for it will be just the same in this respect, whether the soul can or cannot act without the body, there must on either supposition, be an intermediate state.

2dly, Most, if not all the ancients, and several persons of great name among the moderns, have thought that St Paul (*2. Cor.* xii. 2, 4.) means two different places by the third heaven and *Paradise*. However,

3dly, Supposing them to be the same place, yet, as we do not read of the third heaven any where else in scripture, how do we know what place that is? As the phrase itself implies a plurality of heavens, how know we that the third is the highest? Or why must this once-read phrase determine the meaning of *Paradise* to be different from what is evidently the most natural meaning of it in *Luke*? Nay, I will go farther, and suppose,

4thly, That it means the highest heavens, and that St Paul was actually before the throne of God, as the souls of the martyrs are said to be, (*Rev.* vii. 15.) but what then? Why then 'tis just as difficult to prove that this is not the habitation of disembodied spirits as before, since we are told in the text last quoted, that it actually is so. And so it might be even tho' it were to be the place of the blessed after the resurrection; for the superior happiness of that most perfect state is constantly represented as depending more on the soul's union with the resurrection-body, and the consequences of the day of judgment, than on the place which that body shall inhabit. But I believe the scripture is far from telling us, that the highest heaven will be the place of the re-embodied saints, and that on the contrary it strongly intimates (*See 2. Pet.* iii. 13. and *Rev.* xxi. 1. &c.) that the earth we now inhabit will, after the conflagration, be made the happy mansion of Christ and his redeemed.

Yours, &c. J. TIES.

Heads of a new Bill for the Preservation of the Game; by an eminent Hand.

WHEREAS the game of this kingdom is greatly diminished by the irregular and destructive methods now generally practised to destroy it, and whereas by the laws now in being many persons who are best qualified for the preservation of the game, are rendered not only indifferent to preserve it, but



but even interested totally to extirpate and destroy it, by being deprived of the privileges of sporting, or killing any kind of game, upon their own freehold or leasehold lands, and possessions, which are entered to their hurt for that purpose by others; and, whereas many unqualified persons, and persons who are barely qualified by law, having neither lands nor manors, but being the possessors of houses in great cities and towns, do frequently presume to traverse the ground of which others are owners and occupiers, with pointers, setters, spaniels, greyhounds, and hounds, to the great and irreparable loss and damage of such owners and occupiers of lands, and to the manifest diminution and destruction of the game. And whereas day-labourers, servants, and other idle and dissolute persons, are frequently connived at in hunting, snaring, entangling in nets, and otherwise catching and destroying the game, to the very great loss of the community, which is thereby deprived of the profit that would arise from the labour of many useful and necessary hands, which are thus misemployed, and to the scandal of our laws, which are thus most shamefully violated. Now to remedy these irregularities, trespasses, and offences against the laws; and to extend the privileges of sporting and killing game to all who can have any natural and reasonable claim to such privileges, under such regulations and restrictions as will prevent the practice of sporting and killing game from being perverted to any other than its true and genuine use, the preservation and increase of health, by manly exercise and recreation. Be it enacted, &c.

That after the day of  
 , all freeholders of land of the yearly value of 10*l.* all leaseholders of land for 99 years, of the yearly value of 20*l.* all farmers, occupiers, and renters of land, of the yearly value of 30*l.* all substantial and reputable housekeepers, occupying houses in great cities and towns, of the yearly value of 20*l.* and in villages, hamlets, country parishes, &c. of the yearly value of 10*l.* shall be entitled, upon their application for the same to the justices of the peace at their quarter sessions in the respective divisions throughout this kingdom, to a licence for hunting, coursing, shooting, and killing game in the open day; which licence shall entitle every such freeholder, leaseholder, farmer or occupier of lands, and substantial and re-

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putable housekeeper, and their sons, named in the said licence, and actually residing under the same roof, and being under the immediate direction and government of their respective fathers, without being engaged in trade or business, or following any calling, profession, or trade whatever, for their own profit or advantage, to all the privileges of hunting, coursing, shooting, or killing game, to which a freehold estate of inheritance of 100*l.* a year, and a leasehold estate for 99 years of 150*l.* a year, by the laws now in being, would entitle them; for which licence every such person so applying shall pay into the hands of the clerk of the peace for the county, &c. who shall afterwards pay the same into the hands of the receiver general of the land-tax for the county, such a proportionable sum as shall be equal to the rate of 100*l.* a year land-tax, for the division, liberty, parish, or district, in which such person shall live; which sum and all other sums, arising from the licences, penalties, and forfeitures in this act, shall be applied in ease of the land-tax for such division, liberty, parish, or district, where the same shall accrue.

That every such licence shall be afterwards registered by the clerk of the peace in each respective county court, for which register the said clerk shall be empowered to receive and take 5*s.* and every person, upon proper application, to have liberty to inspect such register, in order to detect any unlicensed person, on paying, for such inspection, 1*s.* to the said clerk.

That before any such licence be granted, the person applying for the same shall be obliged to lodge with the clerk of the peace for the county division or district where he resides, at least two months before the quarter sessions, a certificate signed by the minister and churchwardens of the parish where he resides, setting forth his name, place of residence, profession or occupation, and other qualifications, as required by this act. And no vagrant, idle person, day labourer, or servant, shall be entitled to a licence on any pretence whatever. And if any such person shall by favour or fraud obtain such licence, upon due complaint thereof, and proof made before any two or more justices of the peace at their quarter sessions, it shall and may be lawful for, and it is hereby required, that the said two or more justices do deprive such person of every such licence so obtained, without making



king any restitution of the money which had been received for the same.

That no person having such licence shall presume to sell game on the penalty of 10*l.* for the first offence, and of being deprived of his licence for the second.

That these licences be renewable every year, and that a certificate from the minister and church-wardens be lodged, as aforesaid, with the clerk of the peace, setting forth that the person renewing has not to their knowledge made any unwarrantable use of his said licence to the prejudice of his neighbours, or the illegal destruction of the game.

That if any person having obtained a licence for himself shall presume to lend or make over the same to another, such person shall forfeit his licence, and be liable to a fine at the discretion of the justices before whom the matter of complaint shall be brought to be tried.

That it shall be lawful for every person thus licenced, to hunt with hounds, greyhounds, spaniels, or pointers, and to shoot, kill, and carry away any hare, partridge, pheasant, grouse, or moor-game, in the common fields or inclosures, provided the same be not in any park, paddock, or in any enclosed field or ground contiguous to any mansion house of the rent of *l. per ann.* or on any ground or lands actually in the occupation of any lord of the manor, or within one statute mile of his dwelling-house; provided always that such licenced person be liable to suits for damages in the same manner as those persons are liable, who are qualified by the laws now in being.

Provided nevertheless, that no power granted by this act be construed to empower any person so licenced to kill or catch game in any net, trammel, springe, gin, snare, or any other trap or decoy whatever; on the contrary, if any person so licenced shall be convicted of netting, snaring, trapping, decoying, killing, or destroying game by any other means than fair and open hunting, coursing, or shooting, in the day-time, he shall be liable to all the pains and penalties hereafter inflicted by this act on common poachers.

That any person detecting such licenced sportsmen in netting or snaring the game, or otherwise destroying it in the night, shall, over and above the moiety of the forfeiture to which the person so detected is liable, be intitled to the full privilege of the licence of which he shall be deprived, for so much

of the year as shall remain unexpired at the time of such detection.

And whereas great quantities of game are annually destroyed by nets of various kinds, which in general is a more pernicious method of destroying game than any other, and by which poachers and other idle and profligate persons maintain themselves in a loose, debauched, and dissolute manner, following their unlawful employment in the night, and neglecting and abandoning honest labour. To prevent the evil practices of such poachers for the future, be it enacted, &c. That after the said day of

no person whatever shall be permitted to make, vend, sell, or expose to sale, any partridge, quail, or other net for the catching or killing of any game whatsoever, without a special licence under the hand or hands of one or more justice or justices of the peace; in which licence shall be set forth the name and quality of the person for whose use such net shall be made, and to whom only it shall be lawful to sell or dispose of the same; which licence shall be granted in favour of no person possessed of less than 200*l.* a year in land, unless such person be the actual lord of a manor in his own right. Any person not so qualified, who shall fraudulently obtain such licence, to incur the penalty of *l.* and the justice of the peace who shall grant such licence to a person, knowing him to be unqualified, shall incur the penalty of 50*l.* And whereas this clause is chiefly intended for the preservation of the game, be it further enacted, That no peer, privy counsellor, archbishop, bishop, great officer of state, or any other person, shall be permitted to use any such net, except in his or their own proper grounds, under the penalty of 100*l.* to be recovered by judicial process in any of the courts of law by the owner or owners of the grounds on which any such trespass is made; which penalty shall entitle the plaintiff to full costs of suit. And if any person licenced by this act, or any unqualified person shall be convicted of using, making, selling, or exposing to sale any net for the catching or killing of game, or if any such net shall be found in the actual possession of any such licenced or unqualified person, upon full proof and conviction of the same, before two or more justices of the peace at the quarter sessions, such offender shall be judged guilty of felony, and shall be liable to be



be transported as a felon for the full term of seven years. The person informing, upon conviction of the offender, shall be entitled to the sum of 10*l.* to be paid, without deduction, by the clerk of the peace in open court, out of the monies arising from granting licences, according to the tenor of this act.

And whereas several noblemen and gentlemen do tolerate and connive at their servants catching and killing game with nets, snares, wires, gins, and by other destructive and illegal methods, whereby great quantities of game are destroyed, vended, and disposed of without the knowledge of their said masters, and contrary to the laws now in being for the preservation of the game, be it enacted, &c. That from and after the                      of                     , no domestic or other menial servant of any qualified person, not being himself in his own right a qualified person, other than one gamekeeper for every manor, of which such nobleman, gentleman, or other qualified person may be possessed, legally authorised according to the laws now in being, shall be authorised to kill game on any pretence whatever, except in the presence of his, or their said master, attending in the field, or in his own park, paddock, or other fenced inclosure, but shall be liable, upon conviction, to all the pains and penalties of other unqualified persons. And moreover, if any such servants, not qualified according to the true intent of this act, shall be detected in netting, snaring, entrapping, or decoying game in the night, such servant shall, upon conviction, be adjudged a felon, and be liable to be transported as a common poacher.

That any justice of peace refusing to take such information as shall be offered by creditable witnesses, shall incur the forfeiture of his commission.

And whereas several day-labourers, idle handicraftsmen, discarded servants, and other mean and unqualified persons, have made, and now do make it their practice to catch and kill game, and do vend the same, notwithstanding the known laws of their country to the contrary, be it enacted, &c. That if any such unqualified person shall, after the said                      of                     , be legally convicted of catching, killing, vending, or otherwise disposing of any hare, partridge, pheasant, growse, heathcock, quail, or other game, except such as is hereafter excepted, he shall be adjudged a felon, and be transported for seven years. And for the more effectually putting a stop to this practice,

whoever shall, after the said                      of                     , be legally convicted before any two or more justices of the peace at the quarter sessions, of buying, exchanging, receiving, or accepting of any hare, partridge, pheasant, growse, heathcock, quail, or other game, from such unqualified persons, shall be liable to the forfeiture of 5*l.* half to the informer, and half to the poor of the parish where the delinquent lives. And for the more easy conviction of such delinquent, the oath of the person so vending, exchanging, or giving such game, shall be adjudged sufficient evidence, and intitle him to the reward, as fully as any other informer could be intitled.

That for the better regulation of the diversion of coursing hares with greyhounds, be it enacted, &c. That after the said                      of                     , the stated times for beginning and continuing it shall be from the 24th day of *August* to the 10th day of *March* in every year, and whoever shall be found coursing or beating the grounds with greyhounds and finders, on or before the said 24th day of *August*, or on or after the said 10th day of *March*, shall upon conviction forfeit 5*l.* half to the informer, and half to the poor.

And whereas the principal view of this act is the preservation of the game for the diversion of sportsmen, Be it enacted, &c. That if any nobleman, gentleman, or other qualified or licenced person, shall be found coursing or beating the open grounds with more than a brace of greyhounds, or the inclosures with more than a leash, every gentleman so coursing or beating the ground, shall be liable to forfeit for every dog over and above the said number 20 shillings, one half to the informer, and the other half to the poor.

That for the better regulation of shooting, Be it enacted, &c. That whoever shall be found traversing the grounds of any farmer, occupier of lands, &c. with spaniels, setters, pointers, or other dogs, with intent to shoot any hare, partridge, pheasant, quail, or other game, on or before the said 24th day of *August*, or after the 14th day of *February* in every year, shall forfeit for every such trespass 5*l.* half to the informer, and half to the poor. But it is and may be lawful for all such gentlemen and qualified or licenced persons to shoot, kill, and carry away any woodcock, snipe, or other bird of passage so long as the same are to be found,



found, without incurring any penalty whatsoever.

And whereas the diversion of setting is by this act limited to persons of quality, lords of manors, and other persons of high rank, yet, for the better regulation of this sport, be it enacted, &c. That if any nobleman, lord of a manor, or any other person of what rank or quality soever, shall enter the grounds of any farmer, occupier of lands, or other private gentleman, or any lands not occupied by themselves, or by their tenants, in whose leases there is a special reservation of the sporting privileges, on or before the 24th of *September* in every year, with any nets, horses, and setting dogs, with intent to catch, kill, and carry away any hare, partridge, pheasant, or other game, every such nobleman, lord of a manor, and other person, shall be liable to forfeit 10*l.* half to the informer, and half to the poor, to be recovered like the other penalties laid by this act, after due proof made before any two or more justices of the peace.

And whereas it has long been, and is now a too frequent practice to hunt dogs in standing corn, to the irreparable loss and damage of the industrious farmer, and to the scandal of all good men, by abusing the blessings of providence by wilfully and wantonly wasting the produce of the earth, raised for the bread of man by the sweat of his brow; be it enacted, &c. That from and after the commencement of this act, any nobleman, or other qualified or licenced persons, who shall be convicted on the oaths of two or more creditable persons, of hunting dogs, riding on horseback, or traversing on foot, in any field of standing corn, not being an open field, crossed by any common road or path-way, such person so convicted shall forfeit the sum of 10*l.* half to the informer, and half to the farmer or other occupier of lands, where the offence shall be committed. The penalty to be recovered as before directed.

And lastly, to prevent all disputes concerning the value of licences that may arise from the unequal manner of levying the land-tax, the justices of the peace are hereby empowered and required to fix the mean proportion according to a just and equitable average of the assessed rates in every respective division, district, or liberty; which mean proportion shall be settled at the first quarter sessions after the annual rate of the land-tax shall be fixed by parliament.

And whereas many idle dissolute, and

disorderly persons, being instigated by spleen and revenge, for being excluded from the privileges of destroying the game, do make it a practice to bruise the eggs of partridges, pheasants, and other game, and otherwise destroy the young of hares, &c. it is hereby enacted, That if any person is lawfully convicted of this offence, by the oath of one or more creditable witnesses before any justice of the peace, such offender shall be committed to the county jail without bail or mainprize, there to remain till he finds good and sufficient security for his good behaviour for one year; or till the minister and churchwardens of the parish to which he belongs shall intercede for his release.

And whereas the most effectual method of destroying hares is by laying snares, springes, wires, gins, and other traps, in the paths of woods, coppices, and other cover, and in the muishes of hedges, dykes, and other fences, and in the trodden paths of standing corn and other breeding places; to prevent as much as may be this destructive practice, every person having such snare, springe, wire, gin, or trap, for catching any game, and every person detected in setting any such snare, &c. or in taking out any game from any such snare, &c. shall upon conviction be adjudged a felon, and transported for seven years. The informer to receive 10*l.* to be paid by the clerk of the peace out of the money arising from the granting of licences, and all charges in the prosecution to be born by the clerk of the peace.

But whereas the too rigorous exemption from the privilege of killing game, of the lower class of people, who think themselves entitled to pursue the birds of the air, and the fishes of the sea by the right of nature, will always in some degree produce a contrary effect from that which is intended by it; therefore to soften the severity of this prohibition, be it enacted, &c. That every person, of what quality soever, be permitted to keep in his house a gun, as well for the defence of his said house, as for the ordinary purposes of shooting birds of passage, and all other birds and fowls not distinguished by the name of game; and also six days in every year to be permitted to shoot all sorts of game, not being within two miles of any manor house, nor within one mile of any nobleman or gentleman's seat, which six days shall be those next after the 25th day of *December*.

[To be concluded in our next.]



Letter from an English Gentleman now in Persia, containing some curious Observations on the present State of several Cities in that Country, and in Arabia Felix, scarce ever described before; A from the original MS.

City of Budge in Cutch, E. India, Feb. 1753.

I Wrote you last from Bunder-rick in Persia, and as I have already sent you my journal till about my departure from Aleppo, I need not now be prolix: The 8th of January 1752, I was shipwrecked upon the island Corgo,\* a little after four in the morning. Twelve men belonging to the ship were lost, in their attempt to get on shore, but in the evening I got safe upon the island, where I continued 19 days, to give my assistance to save the treasure and cargo; during that time I had nothing to remark only that we were surrounded with thieves, and in danger, because we had too much money to keep.

There are many large islands in the gulph of Persia, but nothing worth notice upon any of them, save that the island of Beren, about 40 leagues West from Corgo, is noted for having one of the best pearl fisheries in the world, and what is surprising the inhabitants have no good water, only what they get from the sea, for at some distance from the island, there being a great spring of fresh water in the sea, thither they go with boats, and a man having a leather bottle dives down into the fountain, where opening the mouth till the bottle be full, he there shuts it close, and being immediately drawn up, in that manner fills his boat; and thus the shore is supply'd with good water.

The 27th of January, having no further business upon the island, I took my departure from thence in a fishing boat, and next morning got on shore at Bunder-rick, (that is, the Sandy Port) a town in Persia, about 7 leagues distant from the island of Corgo, where I continued 40 days.

Bunder-rick being the nearest port to Spabaun†, (the capital city in Persia) it has some trade, and is said to contain about 3000 inhabitants; the governor has the title of Mir, and is subject to the king of Persia, but there being no good water near the town, its at present a mean dirty place, tho' I believe it was much more considerable heretofore, when under the Portuguese jurisdiction I saw a very neat demi culverine gun here, which has the fol-

lowing inscription, opus Remigy de Habut, Anno 1560, which proves they had possession here soon after the passage round the Cape of Good Hope was discovered.

March 7, Dr H. made me a present of money and things to the value of about 8 l. sterling, and being determin'd to try to get to India before the rains, early in the morning Mr S. the mate of the ship, and I, took our departure from thence in a fishing boat, and that evening we arrived at Bunder Abasheir, another town in Persia, about 40 miles from Bunder-rick.

Being forced to wait at Bunder Abasheir for a conveyance, Shake Nassir, the Persian governor, appointed us a house to live in, and we spent three weeks there pretty agreeably, being frequently with Mynheer Belward, the Dutch resident, who made several genteel entertainments for us, both at their factory and gardens in the country, which is a good pleasant place and well stocked with greens.

The town of Bunder Abasheir is situate upon a salt water river, having a good harbour for shipping, and considerable trade; it is fortified with a stone wall, and may contain about 5 or 6000 inhabitants, but their houses are very mean, as they are in every town upon the sea-coast of Persia, because timber and other implements for building are dear, and the people dare not shew they have any money, being afraid the king and their governors would make free to borrow from them, and make them suffer for their fancy of having a fine house.

This kingdom of Persia, once famous in antient history, has been under no regular government for the space of six years, since they assassinated Nadir Shah their late king, and in which time the country has been torn to pieces and ruin'd; those in authority converting the revenues to their own proper use, till some superior force oblige them to refund, so they rob alternately as occasion serves.

The 29th of March, a Frankey being ready to sail for Musbet, we hir'd her cabin for 70 rupees, and sail'd thence early in the morning, coasting along in sight of the Persian shore, which in this part of the gulph is very high land.

The 2d of April we put into Burka, H on the island of Angar for water; there are no inhabitants upon this island at present, but the ruins of a town shew there were many here formerly, and it has a spacious noble harbour: for re-creation

\* A small island in the gulph of Bassora.

† Spahan.



Creation Mr S. and I went to the top of a high hill upon the island, where we saw vast quantities of oyster shells, and I observed that these are not only upon the surface of the hill, but also deep in the earth, for they are plainly to be seen to the depth of 70 or 80 feet in high cliffs that have been broke down with the rain, and hence I am inclined to believe they are the same thro' the whole body of the hill, which I think is an argument in favour of Dr Burnet's theory of the earth.

The 3d of April being the length of Larrack island, Mr S. went on shore in order to go to Gombroon, which may be seen from hence, but I being determined to prosecute my voyage, he left me a chest of wine, and many other necessities, so when the boat returned, we made sail again. Being now in sight of the high land of Gombroon, I must hereabouts cross the track were I came formerly, and may say that I have been quite round all Africa, including therewith a deal of the rest of the earth.

The 6th of April, the wind being contrary, we put into Farfackan, a town in Arabia Felix, where there is a fine harbour, but its not much frequented since the Portuguese lost Ormus, an island near Gombroon, which was once so much noted for riches, that it gave rise to this saying, *If the world were a ring, Ormus should be the stone*, but its now almost desolate and produceth nothing but rock salt and red oaker.

The inhabitants at Farfackan are noted for being a kind of wizards: The people on board the Frankey told me, that when strangers came amongst them, they frequently by their art changed them into goats, and sold them for such; I bought a pretty goat here for a rupee, and told them I would give four rupees more, if they could bring me one that had been a man: However ridiculous this story may appear, I hear for certain that the Eman, or King of Musbet, has made it death for any person to use that practice, by which it seems they are persuaded of its being fact, but indeed they will believe any thing but the gospel.

This place is extremely pleasant, having plenty of fine water, and abundance of date trees, of which there is two kinds, the male and female, and there is something extraordinary and peculiar to the nature of this species, for if the female be not impregnated with farina of the male, when they are in blossom, she will bring no fruit to perfection.

The 7th of April sailed thence, and

the 16th arrived at Musbet, the chief city in Arabia Felix, where I hired a house, finding no vessels bound for Surat before the rains.

Musbet was formerly strongly fortified by the Portuguese, but was taken from them by the Eman or King of this part of Arabia, who has made it the chief seat of his residence ever since, and being situate upon a charming harbour, surrounded with high mountains, is become a great mart: The town is fortified with a stone wall, and guarded with two castles, one on each side the harbour, upon high rocks. The town may contain about 7 or 8000 inhabitants, but the houses are very mean. Tho' some of the people are rich, yet they have no notion of building or any thing gay, but they seem all to have an insatiable thirst after gain.

The 21st of April, there being a Dingey ready to sail for Cutch, I agreed for a passage thither, being determined to march over land from thence to Surat, about 200 miles, rather than stay in that hot country at Musbet four months, and that morning early sailed thence. Having a stout gale of wind, we made a quick passage to India, where I landed at Monnoro, a city in Cutch, the first day of May, being this day three years since I left Bombay.

Here finding that it was impossible to get to Surat in time for the Bengal shipping, and the king of Cutch signifying his desire to see me at the city of Budge, and as I could not well get thro' the country without his pass, I hired a country coach and went thither.

Being arrived at Budge, the capital city of Cutch, which is about 30 miles inland from Monnoro, I had an interview with the king, and acquainted him with my journey to India, and design of going over land to Surat, on which he told me he had thoughts of sending a vessel to Bengal, and said, if I was willing to stay and conduct her thither he would give such pay and privilege as is usually given to commanders from Bombay and Surat, or if I was inclined to enter into his land service, he would give me the direction of his artillery, and 60 rupees per month. The first proposal I accepted, and tho' I could not consent to enter into his land service, yet I assured his majesty I would give him all the assistance in my power in fitting his artillery and stores, whilst on shore, because he is at peace with all Europeans, and in particular very well affected to the British nation.

The



The king then ordered a good house to be made ready for me, and gave the Moody, or victualler, instructions to supply me with every thing necessary, & concluded upon the following terms :

I to have the command of his vessel, and 60 rupees a month, with 5 l. per cent. privilege upon the tonnage, and till ready to sail 45 rupees per month to bear my charges on shore, which has been paid me after their manner, for every moon since the 29th of August.

I was in hopes to have sailed after the rains for Bengal, but there being a rumour that the king of *Sindy* is determined to invade this country, the king did not care to part either from me or the vessel ; however we are not much afraid, for this king can raise 100,000 men, and having powerful allies, and his towns mostly fortified, 'tis thought his enemy will be forced to desist from his enterprize ; therefore I am still in hopes to sail for Bengal early in September, after the rains. The vessel is only about 100 tons, but as cotton and chank are very cheap here, and rare commodities for Bengal, if it please God to favour me with success, I may chance to clear enough by the voyage to put me in a better way than ever I was in the company's service heretofore.

In the month of October I went upon an expedition with the king, quite thro' his country to the borders of *Sindy*, for the space of 24 days, which was extremely pleasant. The hill country is a perfect bed of iron and alum, and in one place I saw a vein of candle coal, which is the only one that I ever met with abroad, but they neither know how to use nor work it. Upon the low ground, near the river *Paunch Drummy*, which is a large branch of the river *Indus*, there is plenty of salt peter, of which they extract some, and make a deal of allum, but have a poor notion of managing either.

The king hearing I had some notion of that sort of work, offered to give me due encouragement to set up a powder mill, and a furnace for smelting iron, and will either lend me money to go on with the work, for my own benefit, or make my wages equivalent to make them for him. As yet I keep him in suspense, knowing that works of that nature might hurt the European trade. I had rather try my fortune at sea ; for tho' the company's usage to me might justify such an undertaking with all impartial men, yet I don't care to be an instrument to do them prejudice by way

of retaliation, especially in this country, where I hope I shall not stay long.

Believe me to be, &c. J. C—.

*A short View of the Contest concerning the Limits of Nova Scotia, or Acadia, extracted from the Memorials of the English and French Commissaries.*

AS the treaty of *Utrecht* is the common foundation upon which both nations build their claims, it is in the first place necessary to transcribe part of the 12th and 13th articles, which relate to this subject.

Art. XII. ' His most Christian majesty shall remit to the Q. of Great Britain all letters and authentic deeds and acts as shall ratify the cession which has been made to the crown of Great Britain for ever of *Nova Scotia*, otherwise called *Acadia*, in its whole extent, according to its ancient limits, also the town of *Port Royal*, now called *Annapolis Royal*, and in general all that belongs to the said lands and islands of the said territory, with the sovereignty, property, possession, and right acquired by treaty, or otherwise, which his most Christian majesty, the crown of France, or its subjects, have had to the said lands, islands, and territory, with their inhabitants ; so as that his most Christian majesty may cede, and transfer, and confirm, the whole to the said queen and crown of Great Britain, in a manner and form so full, that the subjects of his most Christian majesty shall hereafter be excluded from all kinds of fishing in the said seas, bays, and other places, within 30 leagues of *Nova Scotia* to the South, commencing from the island, commonly called *Isle Sable* inclusive, and proceeding S. W.'

Art. XIII. ' The island called *Cape Breton*, and all others whatsoever situated in the mouth and the gulph of the river *St. Lawrence*, shall remain the property of France.'

The question is, what extent of country France has ceded to England by these clauses, and, indeed, it must be confessed, that the terms of the treaty might have been better chosen to express the country comprized between *Penobscot*, or *Pentagoet*, the river *St. Lawrence*, and the Atlantic ocean, if, as our court insists, that was the district intended ; or to express only that part of the peninsula, which begins at the extremity of the bay of *Fundy*, extends along the coast, and terminates



nates at Cape Canso, if, as the court of France pretends, this only was meant.

The difference indeed is very great, and the two courts seem to have equal reason to complain of their negotiators, who conducted the treaty of *Utrecht*, as the addition of a very few words would have precluded all doubt, and prevented a controversy, which both will have sufficient reason to regret, whatever shall be the issue.

But, notwithstanding this defect, it is contended that there are expressions in the treaty, which sufficiently point out the true *Acadia*, and in order to state impartially those which have been produced by the commissaries on both sides; their observations may be reduced under three general heads:

1<sup>st</sup>. That *Acadia*, which the French ceded, is the same with *Nova Scotia*.

2<sup>d</sup>. It is all *Acadia*, according to its ancient limits, or as, perhaps, it might better have been rendered, comprised in its ancient limits, which France engaged to give up.

3<sup>d</sup>. A town and a fishery were intended by the terms, which, according to one party, express an exception; and a specification according to the other. The cession is extended to all that belongs to the country, and includes every species of right or title.

Under these three heads will be found, not only a faithful analysis of the reasonings of both parties, but a short yet comprehensive history of *Acadia*. Under the first it will appear, that the *English* and *French* established themselves successively in this part of *America*, and gave different names to the same portion of territory. Under the 2<sup>d</sup>, will be found an account of the revolutions of this country, as described by the first historians and geographers, and limited by commissions and treaties of the two courts. And, under the third, various interpretations of the terms made use of in the treaty of *Utrecht*, derived from the circumstances in which it was made, and the intention of the parties.

1. That the *Acadia* of France is the *Nova Scotia* of England.

THIS proposition seems to be comprized in the following terms of the treaty; "*Nova Scotia* or *Acadia*." If it had not been for the disputes that have actually risen between the two crowns, no reasonable being would have thought it possible to doubt whether the country called *Nova Scotia* by the *English* was not precisely the same

with that called *Acadia* by the *French*; or that at least a certain country was meant which had been called sometimes by one of those names, and sometimes by the other.

The *French* however pretend that the *Nova Scotia* of our antient charters, which we reclaim of them, is not the country which they ceded to us. The charters are become void by the breach of the conditions annexed to them, and by the subsequent possession of the country they specify, by others. The name which we gave to a certain indefinite tract of country is nothing to the *French*, who could not be expected to take cognizance of it; the treaty of *Utrecht* having given real existence, and certain limits to a country of that name by calling it the same with *Acadia*, for according to the spirit of the treaty, *Acadia* reduced to its antient limits, ought to determine what from that time should be called *Nova Scotia*; and not the antient and chimerical *Nova Scotia*, what should be understood by *Acadia*.

But if the determination of this debate was to be left not to a *Frenchman* or an *Englishman*, whose judgments were alike in danger of being perverted by their interest, nor to an *European* of any other country, to whom habit has familiarised the grammatical subtilties, which render our treaties too obscure and inefficacious; but to one of the wild natives of the country in dispute, he would probably wonder what could bring the matter into doubt, and if any thing could prevent the readiness of his opinion, it would be the surprise of having it seriously asked. To such an *Indian* the whole dispute might be thus stated. The question in this controversy is not what notion the *French* or your ancestors might have of the right of the *English* to *Nova Scotia*; whether *James I.* had either the intention or the power to grant to Sir *Wm Alexander* and his company in 1621, a territory where the *French* had before built some huts, in a country which could of right belong only to your ancestors; whether the patent of *Charles I.* in 1625, and that of *Cromwell* in 1656,\* and all the settle-

ments

\* It is pretended that the expedition of 1654 which gave occasion to this patent, was made at a time of perfect peace, but this is not true. *France* had then entered into an alliance offensive and defensive, with the declared enemies of the republic of *England*. The year 1652 was passed in continual and reciprocal hostilities.



ments made in consequence of such patents, whether in peace or in war, were not equally unjust; nor whether *France* had or had not before the treaty of *Utrecht* adopted the name of *Nova Scotia* for that territory which she had before called *Acadia*. It is certain, that *Nova Scotia* had been constantly used by the court, the historians, and the geographers of one nation, which is sufficient to prove that the other could not be ignorant of what they were required to cede. If under one particular word of your language, explained by one of ours, you had stipulated, that we should give you a certain quantity of brandy, you would certainly complain, if under pretence that your language has not been received in *European* countries, and that perhaps you spell their language amiss, they should refuse to do what it was impossible they should not understand to have been required at the time of the contract.

The antiquity of the settlements of the *French* and *English* in *North America* is certainly a question foreign to this dispute; however, as the *French* commissaries have given *France* the honour of a prior date; and as to pass their claim of priority in silence would be to admit it, the *English* commissaries have in their memorial laboured to obviate the false facts upon which alone it could be founded.

The *French* have asserted, that the *Cabots*, who in 1497 discovered that part of *America* which lies between *Florida* and lat. 58 North, were *Venetians*; that they were private adventurers, fitted out at their own expence, with no other view than the discovery of a north-west passage to the *East Indies*; and that the accidental sight of an unknown country, which prevented the accomplishment of their design, could not give the property of it to a nation which during many years totally neglected so barren a discovery. It is replied by the *English*, that such of these facts as would have some weight if they were true, are false; and that those which are true are nothing to the purpose; that the expedition of *Cabot* was not a private undertaking, he being authorised by letters patent from *Hen. VII.* in which that prince reserved to himself

and his successors the sovereignty of all the countries *Cabot* should discover, which he and his heirs could settle only as vassals. But many subjects of *England*, besides *Cabot* and his family, became adventurers in his expedition, and fitted out several vessels at their own expence. Nor was the discovery of a North-west passage the sole view of *Henry VII.* for it is not so much as named in *Cabot's* commission, which requires him to navigate the eastern, western, and northern seas, to discover new countries. Neither can that be said to be a discovery by a mere transient sight of a distant coast, which *De Laet*, a judicious and impartial geographer of the last age, calls a lustration and description prior to the discoveries of the *French*. And if this be a true state of the fact, of what importance is it whether *Cabot* was or was not a *Venetian*, or how long after his discovery the country was neglected? It appears, however, that the successive expeditions which were afterwards made under *Elizabeth* and *James I.* were intended to form settlements upon the coast; and that in the year 1613 *Argol* received orders to drive the *French* from their forts of *Pentagoet*, *Sainte Croix*, and *Port Royal*, as buildings erected upon a territory supposed to be an acquisition gained to *England* by *Cabot's* expedition.

The *French* commissaries, in order to support the prior right of their country, have fixed 1604 for the time of making their first settlements in *North America*, and 1607 for the first settling of the *English*. But *Purchas*, in the account of his voyages, printed in *London* in 1625, mentions plantations which had been made by the *English* in 1602, in the country then called *Marwooshen* by the *Indians*, of which he describes the rivers *Pemaquid* and *Sagadahock*, and the towns of *Penobscot*, *Kennebec*, and *Maragrove*. *Escarbot* also in his history of *New France*, so much esteemed by the *French*, found at his arrival in that country in 1606, many *Cantons* which belonged to the *English*. Let any impartial mind now judge whether it be true, as they pretended, that *James I.* in 1621 had no right to give away, or even to name this country, as being then possessed by the *French*;\* and whether

hostilities. In 1654, the protector refused to admit *France* as a party to a treaty concluded with the States General, and the treaty of *Westminster* did not restore harmony between the two states till 1655.

(GENT. MAG. April 1756.)

\* The *French* commissaries have said that *James I.* added as a condition to his charter, that the country of which he granted the concession should be destitute of cultivators, and inhabited



whether his *Nova Scotia*, enclosed by himself within the limits of the river *Sainte Croix* and the river and gulph of *St. Lawrence*, is an ideal country. This question, however, is merely incidental to the principal point in dispute. A The *British* commissaries flatter themselves that *Great Britain* will never want authentic proofs for the security of her rights to such countries as she holds by virtue of prior discovery, tho' she reclaims *Nova Scotia*, or *Acadia*, only B in virtue of the cession made to her of that country, by the treaty of *Utrecht*.

[To be concluded in our next.]

LIFE of GEORGE VILLIERS, the first D. of Buckingham, contin. from p. 109.

A Parliament being called upon the return of the Prince into England, the prince, as had been concerted between him and the duke, began to speak of the affairs of *Spain*, and of his own journey thither, and forgot not to mention the duke with more than ordinary affection, upon which it was proposed, as the duke had also foreseen, that the whole affair should be stated in a conference between the two houses, which the prince and the duke were desired to manage.

The prince therefore having made a slight introduction, the duke, in a long speech, insinuated, that the prince's journey was principally caused by the Earl of *Bristol's* inability to elude the chicanery of the *Spanish* ministry, writing in one dispatch that all was concluded, and in the next that new demands were made, and new difficulties arisen; so that the prince's journey was undertaken, with whatever reluctance, as the only expedient to discover without delay, the real intentions of the *Spaniard*, and either put a speedy end to the negociation by marrying the lady on the place, or be at liberty to espouse some other. He said also, that as soon as they arrived in *Spain*, they discovered that the *Spaniards* never seriously intended that the infanta should

inhabited only by infidels; but this argument is founded upon a mistake, and the omission of the word *præsertim*. James I. speaks in general terms of the utility of the colonies, especially, says he, when the country is destitute of inhabitants, or inhabited by infidels who may be converted. These words are in the introduction, and there is nothing in the body of the patent, which restrains the power of making settlements in *Nova Scotia*, if any Christians should be found there.

marry with the prince, by their neglecting to proceed upon the articles; their not permitting the prince to converse, or scarce to see his mistress; their evasive answers about the *Palatinate*, pretending the restitution was not in their power, tho' it had been taken by the *Spanish* troops, and was then in possession of the *Spanish* army, under the command of *Spinola*. He then took an opportunity again to mention the E. of *Bristol*, not only as being imposed upon by the *Spanish* ministry, but as concurring with them in their unfair practices; adding, that the king had ordered him to return, that he might be called to an account for his miscarriages. That the king had ordered him to return is true, but it was rather because he revered his parts and his fidelity, and wanted his assistance to repress the insolence of the duke, than because he doubted the propriety of his conduct, or had any design of calling him to account. Of this *Buckingham* could not be ignorant, tho' he artfully gave this incident a turn, which greatly favoured his own designs, and confirmed what he had said. He then gave an account of some measures which the king had taken to accommodate the matter, and compleat the match, since his return with the prince from *Spain*: Upon the whole advising a total breach of the treaty, and a vigorous and immediate war.

This account, and this advice, in which the prince assisted, certifying the particulars, and concurring with the duke's opinion, was received with such applause by the two houses, as exceeded the most extravagant hope; but it gave such offence to the *Spanish* ambassador, that he demanded *Buckingham's* head as a satisfaction to the injur'd honour of his master. The house of lords, however, by a general vote, justified his relation, and signified their earnest desire, that he might be encouraged in his services to the state, by an address to the king, in which the commons concurred so minutely, says *Rushworth*, as if the two houses had been twins, and that what one had said, thought, and done, had been said, thought and done by the other.

It is said, by Lord *Clarendon*, that the duke's speech and advice also infinitely offended the king, as being without his authority, and contrary to notorious truths; and yet in his answer to the parliament's address of justification, against the charge of the *Spanish* ambassador, he speaks of the duke in the highest terms of affection, confidence, and esteem.



In consequence of the duke's advice, the king was soon after addressed totally to break of all treaty with *Spain*, as well with respect to the *Palatinate*, as the marriage; but this he professed himself unwilling to do, and seeing the contrary violently urged by the duke with all his influence, he wanted only a resolute and active counsellor to destroy him, and such he hoped to find in the E. of *Bristol*, whom he daily expected from *Spain*. He had, indeed, then with him *Lionel Cranfield*, Earl of *Middlesex*, of whose influence the duke had reason to fear the king would avail himself in the mean time, and afterwards use it in conjunction with that of the Earl of *Bristol*. *Cranfield* was a man of great wit and understanding, who had been bred in the city in all the mysteries of trade; by his great parts, and this useful species of knowledge, he found means to recommend himself to *Buckingham*, and had soon after the good fortune to marry a lady who was nearly related to him. The duke then used his influence to advance him, not only from motives of friendship, but for the honour of his own family: He was by a quick succession of good fortune made privy counsellor, master of the wardrobe, master of the wards, and at last lord high treasurer of *England*, and E. of *Middlesex*: In these high posts he acquitted himself with such dexterity, as to gain great credit with the king, and, during the duke's absence in *Spain*, he had thrown off that subservient deference with which he had ever till then treated him, both as his patron, and the unrivalled favourite of his prince: He was not only negligent in issuing the sums that were lavished with unbounded extravagance in *Spain*, and in maintaining a literary correspondence with the dutiful assiduity, which he had taught the duke to expect, but he had the courage to dispute his commands, and appeal from them to the king, whose ear was always inclined to him, and, in whose affection and confidence he believed himself to have obtained such an establishment, as no longer to need the favour of the duke for support.

The first use, therefore, that *Buckingham* made of his sudden and transient popularity, was to ruin this dangerous rival, which, as his affairs were then circumstanced, he could not crush at once, merely by an effort of his own power, as he had done some others, who had climbed to an equal elevation.

He procured some leading men in the house of commons to send up an impeachment against him for high crimes and misdemeanours. At this bold and sudden step, the king was scarce less surprised and chagrined than the earl; for he saw that his own authority would become cheap, if his ministers should find that his sole protection was not sufficient for their security; he saw also that this was a contrivance of *Buckingham's*, and that he had prevailed with the prince to approve it: He therefore sent for them both, and with great passion remonstrated against their proceedings, conjuring them to use all their interest and authority to stop the prosecution, which would otherwise give such a wound to the crown as could not easily be healed: The duke heard him with the utmost indifference, and the king perceiving that neither persuasion, argument, nor commands were regarded, fell into a violent fit of rage, in which he was wont to use horrid oaths and imprecations, and reproached his favorite *Stenny* in these terms: "By G-d *Stenny* you are a fool, and will shortly repent this folly, and will find that in this fit of popularity you are making a rod with which you shall be scourged yourself." He then turned to the prince, and told him, tho' not with equal wrath, "That he would live to have his belly full of parliament impeachments, and when I am dead, said he, you will have too much cause to remember how much you have contributed to the weakening of the crown, by the two precedents you are now so fond of; meaning their engaging the parliament in a war against *Spain*, and a prosecution of Lord *Middlesex*." This storm of passion was equally ineffectual with the reasoning, expostulation, entreaty, and commands that had preceded it, and, indeed, his anger, if it was heard with equal indifference, must have been heard with more secret contempt, as it could only shew in a stronger and more ridiculous light, the insignificance of the king, and the power of the favourite.

The impeachment was carried on with great diligence and spirit, and tho' the earl made so good a defence, that he was absolved from any notorious crime, by the impartial opinion of many of those who heard all the evidence, yet such was *Buckingham's* influence at this time, even in the house, that he was condemned to pay a great fine, to suffer a long and strict imprisonment, and



and incapacitated to sit in parliament for ever. "A clause, says Lord *Clarendon*, of such a nature as was never before found in any judgment of parliament, and in truth not to be inflicted upon any peer, but by attainder."

Thus the triumph of *Buckingham* over the Earl of *Middlesex* was compleat, and his success was little less against the E. of *Bristol*: Such was *James's* timidity, that not daring steadily to avow his resentment against the duke, he even dissembled his regard to *Bristol*, whom he knew the duke hated; and, contrary to true policy, his inclination, and his promise, he gave credit to *Buckingham's* charge against him, in his narrative, at the conference of parliament, by ordering him to be confined on his first arrival in *England*, without suffering him to come into his presence, and at length even suffered the attorney general to exhibit a charge of high treason against him, in the name of his majesty himself, upon which he was committed to the Tower. He answered these articles with great steadiness, and exhibited another charge of high treason against the duke.

The king having now no fence against *Buckingham's* impetuosity, was soon driven into a declaration, that he would dissolve the treaties with *Spain*, upon which bonfires were made in *London*, and the bells rang for joy.

Whether the *Spanish* ambassador had any private intimation of the king's secret animosity against *Buckingham*, which Lord *Clarendon* says this mighty prince ventured to express in whispers to a chosen few, and entertained hopes that in spite of his timidity he might be stimulated by the shame of finding his slavery perceived by others, to make a vigorous attempt to shake it off: Or whether he was irritated by a petition furthered by *Buckingham*, to declare war against *Spain*, and restrain the exercise of popery in his dominions; or whether both concurred to produce the same effect, can only be guessed; but having, with some difficulty, procured a private interview with the king, he accused *Buckingham* of many things that nearly concerned his royal dignity and person, not without some reflections on the prince, telling him that he was so besieged, and all the avenues to him so closed up by the duke's servants and vassals, that he was no more a free man; that he was to be confined to his country house and pastimes, the prince having years and parts

equal to publick government; that the duke having reconciled himself to all popular men, sought to raise an opinion of his own greatness, and to make the king grow less, and advising him to free himself from this captivity and danger, and by cutting off so ungrateful an affecter of popularity and greatness, shew himself, as he was reputed, the oldest and the wisest king in *Europe*. But the king, tho' he felt the truth of the general charge against *Buckingham*, yet was so much the slave of his fears, that he took no other step than to disclose the substance of the conference, and demand particular proofs. For this, it is probable, the ambassador was not prepared, all his hopes being from the effect his private representation would produce, and therefore his answer consisted only of arguments against declaring the names of those from whom he had his intelligence, and who alone were able to support it, with such proof as was required, seeing they would be exposed to the resentment of a most powerful adversary, against whom the king would make no promise to defend them, and if he had, it is probable they would not have thought it a sufficient security. This complaint therefore produced no other effect than a representation from *James* to the king of *Spain* of the ill behaviour of his ambassador, remitting the cause to him with a demand of justice and reparation for the injury done to the duke. This representation, however, produced little effect, for tho' the ambassadors were confined a few days upon their return home, yet they were afterwards rewarded, and advanced to farther employments.

But, notwithstanding the duke's power and influence over the king and the parliament, the earl of *Bristol* refused to bow before him. He was a prisoner, his charge was heavy, and those who were to adjudge him to life or death, were governed by his enemy, yet he did not abandon his own defence, nor his accusation of the duke's narrative.

During these transactions a match was concluded between Prince *Charles* and the Lady *Henrietta Maria*, youngest daughter to *Henry* of *Bourbon*, sister to the then reigning king of *France*, and in the spring following King *James*, after a short indisposition with the gout, fell into an intermitting fever, which on the 20th of *March* put an end to his life.

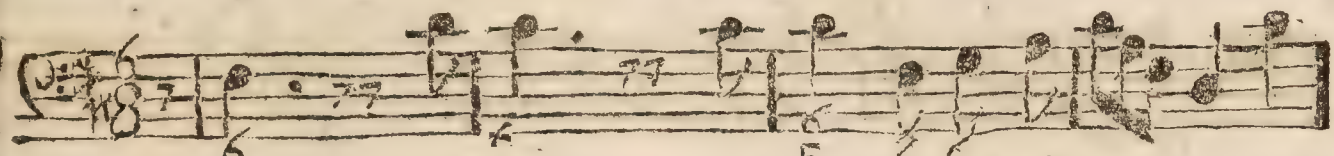
[To be continued.]



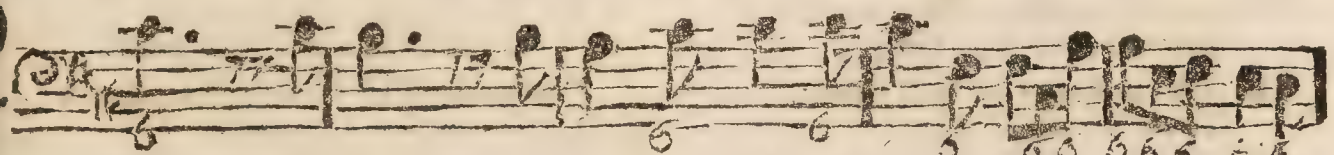
## A new SONG, Set to Music.



No nymph that trips the ver-dant plains With *Sal-ly* can com-pare, She



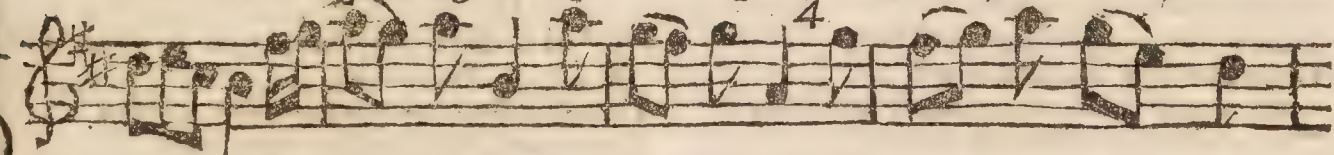
wins the hearts of all the fwains, And ri-vals all the fair. She wins the heart of all the



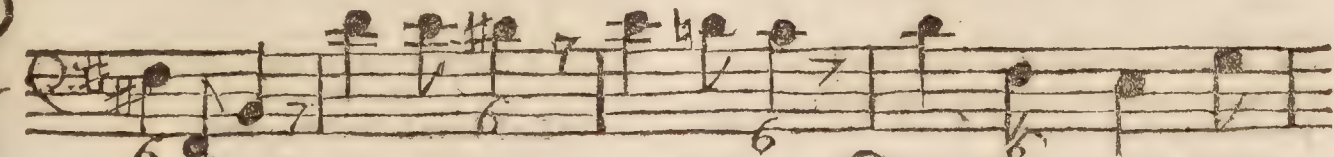
fwains, And ri vals all the fair.



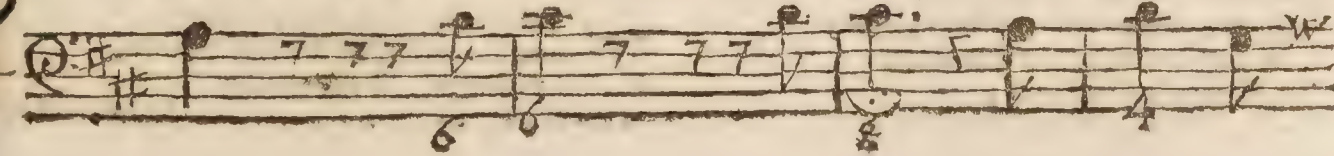
The beams of *Sol* delight and chear, While sum-mer fea-fons roll ;



But *Sal-ly's* smiles can all the year Give plea-fure to the



soul. But *Sal-ly's* smiles can all the year Give plea-fure









*On the present Prospect of an Invasion.*

SEE! see, at length the *British* genius wakes,  
And of his influence ev'ry soul partakes,  
To arms, to arms, he calls his gen'rous sons,  
From breast to breast the noble ardor runs.  
Now, while his naval sons he fires to arms,  
*Anson's* great soul he most divinely warms;  
From him around the patriot passion spreads,  
And dire resentment ev'ry breast invades:  
All, all unite t' assert their antient name,  
And each true *Briton* feels the gen'rous flame.  
See too *Britannia's* guardian chief appears,  
Whose presence bids her dissipate her fears.  
Shou'd *France* invade, her vanquish'd troops again  
Shall dread the hero of *Culloden's* plain. [glows,  
Hail, patriot prince! whose breast with ardor  
Once more to trample on thy country's foes;  
The noble champion of fair freedom's cause,  
The best defender of our faith and laws.  
Thee a whole people praise with joint acclaim;  
To thee *Britannia* trusts her future fame.  
Destin'd by her, e'en from thy earliest day,  
Her debt of vengeance to the *Gaul* to pay.  
Brave youth! at *Dettingen* first dauntless prov'd,  
At *Fontenoy's* more dreadful field unmov'd.  
Who almost taught the conq'ring *Gaul* to yield,  
While the proud victor curs'd the dear-bought  
Thee, *Cumberland*, the muse prophetic eyes, [field.  
In thee beholds another *Marlb'rough* rise;  
Born to revive a nation's dying name,  
And add new honours to her martial fame.

*Worcester, March 27.*

BRITANNICUS.

*On Miss W——D.*

—— *Utinam modo dicere possem*

*Carmina digna Dea, certe est Dea carmine digna.*

OVID.

WHILE amorous bards with emulative fire,  
To haughty G——r string th' applaud-  
ing lyre;  
Say, gentle muse, shall W——d bloom unfung,  
W——d the gay, the beautiful, the young?  
Shall those soft features so divinely fair,  
That perfect harmony of shape and air,  
Those sparkling eyes, that frozen age might fire,  
Wake to new sense, and bless with young desire:  
Shall all those charms for which ten thousand  
sigh,  
No sprightly strains to youthful breasts supply?  
Poetic rapture warms me at her name,  
I snatch the pen, and win from beauty fame.  
No more let *Sparta* boast her *Helen's* charms,  
That rous'd at once confed'rate *Greece* to arms;  
Nor *Afric* vaunt of *Cleopatra's* eyes,  
For which *Rome's* hero could the world despise;  
A brighter nymph I boast, to grace my songs,  
A brighter nymph to *Britain's* isle belongs.  
By nature gentle as the woodland dove,  
Stranger to ev'ry passion,—but of love.  
With strength she knows to think, with judg-  
ment chuse,  
Each good to cherish, and each ill refuse.  
No flutt'ring fop, no self-conceited beau,  
Compound of folly, impudence, and show,  
Can win her friendship, or enchant her heart,  
Where sense and merit still maintain their part.  
Above her sex's foibles is her aim,  
Too good, too just, to flatter or defame.  
Each heav'n-born virtue, each endearing grace,  
Glows in her breast, and sparkles in her face.

Each motion easy, and each manner free,  
From flippant pertness dull formality.  
Without the varnish of delusive art,  
She knows to conquer and secure the heart.  
All, all who see thee, W——d, must admire,  
And envy, tho' it curse thy charms, desire.

The royal sage, who dar'd so long withstand  
The threat'ning dangers of the seas and land,  
Tho' not *Calypso's* beauties could controul,  
Nor *Syren's* songs, nor *Circe's* magic bowl,  
Had here unthinking fondly been betray'd,  
His heart from chaste *Penelope* had stray'd,  
A willing captive to this lovelier maid.

*Southampton, April 16.*

MYRTILLO.

*To Miss B—G—M of Holderneffe.*

THINK not, my *Stella*, after once I've wore  
Thy easy fetters, and soft bondage try'd,  
That other beauties e'er shall charm me more,  
Or other nymphs my stedfast flame divide.

As soon might change to midnight's blackest  
shade

Yon fire-clad orb, and planets cease to roll,  
As I prove faithless to my lovely maid,  
Or with false vows deceive her gentle soul.

For *Stella's* charms in vain from fair to fair,  
Unknown to *Stella*, rov'd my restless heart;  
In vain each female spread each syren snare,  
Reserv'd for *Stella*, Love withheld his dart.

But fix'd at last my *Stella's* instant slave,  
Fond liberty I ask not to regain;  
To serve, to please her still is all I crave,  
Till death or *Stella* lose the welcome chain.  
*Everingham, March 27.*

HORATIO.

*To the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Worcester.*

TO breasts like thine, paternally that share,  
Another's pleasure, and another's care;  
The gentle task to cheer the drooping heart,  
When fortune frowns, and fortune's friends depart.  
Such Joy can give, such extacy of mind,  
As only virtuous souls in virtue find.  
Not all that youth, or wealth, or pow'r possess,  
Not all that various language can express;  
Can match the joy, seraphic and divine,  
That warms a Christian heart, a heart like thine.  
No thund'ring peal, that earth's foundations shakes,  
Of virtuous minds the peaceful tenour breaks;  
For storms and earthquakes shew what pow'rs at-  
That awful being, who is virtue's friend. [tend  
Who bids his angels guard her soft repose,  
And calm content her slumb'ring eye-lids close.  
This peace, this bliss thro' life may *Worcester*  
The bright reward of ev'ry gen'rous aim. [claim,  
'Tis his with bounteous hand to bring redress,  
When sickness, want, or pining anguish prels.  
The mourning widow's sorrows to restrain,  
And kindly mitigate the orphan's pain.  
To trace the path his hallow'd master trod,  
Of men the father, and the friend of God.  
When he who dwells above yon azure sky,  
Far from the bounded ken of mortal eye;  
Withholds from nature his sustaining pow'r,  
And Time's last sands shall mark the final hour:  
When loos'ning planets shall forsake their spheres,  
And day's resplendant glory disappears;  
The mighty dead, when yawning graves resign,  
Perfection's spotless portion shall be thine.



## NATURE and GARRICK.

By Mr DAVIES.

**A**S *Nature* and *Garrick* were talking one day,  
It chanc'd they had words, and fell out ;  
*Dame Reason* would fain have prevented a fray,  
But could not, they both were so stout.

Says *Garrick*, I honour you, Madam, 'tis true,  
And with pride to your laws I submit ;  
But *Shakespeare* paints stronger and better than you,  
All critics of taste will admit.

How ! *Shakespeare* paint stronger and better than  
Cries *Nature*, (quite touch'd to the soul) [me !  
Not a word in his volumes I ever cou'd see,  
But what from my records he stole.

And thou, wicked thief, nav, the story I'll tell.  
Whenever I paint or I draw,  
My pencils you filch, and my colours you steal,  
For which thou shalt suffer the law.

And when on the stage in full lustre you shine,  
To me all the praise shall be given ;  
The toil shall be yours, and the honour be mine :  
So *Nature* and *Garrick* are even.

To Miss R. TH——PE.

**O**F damask cheeks, and radiant eyes,  
Let other poets tell ;  
Within the bosom of my fair,  
Superior beauties dwell.

There all the sprightly pow'rs of wit  
In blithe assemblage play ;  
There ev'ry social virtue sheds  
Its intellectual ray.

But, as the sun's refulgent light  
Heav'n's wide expanse refines,  
With sov'reign lustre thro' the soul  
Celestial sweetness shines.

This mental beam dilates the heart,  
And sparkles in the face ;  
It harmonizes ev'ry thought,  
And heightens ev'ry grace.

Beneath its bright auspicious beams,  
No boist'rous passions rise ;  
Moroseness quits the smiling scene,  
And baleful discord flies.

A thousand nameless beauties spring,  
A thousand virtues glow ;  
A blooming train of Joys appear,  
And endless blessings flow.

Unbounded charity displays  
Her sympathizing charms ;  
And friendship's pure ethereal flame  
The gen'rous bosom warms.

Almighty love exerts his pow'r,  
And spreads with secret art,  
A soft sensation thro' the frame,  
A transport thro' the heart.

Nor shall the storms of age, which cloud  
Each gleam of sensual joy,  
And blast the gaudy flow'rs of pride,  
These blest effects destroy.

When that fair form shall sink in years,  
And all those graces fly,  
The beauty of thy heav'nly mind,  
Shall length of days defy.

EUGENIO,

On Mr Walpole's House at Twickenham.  
By the Right Honourable the Earl of B——th.

**S**OME talk of *Gunnisbury*,  
For *Sion* some declare,  
And some say that with *Chiswick-house*  
No villa can compare.  
But all the beaux of *Middlesex*,  
Who know the country well,  
Say *Strawberry-bill*, that *Strawberry-bill*,  
Doth bear away the bell.

Tho' *Surry* boasts its oatlands,  
And *Clairmont*, kept so gim ;  
And tho' they talk of *Southcoats*,  
'Tis but a dainty whim.  
For ask the gallant *Bristow*,  
Who doth in taste excell,  
If *Strawberry-bill*, if *Strawberry-bill*,  
Don't bear away the bell.

Since *Denham* sung of *Cowpers*,  
There's scarce a hill around,  
But what in song or ditty,  
Is compar'd to fairy ground.  
Oh peace be with their memories,  
I wish them wond'rous well ;  
Yet *Strawberry-bill*, yet *Strawberry-bill*,  
Must bear away the bell.

Some like to roll down *Greenwich*  
For this thing, and for that,  
And some prefer sweet *Marble-bill*,  
Tho' sure 'tis wond'rous flat,  
Yet *Marble-bill* or *Greenwich*,  
As *Kitty Clive* can tell,  
From *Strawberry-bill*, from *Strawberry-bill*,  
Can never bear the bell.

Great *William* dwells at *Windsor*,  
As *Edward* did of old,  
And many a *Gaul*, and many a *Scot*,  
Have felt he is as bold.  
On lofty hills, like *Windsor*,  
Such heroes ought to dwell,  
But little folks like *Strawberry*,  
Like *Strawberry-bill* as well.

Verses to a Lady who refused the Kisses of her Lover.  
Partly from Catullus.

**O** ! turn not those dear lips away,  
But let us kiss while yet we may ;  
While yet we may, for stealing time  
Will ne'er restore " these hours of prime."   
Yon blushing sun that sets to-night,  
To-morrow rises with new light :  
But ah ! when once our day is done,  
The shades of endless night come on.  
An hundred kisses then, my fair !  
And now another hundred spare :  
Another hundred still remain,  
Grant then the number o'er again.  
Who kissing can despise or blame ?  
A chaste delight, that's still the same ;  
Where love is ever but begun,  
Never, oh ! never to be done.  
'Those lips when press'd more lovely grow,  
More sweetly pout, more deeply glow.  
Should I ten thousand kisses gain,  
New stores of bliss would still remain.  
Thus, tho' the chaste industrious bee,  
Of blooming shrub, or fragrant tree,  
The sweets with greedy joy devours,  
Unhurt he leaves the beauteous flow'rs.



## DIVINITY, MORALITY.

A Letter to a student at a foreign university on the study of divinity, by T. P. This is manifestly the work of a Popish priest, addressed to a student in a Popish seminary, and recommending the works of Popish authors.

It is, however, written with great knowledge of the subject, candour, decency, and politeness: No part of it is argumentative or declamatory, with respect to any difference of opinion between the Romish and the reformed churches; but the whole is a series of directions for such a course of study as the principles and abilities of the author combine to dictate.

All the learning peculiarly necessary to those who are intended for holy orders, he says, is comprised in the *holy scriptures, the works of the fathers, church history, & divinity*. In the *works of the fathers* he includes the writings of learned and pious men of every age, and in *church history* the lives of the saints, particularly of the founders of religious orders. *Divinity* he divides into *positive* and *speculative*. *Positive divinity* he considers as a science resulting from the *scriptures, the fathers, and church history* reduced to method; and *speculative divinity* as reasonings, deductions, and conclusions from the same heads, particularly the *scriptures* — Of each of these objects of study he treats in the following order:

## I. Of the Scriptures.

The best way of studying the scriptures is to be conversant, not with *commentaries*, but with the *text*: Read, says he, from the beginning to the end without the help of any expositor. On a second reading, many of the difficulties which occurred in the first will disappear; a third reading will clear up more, and the oftener you read it, the better you will understand, not only the literal, but the spiritual sense of it. And thus far the Protestant student would do well to follow this writer's directions.

When the scriptures have been thrice read, says he, call in the assistance of a commentator to obtain what your own understanding, assisted by the Holy Spirit, does not bestow, but a few commentators well chosen and well digested will suffice. Voluminous writers, and those who abound in refinement and subtilty, are to be equally avoided; the former encumber scripture with an exuberance of their own learning; the latter spin out that simplicity which is the distinguishing characteristic of the word of God, into small threads and subtleties, which rather puzzle than instruct, and, as *Seneca* observes, when things are most refined they are nearest to nothing. The commentaries which he principally recommends, are those of *Menochius*, *Bossuet's* preface to the Psalms, and *Ribera's* five short books on the Temple, and what belonged to it. As appendixes to the commentators, he recommends, *Fleurie's* treatises of the manners of the Israelites and Christians. *Menochius* on the Jewish common wealth, and *Serarius's* little work of the three sects among the Jews.

## II. Of the Fathers,

With the works of the fathers, he recommends only such an acquaintance as to know the times when they wrote; the subjects which

they have chiefly treated; their different manners of treating them; their style; their method of reasoning; their various excellencies of eloquence, erudition, and piety, which, he says, may be easily compassed by a judicious choice: He has selected the following, *St Leo's* letter to *Flavian*, the 33d, 34th, 35th, and 36th orations of *St Gregory Nazianzen*, the letter of *St Athanasius* to *Epietetus*, and the treatise concerning the Holy Ghost, by *Didymus* of *Alexandria*, which is extant only in *St Hierome's* translation, the works of *Cassian*, the lives of the fathers of the desert, by *Rosweide*, and the six short books of *St Chrysostome* on the priesthood, with some others of less eminence.

## III. Of Church History.

The order of this study, says the author, requires you to begin with the history of the church in general, then go to that of your own nation, and, lastly, to the history of the several religious orders. For the general history, he recommends *Tillemont's* memoirs, *Fleurie's* church history, which ends with the year 1414, *Salianus's* annals abridged by himself, and *Spondanus's* abridgment of *Baronius*, *Cabassutius's* account of the councils, and *Bossuet's* discourse on universal history. *Alford's* annals for an ecclesiastical history of our own country to the year 1189; and *Aubert le Mire's* origin of monastic institutions for an account of the religious orders, with the lives of *Ignatius*, *Xavier*, *Francis Borgia*, and cardinal *Bellarmino*.

## IV. Of Divinity.

Under this head, he recommends the writings of the Jesuits in general; an order, which he takes frequent occasion to mention with the highest encomiums, and in particular the theological works of *Petavius*, in which, he says, the positive and speculative, or scholastic divinity, set off each other without confounding their properties; to which he adds, the theological works of *Lessius*.

To Divinity, the 4th branch of study, he says, there are two appendixes, *casuistry* and *controversy*; in *casuistry*, he recommends principally *Busembaum's* cases of conscience, enlarged by *La Croix*, and in controversy the works of *Bellarmino*. As to the management of *controversy*, he recommends two things, which are of equal importance to every writer of whatever class or persuasion. This paragraph therefore is extracted as a specimen of the author's manner:

“ In the management of *controversy*, I have two things to recommend to you: The first, never to depart from that temper and mildness with which the spirit of Christianity always inspires its genuine defenders: Secondly, to confine this science to such matters only as are of its district. — When those who dissent from us are not enlightened by the same truth with which we are privileged, their misfortune calls for our tenderness; and is ever to be treated with that \* *clarity*, which is gentle and compassionate, and by † *lips, which have made a league with humanity*. And if ever you enter this religious list with any of your own country, Remember good sense, good nature, and

\* 1 Cor. ch. xii. † P. vi. ch. xxxi.



a disposition to virtue are the characteristics of the English."

2. Christian morals, by Sir Tho. Browne of Norwich, author of *Religio medici*. Payne.

—The Christian morals of Sir Thomas Browne, tho' they have been many years extant, yet having been long out of print, and known only to the curious, may be considered as a new book. —They contain the sublime morality of the Christian religion in short sections, each of which is a compleat lesson on some single topic. The sentiments are uncommonly exalted and refined, and the language is strong, metaphorical, and expressive. There are, indeed, many allusions to philosophical principles and historical facts not commonly known, but in this impression they are explained by the editor Mr Samuel Johnson, who has also written the author's life, which is prefixed. Of the life, the name of the writer is a sufficient commendation, and of the work the 19th section is selected as a specimen.

Be substantially great in thyself; and more than thou appearest unto others; and let the world be deceived in thee, as they are in the lights of heaven. Hang early plummets upon the heels of pride, and let ambition have but an \* epicycle and narrow circuit in thee. Measure not thyself by thy morning shadow, but by the extent of thy grave; and reckon thyself above the earth, by the line thou must be contented with under it. Spread not into boundless expansions either of designs or desires. Think not that mankind liveth but for a few; and that the rest are born but to serve those ambitions, which make but flies of men and wildernesses of whole nations. Swell not into vehement actions which embroil and confound the earth; but be one of those violent ones which force † the kingdom of heaven. If thou must needs rule, be † Zeno's king, and enjoy that empire which every man gives himself: He who is thus his own monarch contentedly sways the scepter of himself, not envying the glory of crowned heads and elohims of the earth. Could the world unite in the practise of that despised train of virtues, which the divine ethicks of our Saviour hath so inculcated upon us, the furious face of things must disappear; Eden would be yet to be found, and the angels might look down, not with pity, but joy upon us."

3. A paraphrase on St. Paul's epistles; by Tho. Spooner. 4s Dilly.

4. The use of reason asserred in matters of religion, or, natural religion the foundation of revealed. In answer to a sermon preached before the university of Oxford, July 13, 1755; by Ralph Heathcote, A.M. 1s 6d T. Payne.

5. The Christian's duty and confidence in

times of publick calamity. By B. Wallin. Keith.

6. A critical examination of the notes of Dr Sykes upon the epistle to the Hebrews; by Albophilus. 1s 6d Vaillant

7. The church of England try'd by herself, or, an appeal to her own principles, for the expediency of a review, and alteration of her articles, liturgy, &c. 1s Noon.

8. The scripture doctrine of the resurrection of man by Jesus Christ. 6s Millar.

9. A word to the Hutchinsonians; or, remarks on three sermons lately preached before the University of Oxford; by a member of the University. 6d Griffiths.

#### SERMONS.

10. Christ as the Christian's life; considered in five sermons, preached at Weathersfield, in Essex; by Mather Jackson. 1s 6d Waugh.

11. Two preached at Laytonstone, on the 6th and 8th of Feb. by Wm Woiton, M.A. Innys.

12. The intermediate state of happiness or misery between death and the resurrection, prov'd from scripture; preached at St Edmund's Bury, on Feb. 25, by P. S. Goddard, M.A. 6d Beecroft.

13. On the fast day. At Stow market. By John Taylor. 6d Buckland.

14. At Exeter cathedral. By the Bp of Exeter.

15. At Malton, near Gravesend. By James Horro, A. M. Rivington.

16. At Peckham. By Dr Milner. Noon.

17. At Bath. By E. Bayly. Hitch.

18. At Pickhill, in Yorkshire; by J. Prantel.

19. A sermon preached in the synagogue of the Portuguese Jews on the general fast, by Isaac Nettó, Archisynagogus. Translated from the Portuguese by the author. Whitridge, 1s.

The sermon of a Jew is a phænomenon that has not before appeared in our hemisphere. It is introduced with a short account of the occasion of it, his majesty's proclamation, and a solemn thanksgiving to God for having by his judgment called his people to repentance. It is an earnest exhortation to works of penitence, and a life of virtue and piety. A text from Deut. x. 16, is prefixed, and a passage from Treat. Tahanit. cap. ii. but neither of these is made the theme of the discourse, in the manner used by our divines. Some passages of scripture are occasionally explained, but in a sense very different from that of our commentators. He supposes Jonah refused to go to Nineveh because he feared the repentance of the Ninevites would aggravate the guilt of his own nation, which continued impenitent under more favourable dispensations. But Jonah's motive for refusing is by us supposed to be an unwillingness to denounce a judgment, which he foresaw would not be fulfilled; and this sense is supported by the expostulation of the Almighty with Jonah, in which it appears that Jonah was not so much grieved at the repentance of Nineveh, as at its not being destroyed.

The following petition is extracted as a specimen of their eloquence and manner of prayer, and it is hoped that no Christian will read this address of a Jew to God, as "the inexorable judge of the universe," without observing, that in this character he with whom we have an ad-

\* An epicycle is a small revolution made by one planet in the wider orbit of another planet. The meaning is, "Let not ambition form thy circle of action, but move upon other principles; and let ambition only operate as something extrinsic and adventitious."

† Matthew xi.

‡ That is, "the king of the Stoics," whose founder was Zeno, and who held, that the wise man should govern and control.



Advocate cannot be properly addressed as a merciful father.

"Have pity on us, O merciful father! O remember, not against us our former iniquities. Have compassion on us, O gracious God, Let thy tender mercy speedily prevent us. Do not look down upon the poorness of our merits, for we are reduced very low. Do not leave us, O father! Do not leave us destitute, O king of mercy! Remember, do not break thy covenant with us. Command thy angel to put up the sword of thy anger into its sheath; order thou the sea not to transgress its bounds, nor exceed the limits thou hast set. We have heard of thy judgment, O inexorable judge of the universe: Let the earth cease from its trembling. Not for us, O Lord, not for our sakes, for we have no merits to plead, but for the honour and glory of thy holy name, let thy mercy protect us, and thy clemency be our defence."

MISCELLANEOUS.

20. Proposals to parliament for remedying the great charge and delay of suits at law and equity. By an attorney. Reason, 6d.

These proposals, which the author first published in 1707, are in substance as follow:

1st. Let every puisne judge have a salary of 3000 *l. per ann.* the chief justices a proportionate sum, and no other fee, perquisite, or pension, and let them also put in all officers under them gratis.

2dly, Let the following officers be brought in.

The SIX CLERKS in chancery, who have each 1000 *l. per ann.* for which they do no service except now and then read some pleadings, and never attend to do that but in Westminster-hall, tho' great part of the chancery business is transacted elsewhere; instead of these let one person be appointed, with an allowance of such fees to himself and deputy, as will amount to 500 *l. per ann.*

The REGISTERS, whose fees are exorbitant, and impositions innumerable: they impose unnecessary copies of orders on the suitors, for writing which they take three shillings a side, making four sides of a sheet of paper, very loosely written; they swell these orders by tedious and unnecessary recitals and suggestions, so that an order made on hearing a cause will sometimes cost 10 *l.* and cannot be obtained in less than three months; whereas the orders of the house of lords upon appeals, are generally contained in half a sheet of paper, and dispatched in two days. Let these offices be disposed *gratis*, the fees lessened, and the impositions prevented.

The REGISTER of the reports, the affidavit-office, the subpoena-office, the examiners and cursitors. Let these places be disposed gratis, and their fees diminished three fourths, and they will then be overpaid for their labour and attendance.

The CUSTOS Brevium in the common pleas.

The PROTHONOTARIES, whose business is now done by the attorneys, who charge their clients for doing it, tho' the prothonotaries fees are still paid.

The PHILAZERS, who do nothing, and receive great sums.

He then proceeds to enumerate the several causes of oppression and delay in the present

manner of proceeding, which would fill much more room than can here be spared, but he has not suggested any particular methods by which they might be remedied; if he had, we would gladly have trespassed on any other article to give them place.

21. An answer to a pamphlet called a third letter to the people.

This is addressed to the officers and private men of his majesty's foot grenadiers, who are supposed to be particularly insulted by the following passage, "Such confusion and dread dwell on the dastard faces of all who sold to the H—n interest, stand branded in the forehead with the white horse, the ignominious mark of slavery," as they have the white horse embroidered on the front of their caps. The general tendency of it is to excite the grenadiers to revenge this affront on the person of the letter-writer, who does indeed raise as much indignation as is consistent with contempt. But the design of this author, and the manner in which he attempts to execute it, can set him very little higher in the estimation of reason and humanity. There is one particular in his book, in which he has given more offence to the friends of his present majesty, who have a due regard to the word of God, by his adulation, than the author of the 3d letter has by his invective. He has supposed his majesty and his grenadiers to be prophetically promised by the following passage in the Revelations: "And I saw heaven opened and behold a white horse, and he that sat upon him was called faithful and true, and in righteousness he doth judge and make war; his eyes were as a flame of fire, and on his head were many crowns, and he had a name written that no man knew but he himself. And he was clothed in a vesture dipped in blood, and his name is called the word of God. And the armies which were in heaven followed him upon white horses, clothed in fine linen white and clean. And out of his mouth goeth a sharp sword, that with it he should smite the nations, and he shall rule them with a rod of iron: and he treadeth the wine-press of the fierceness and wrath of Almighty God. And he hath on his vesture and on his thigh a name written, KING OF KINGS, and LORD OF LORDS." Certainly, says this writer, no one can read this prophecy but must manifestly see the completion of it in the person of our present royal sovereign! and is not the army following him on white horses expressly emblematical of your particular corps!

Surely the author of the third letter, whom this man has charged with blasphemy for decrying the white horse, may retort the charge with dreadful advantage.

22. The expediency and utility of a bridge at Black Fryars. Cooper. 6d

The expedience of a new bridge has been eagerly disputed between the inhabitants of the eastern and western wards. The eastern wards are charged with opposing it, merely because it will turn some part of their trade into another channel, and render their estates of less value; and the western wards are charged with espousing it merely because it will



will bring them the trade that their opposers will lose, and increase their estates in proportion as those of the others diminish. A neutral by-stander will easily perceive that some on both sides may act from these motives, and that in fact there will be a loss in one part by a bridge, though perhaps not equivalent to the gain in the other. But the question is not whether the inhabitants of the eastern or western division shall be gratified; but whether building a bridge will be a benefit to the city upon the whole? and this question will be easily decided by a very slight view of the reasons for and against it. The reasons against it are founded upon the most extravagant & idle conjectures of causing inundations, accumulating sand banks, and rendering the river unnavigable. The reasons for it are founded on self-evident propositions; that trade must flourish in proportion as it is facilitated; that trade is facilitated by the near, easy, and commodious communication between one part of a city or country and another; that there is now no way for country waggons to come into the centre of London from the southern counties, without driving two miles about over the stones; that this is an inconvenience which the bridge proposed will remove; that it is better for a populous city to have its centre well inhabited, than to have it the harbour of thieves and vagrants; that a large tract between Fleetstreet and the Thames on one side, and Fleetstreet and Holbourne on the other, is now heaped with filth and ruins, and the hiding places of a numerous swarm of the most flagitious of our poor; that a new bridge will fill these tracts with elegant squares and regular streets, which persons of credit and fortune will chuse to inhabit, as well for convenience as pleasure; as different from the present lanes, alleys, and dunghills, as the King's Bench walks from the hovels and lay-stalls of White Fryars.

23. Mrs Susan's second letter to Dr Grubb, author of the three letters to the people of England.

In this letter the doctor is charged with having told a certain French count, the beginning of this winter, that he would accept a commission from his court to raise men for France in the west of England, & even desired him to procure such a commission for him. The rest is personal invective, which, if it disgraces the doctor, reflects no honour on his assailant.

24. Experiments on the chalybeat waters lately discovered at Bromley, in Kent, by *Tbo. Reynolds*, surgeon. *Payne*.

—The chalybeat water on which these experiments are made arises at the foot of a declivity, a very small distance eastward from the palace of the Bp of Rochester. The soil thro' which it passes is gravel, and it issues immediately from a bed of pure white sand; its course seems to be from N. N. East, and as Shooter's Hill has nearly that direction from its aperture, it probably comes from thence. It was discovered in Sept. 1754, by his lordship's domestic chaplain. A moat that nearly surrounds the palace having for some reason been

drained, he perceived the water issuing from this spring, which used immediately to mix with the water of the moat, now trickling along in a small current, leaving a yellow ochrey sediment behind it. Upon this discovery, the water being examined, and found a good chalybeat, his lordship, the late Dr *Wilcox*, immediately ordered it to be secured from the mixture of other waters, by building a circular wall of stone about it, like the top of a well, in hopes that it might prove beneficial as a medicine to those who should think fit to drink it. In digging about it to execute this benevolent purpose, the remains of some steps made of oak were discovered leading down to it, which appeared to have lain underground many years, so that it is probable this spring has been formerly frequented.

Mr *Reynolds*, the gentleman by whom these experiments were made, and who has long quitted his profession, and now lives in the neighbourhood of Bromley, has been many years obliged to drink the waters of Tunbridge to mitigate the symptoms of a confirmed inveterate irregular gout, which were very various and very severe, he was therefore nearly interested in the discovery of a chalybeat, so much more conveniently situated for his use, and immediately began to drink it; he found his digestion less defective, and his appetite proportionably better; his sleep was longer, less interrupted, and more refreshing: This encouraged him to continue the use of the waters, and the pains which before were in his stomach and bowels were now driven to the extremities, and even there were less frequent and violent. In these circumstances he began his experiments, which he has related with the most perspicuous brevity, and seems to have made with an accuracy and curiosity, which nothing but these circumstances would have excited. Among many remarkable particulars are the following:

The virtue of this mineral water, by which it turns purple when mixed with galls, consists wholly in its ochre being kept in an attenuated state.

'A very considerable quantity of iron may be in water in a state of solution, without being discoverable by galls, and, consequently, the common method of estimating the strength of the mineral principles of chalybeat waters, by the degree of purple they give with galls is erroneous.

That an alkaline salt is an ingredient absolutely necessary to the production of the fine purple colour which appears upon mixing chalybeat water with galls; although whether there be such an alkaline spirit in any natural chalybeat water has been much disputed by men of great eminence in chymical and natural knowledge.'

Under this head the celebrated dispute between Dr Short and Dr Hoffman on this question is accommodated, and the contrary effects of their experiments accounted for.

To these experiments are added many most useful observations on chalybeat waters in general, and practical directions how they may be most successfully taken; also the following direc-



directions, to make artificial mineral water, to distinguish with absolute certainty the *fæctitious* from the *native*, and to discover and correct unwholesome qualities in the common water used for alimentary purposes.

*To make artificial Chalybeat Water.*

Take half a drachm of sal martis truly prepared, and dissolve it in pure rain or distilled water, mix the solution with 30 pounds of the same water, adding to every pound of water two grains of salt of tartar.

*To discover fæctitious from native Chalybeat.*

Evaporate a portion of the water to a dryness, and dissolve the residuum in pure rain water; let the solution fine by standing, pour off the clear part, and give it a double filtre; evaporate again to a pellicle, and set the remainder in a cool place to chrySTALLIZE: By this process you will obtain a salt, and if this salt dissolved in pure rain water becomes purple with galls, the water from whence it was procured is certainly artificial, or so medicated under a notion of preserving its virtue, as to render it not more effectual than if it were artificial.

*To discover unwholesome Qualities in Common Water.*

1<sup>st</sup>, Boil it briskly an hour. 2<sup>d</sup>, Drop one or 2 drops of tartar into a glass of it. 3<sup>d</sup>, The same quantity of a solution of silver in aqua fortis: Or, 4<sup>thly</sup>, A solution of sugar of lead made with pure rain water: By each of these methods of tryal the water will turn of a turbid milky colour, in proportion as it is loaded with saline or any other mineral contents.

*To correct these Qualities.*

The best way is by distillation; where that cannot be done, the next best is to boil the water over a brisk fire for an hour or two, then let it stand some weeks in earthen jars to depurate, when the greatest part of the unwholesome contents will be deposited on the bottom and sides of the vessel, whence the water may be drawn for use by cocks or syphons.

For other articles, which if not more useful are much more curious, the reader is referred to the work itself.

25. A survey of the county of Suffex. By *Rich. Blugden*. 7s 6d *Linter*.

26. Rules and directions for persons who find or contribute towards the militia. *Gardener*.

27. Pharmacopœia Meadiana; from original MSS. 1s 6d *Hinton*.

28. Synopsis Medicinæ; or, a summary view of the practice of physick, Vol. III. By *J. Allen*, M. D. F. R. S. 4s few'd. *R. Davis*.

29. Miscellaneous remarks made in a late 7 years tour thro' France, Italy, Germany, & Holland. By *Sacheverel Stevens*, No. 1 & 2, to contain 10 numbers, at 6d each, *Hooper*.

30. A 2d letter from a merchant at Lisbon to his friend in England. 1s. *J. Payne*.

31. An address to persons of quality who employ Frenchmen in their service. By *Jack English*, a servant out of place. 6d *Scott*.

32. Guido Armonica O Dizionario Armonica; being a guide to harmony and modulation. By *F. Gemiani*. Music Shops.

33. The Naval History of Great Britain from the earliest periods of which there are accounts in history to the conclusion of the year

1756. Compiled chiefly from the manuscript papers of the late Hon. *Geo. Berkeley*, Capt. of his majesty's ship the *Windfor*. No I. to be continued weekly. *Osborne*.

34. A compendium of authentic and entertaining voyages; or, the annals of navigation, digested in a chronological series, from the discoveries of Columbus in 1492 to the voyage of Lord Anson in 1744, in 7 vols. 12mo. *Dodley*.

35. An essay on waters. By *C. Lucas*. 4n 3 Vols. 8vo. 10s 6d few'd. *Millar*.

36. Some reflections on the trade between Great Britain and Sweden. 6d *Robinson*.

37. An address to the British army and navy. 6d *Buckland*.

38. Oratio Anniversaria, in Theatro Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londinensium, ex Harveii Instituto Festa Divi Lucae Habita, A. D. 1755, cui ad calcem, adjectæ sunt Notæ ad argumenta Orationis ejusdem illustranda & confirmanda appositæ. A *R. Taylor*, M. D. *Neurje*.

39. ΕΥΡΙΠΙΔΟΥ ΗΠΠΟΛΥΤΟΣ; Euripidis Hippolitus ex MSS Bibliothecæ Regiæ Parisiensis emendatus, variis Lectionibus & Notis Editoris; accessere viri Clarissimi *Jeremieæ Markland* emendationes. 2s 6d *Wilcox*.

POETRY and ENTERTAINMENT.

40. A translation of Telemachus into English verse, by *Gibbons Bagnal*. *Owen*.

—Of this work only the first book has yet appeared, from which the following description of Calipso, attended by her nymphs, conducting Telemachus to her grotto, is selected as a specimen, not because it is worse or better than the rest, but because it is short and easily detached.

“She said. And compass'd with a beauteous band

Of nymphs obsequious to her great command,  
Herself the fairest; onward led the way  
Erect, and taller by the head than they.  
So the fair oak upon the spacious plain,  
Luxuriant queen, extends her awful reign;  
Pleas'd o'er the lawn her ample shades to throw,  
And nods superior to the shrubs below.  
Charm'd with her beauty and becoming grace,  
The hero followed with submissive pace.  
Her robe, which true Sidonian dye declar'd,  
Carelessly pendent from her neck appear'd.  
Her tresses gather'd in a knot behind  
Neglected fell, and wanton'd in the wind.  
Her sparkling eyes divinity confess'd,  
Join'd with a sweetness not to be express'd.  
Mean while with downward look grave Mentor pass'd,  
Modest and silent; of her train the last.”

41. The compleat marksman; or the art of shooting flying. A poem, by the Hon. *Robert Coot*, Esq; *Henderson*. 1s.

The directions for shooting flying are these.  
—Go early into the field, take with you some rum in a wicker bottle that will hold about a gill; this will keep out or expell wind, cure the gripes, and give spirits when fatigued; but do not take too much, for too much will make your sight unsteady, and blunt your eyes. When you have got your gun, a turn-screw, worm, and flints ready, call your pointers, and take with you a partridge-wing; with this carefully clean the touch-hole, then charge



and prime, but prime not too full, because the lingering fire will disappoint your aim. Charge in the field, and not the night before; ram the powder well, but the shot lightly; let one third of the charge be powder, and two thirds shot, securing the charge with tow. When you are about to fire, take time, and keep your temper quiet and unruffled as a Stoic. When you have fired, charge again immediately before the air gets into the piece, and do not lose time in charging it, for if it cools it will be covered with a clammy sweat that will render the effect of the charge uncertain. Besides, you should be ready to secure your game, for a wounded pheasant will often rise when you go to take her, and if you are not ready to bring her down again, may totally escape; this, however, rarely happens to woodcocks or snipes. Permit your mark to be distant at least forty yards before you fire; for if the distance be less, you will either miss, the shot not having had time to spread, or you will tear it to pieces, but do not let it be much farther, lest you wound too slightly to bring the bird down. The flying marks, with respect to their motion and position are five. 1st, moving towards you in a direct line; 2dly, from you in a direct line; 3dly, cross you; 4thly, circularly; 5thly, obliquely. Let the first mark pass, then take aim by advancing the mouth of the piece above her head. Aim at the second by raising your piece till there is no space between the object and the sight. When you have a traverse or cross mark, wait till it comes in some degree linear, by getting forty yards to the right or left, for this position will better allow eight feet in the aim, than the other will two inches. When the mark is circular, watch the course, moving round with your gun till you gain the furthest lineal point, and then fire. Of the oblique he says nothing. In firing at a covey always confine your aim to one. After the harvest, when the birds are become shy, watch their flight soon after sun-set, you will be directed by their call, and the next morning you will know where to find them. When a quail rises, do not be in too much haste to fire during her first flight; her flight is always short, and you may be sure to spring her a second time, when you are aware of her, and better prepared. To shoot larks in frosty weather, load with as much powder as shot, and fire among them as they rise, for their wings being then expanded, you will kill many more than if you fire at them on the ground. Never fire at a mallard till you can get behind him, for no shot can enter his breast. Do not fire full against the wind when it blows hard, for it will then drive the powder into your face; and if it rains immediately give over your sport. Never blow at the mouth of your piece after it has missed fire, lest some latent spark discharge it through your head. Keep your gun always directed from you, and your thumb on the flint, which you should never hammer, because the sparks may fall into the pan, and kill a by-stander.

The following episode is taken as a specimen of the author's poetry.

"A blooming youth, or rather boy,  
The father's only child and joy,  
Intent to make the larks his prey,  
Himself as innocent as they;  
The powder, in the porch of death,  
In vain discharg'd its flash of breath.  
The curious youth desired to know  
Whether the piece was charg'd, or no,  
And at the mouth began to blow:  
A dreadful kiss! for now the bane,  
Had bor'd a passage through the train;  
It shot his skull and dash'd his brains,  
With fury, all about the plains.

42. A letter from a gentleman in London to his friend in Pennsylvania, with a satire on the quakers. *Scott.*

The letter intended only to introduce the verses, contains neither arguments nor facts. The verses are full of invective, and destitute of poetry. The first ten lines contain an encomium of the author by himself, which, to gratify him, are selected as a specimen of his parts.

"By nature curious, indolent, and gay,  
From place to place inquisitive I stray;  
Mark each peculiar folly of the age,  
And hiss the actor from the crowded stage;  
With smiling ridicule point satire's darts,  
T' expose your foibles, and to mend your hearts;

To sneer at folly, lash each reigning vice,  
Unmask the hypocrite, austere and nice;  
Detect the villain in his secret way,  
And all his dang'rous subtle schemes betray.

43. Beauty; a poem. By John Green, junr, a student of Lincoln's Inn. *is Reeve.*

—It cannot be denied by the severest critic that the author of this piece in one particular deserves commendation, if, as he says, *he never had the least intention of introducing it to the publick notice, till he was perswaded by the importunity of his friends.* These friends, indeed, deserve the severest reprehension, and the author himself can by no means be justified for yielding to their importunity in opposition to his own judgment. He, probably, knew very well that none of these friends were able to write such a poem, and most heartily believed that not one of them was so able to judge of a poetical performance as himself: Why then should he suffer himself to be directed by judgments, which he believed inferior to his own, in a matter of so much importance to himself and the publick? It is hoped that no future writer, either of poetry or prose, will suffer himself to be thus importuned to publish what he had before wisely determined to keep private. There are, however, some passages, which at first sight appear liable to objection, but which upon a more critical review may be defended; of which number are the following,

*List; list, ye fair, and close attention give.*

It is objected, that the cutting *listen* into *list* is making *shreds* of the language, but besides the wretched pun intended by the terms of the objection, and the absurdity of confounding *list* with *shreds*, it is built upon the grossest ignorance, for Shakespeare has used *list* for *listen*, and who shall dare to say that Shakespeare cut the language into shreds? or that the imitation



of Shakespeare is worthy blame? Besides, the author, if he had used the word *listen* could have bid the Fair listen but once in this line, without wholly changing the structure of it, whereas he has now bid them listen three times, *Listen*, says he, *listen*, and *close attention give*, i. e. *Listen*, *Listen*, and — *Listen*, or *listen*, to give attention and to *listen* being the same. Vide Johnson's *Dict. in loc.*

*Of fickle mortals whose softness pierces.*  
It is objected, that tho' ten syllables are here put together, yet they do not make a verse, but this objection arises altogether from not knowing where to place the accent; the line should certainly be read thus,

*Of fickle mortals whose softness pierces,*  
Vide Biske's art of poetry.

It is also contended that the following line is not a verse,

*And whose brighter ray like lightning strikes  
the soul.*

But here again the critic manifests gross ignorance, for if he had been able to give the true poetic accent to the words, and correct a trifling typographical error, he would have found that it has the full measure of a verse consisting of 12 syllables, called an Alexandrian, and frequently used by our best poets, particularly Dryden; for *light'ning* read *lightening*, and accent thus:

*And whose brighter ray like lightening strikes  
the soul.*

An objection of the same kind has been urged against the following passage,

*Chear'd by thy smiles each wretched man forgets  
His woes, and from thy frowns flow our sorrows:*  
Supposing two verses of 10 syllables to have been intended, nothing more is necessary than to accent the word *sorrows* poetically, pronouncing *sorrows*; but there is some reason to suspect that what has been taken for blank verse, is really an irregular ode, in which rhyme is sometimes admitted; and that with a small variation of *forgets* to *for goes*, *frowns* to *frown*, and *flow* to *flows*. The passage was written thus by the author:

*Chear'd by thy smiles each wretched man foregoes  
His woes*

*And from thy frown flows  
Our sorrows.*

If it be asked how it came to be printed in two lines, it is easy to answer, that probably the author was at a distance from the press, and the printer was a blockhead.

The following verse has produced an objection of another kind.

*For thee the poet tunes his unstrung lyre.*

It has been asked with great petulance, how the bard could tune a lyre that was *unstrung*; he may, it is said, *string* an *unstrung* lyre; and tune it when it is *stringed*, but while it is *unstrung*, it can no more be tuned than a deal board. But if it be gravely asked, whether there is any instrument which this bard may be supposed to use, that can be tuned without being *stringed*, I answer there is. — If it be again asked, what instrument? I answer a *Salt-box*.

This instrument is a kind of hollow cube; one side of it is a valve, which the artist strikes with a quick motion against the edges

of the three sides upon which it shins, beating at the same time upon one of them with a small stick or battoon, which he grasps by the middle, and gives the stroke with each end alternately in an oblique direction, till he concludes the air, which he generally does by a smart blow of the end, carried in a direction exactly perpendicular to the plane or table which is struck.

That this is the instrument the author means is more probable, because he mentions his *treading* the flow'ry top of Parnassus while he plays upon it.

For this the poet tunes his unstrung lyre,

And fearless treads Parnassus flow'ry top.

Now to tread is not only to walk, but to beat with the foot, and to beat or tread nimbly with the feet, is also called footing, and practised in those dances which are generally performed to the salt-box. The dancers also are generally crown'd with garlands of flowers, to which probably the poet alludes, by observing, that with his unstrung lyre he treads or foots the flowery top of a hill, where such garland might easily be composed.

44. The deformity of beauty, a critical essay, addressed to John Green. 6d Hooper.

This is a severe censure of the poem which is mentioned and defended in the last article, but no part of the preceeding remarks relate to passages which this critic has honoured with his notice, except the following two lines;

*Of fickle mortals whose softness pierces,*

*And whose brighter ray like lightening strikes the soul.*

Here, says the profound critic, the loss in the first line is amply made amends for in the next; ten and ten are twenty, so are nine and eleven; the dividing them is in the choice of the author, who has here in the most harmonious manner put it in practice.

Now it appears, that if the poet could not in this instance make a verse, neither in this instance could the critic tell his fingers. — Let him therefore be assured, that of fingers, reckoning those on both hands and including the thumbs, he hath ten, if he was born perfect, and hath by no accident been maimed. Then let him write each syllable of the first of these lines on a small separate piece of paper thus;

*Of fickle mortals whose softness pierces,*  
let him then with a little gum-water stick one of these pieces on each of his fingers, including his thumbs, and he will find that he will have one piece of paper for each finger, and each piece of paper having one syllable upon it, he will also find that the number of syllables is equal to the number of fingers; ergo, that the number of syllables is not nine, as he hath affirmed, but ten.

But tho' this gentleman may not be expert in arithmetic, yet he seemeth to have a true and adequate idea of meter, which, he saith, is *a great cramp walking upon stilts*, — and to what purpose doth it walk on stilts? It walketh on stilts, saith the critic, to raise you out of the dirt instead of running without them. Hear his own words:

“Meter is a great cramp to a fiery imagination; it is walking upon stilts to raise you out



of the dirt, instead of running without them to get clear of it."

45. *The Sham Beggar*, a comedy in two acts. *Henderson*. 1s.

This piece which in the title page is called a *comedy* in two acts, is in the half-title called a *dramatic satire*. It is said also to be now acting with very great applause at Dublin.

It is not indeed a comedy, for it wants a constituent part of comedy, dramatic action. Sir Anthony Oddity takes it into his head to turn beggar, for the diversion of saying smart things to the people of whom he asked charity, and remarking their different characters and behaviour; but he also takes it into his head, that his daughter shall marry a beggar, a whim which does not appear less extraordinary or unnatural, than it would have done, if he had not assumed the character of a beggar himself. Lovewell, the son of a baronet, who is fallen in love with Leonora, Sir Anthony's daughter, ties up his arm, and associates himself with the sham beggar, by the name of Tom, in hopes to obtain him for a father-in-law. Leonora considering that her dear father and lover are in rags, and exposed to the inclemency of the weather, resolves to cover herself also with rags, and turn beggar too. Thus equipped she joins her father and lover, who are begging in the Mall. The old gentleman is extremely delighted with this instance of his daughter's duty and taste, and upon her confessing herself to be in love, declares she shall marry his comrade Tom, whom he supposes to be a real beggar, and with whom he had not been acquainted half a day. If she refuses, he threatens never to see her again; if she consents, he promises to give her 10,000*l*. Thus the project of the lovers succeeds, Tom confesses who he is, and the old man, being bound by his promise, forgives the cheat, blesses his children, and all is right.

The *satire* is supposed to be in the sham beggar's discourse with his benefactors, which is exactly the same with what is related in a late novel, called the *Adventures of Jack Smart*; the following may therefore serve as a specimen of both performances. Limp (Sir Anthony's begging name) having entered into conversation with a gentleman about honour, and given an account of his being lamed by a fall from Parnassus, the dialogue proceeds thus

*Limp*. Now, Sir, as I have told you who I was, I hope you won't be offended if I presume to ask you what you are.

*Gent*. Why, I belong to the law, fellow.

*Limp*. Faith, I thought so; for there's justice and equity in your face—(*aside*) I don't say in his heart—Well, Sir, as you are a *lawyer*, and I a *pauper*, I hope you'll be so generous as to give me your advice without a fee. I'll open the whole state of my case to ye, Sir. When I was an house-keeper, having a pane of glass broke in a one-pair-of-stairs window, I sent for a glazier to mend the same, who accordingly came; but, before he had quite finished, he fell down into the street, and pulled the sash down with him. In which fall he not only broke his neck, but also broke the sash into near a thousand pieces. Now, Sir,

as he died in the fall, I immediately went and feed counsel to instruct me how to recover damages; and he advis'd me to commence an action against this glazier's heir at law. I did so; & the cause came to a hearing in the court of Common-Pleas, before the lord chief justice Counterpoise; when (after hearing what was alledged by counsel on both sides) his lordship decreed, that, I should go up to the defendant's window, and fall down into the street with one of his sashes. Pray now, Sir, do you think this decree equitable? Do you think it worth ten pounds? for it cost me that at least.

*Gent*. I declare the fellow is quite a humourist. (*aside*.)

*Limp*. As the case stand thus, Sir, if you'll get me admitted to sue in *forma pauperis*, I'll appeal to the court of Chancery to have the decree revoked.

*Gent*. You are a damn'd satirical rascal.

Here we have a *lord chief justice of the Common Pleas*, who determines a suit by a *decree*; this decree is stolen from one of Trappolin's in the farce called *Duke and no Duke*, and this *decree of a lord chief justice*, the court of Chancery is to *revoke*.

The reader will now, perhaps, be in some doubt, whether this piece is *acting with very great applause* in Dublin; or, whether this is not falsely added to the title, as a stratagem to get a shilling for two sheets and a half of printed paper, which could not otherwise have been sold for more than six-pence.

46. The history of the war of 1741, from the French of M. de Voltaire, in two parts.

The title of this work and the character of the author preclude all that could be said of it consistent with our plan. The general facts which it relates are already known, so that an epitome would be needless, and with this authors entertaining manner of relating facts, the public is so well acquainted, that a specimen would be unnecessary. It is not indeed so good a book in English as in French, but it may be allowed that the translator does not write English so well as the author writes French, without supposing that he does not deserve rather praise than censure.

47. The supposed daughter; or, innocent impostor, 3 Vols. 9s *Noble*.

48. The memoirs of the Countess of Bercki. By Mrs Lennox. 6s *Millar*.

49. An elegy, written in an empty assembly room. 6d *Cooper*.

50. The 18th epistle of the first book of *Horace* imitated. 1s *Dodsley*.

51. Virginia. A Tragedy. With odes, pastorals and translations. By Mrs Brooke. *Millar*.

52. Jack Smart's merry jester, or, the wit's complete treasury. 1s *Fuller*.

53. The dream of England invaded. *Leaves*.

54. A second appeal to the publick by Signora Mingotti. 6d *Pamphlet Shops*.

#### POLITICKS.

55. A letter from a member of parliament on the plate tax. 6d *Scott*.

56. The parallel; or, the conduct of Great Britain in regard to our present contest with France. 1s *Scott*.



# Historical Chronicle, April 1756.

TUESDAY, March 30.



Ord Robert Bertie's regiment embarked on board Admiral Byng's Squadron at Portsmouth, one company excepted, reserved for the *Intrepide*. The marines on board were put on shore to make room for these.

THURSDAY, April 1.

A joint address was presented to his Majesty from both houses of Parliament, beseeching his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to order a body of his Hanoverian forces to be brought over to be in readiness to assist in the defence of his Majesty's British dominions &c. to which his Majesty was pleased to say,

*I am always very glad to do any thing that is agreeable to my parliament, and for the benefit and security of my people; and as both houses desire, that a body of my German troops should be brought over hither, to assist in the defence of this kingdom, in the present critical conjuncture, I will give immediate orders for that purpose.*

FRIDAY 2.

The house ordered lists of the names of the persons who for three years past have entered any carriages, &c. to be laid before them.

MONDAY 5.

A soldier was shot on Chatham hill for mutiny, having refused to work on the new fortifications erecting there, and having persuaded most of the corps to follow his example. When his death warrant was signed all his boasted fortitude forsook him, and he repented heartily of his timidity.

The Admirals Byng and West, with 10 ships of the line, besides frigates, sailed from Portsmouth with a fine gale at N.E. as did likewise Commodore Keppel in the *Torbay*, with the *Essex*, *Gibraltar*, and *Unicorn*, on a cruize. Remains at Spithead, admiral Osborne, with 15 ships of the line, and 10 in the harbour.

TUESDAY 6.

The Rt Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of London waited on his majesty and presented the following address:

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

**Y**OUR majesty having been graciously pleased to acquaint your two houses of parliament, that a design hath been formed by the French court, to make an hostile invasion upon Great Britain or Ireland; we your majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common council assembled, beg leave to express our abhorrence of so unjust and desperate an enterprize, projected in revenge for your royal and gracious protection of the trade and commerce of your people, and the necessary defence of the undoubted rights and possessions of your crown.

With gratitude, and unfeigned loyalty, we most humbly assure your majesty, that the citizens of your faithful city, united in duty and affection to your sacred person and government, will exert their utmost power, and hazard their lives and fortunes, to support and defend your majesty, and the Protestant succession in your  
(Gent. Mag. APRIL 1756.)

royal family, not doubting, but by the zeal and loyalty of your majesty's subjects, conducted by your known wisdom and courage, with the assistance of the divine providence, you will be able to defeat all the designs of your enemies.

To which address his majesty was pleased to return this most gracious answer,

*I Thank you for this very loyal and dutiful address. I have the firmest reliance on the affectionate assurances you give me, of exerting yourselves to the utmost in support of my government; and the city of London may always depend upon my favour, countenance, and protection, and my constant care to defend the rights and possessions of my crown, and promote the trade and commerce of this kingdom.*

B On taking the petition of the trustees for the Foundling hospital into consideration, (see p. 147.) the house came to the following resolutions: That enabling the said hospital to receive all children that shall be offered, is the only method to make that charitable institution of general utility; that in order to this, assistance of parliament is necessary; and that to render the good effect universal, it should be enabled to appoint proper places in all counties, ridings, or divisions; for the reception of all exposed and deserted children.

*Mat. Peachcroft, Esq;* was chosen governor, and *Merrick Burrell, Esq;* deputy governor of the Bank of England. And on

WEDNESDAY 7.

The following gentlemen were chosen directors, without opposition.

|                         |                       |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| Bryan Benson            | Robert Salusbury      |
| Bartho. Burton          | Peter Thomas          |
| D Tho. Chitty, Alderman | John Weyland          |
| Peter du Cane           | Thomas Whately        |
| John Eaton Dodsworth    | Charles Boehm, Esqrs. |
| Wm Hunt                 | Sir S. Fludyer, Ald.  |
| Ben. Longuet            | Charles Palmer        |
| Ben. Lethieullier       | Edw. Payne            |
| Charles Savage          | Tho. Plumer           |
| Alexander Sheafe        | Theophilus Salwey     |
| E John South            | John Sargent          |
| James Spilman.          | Peter Theobald, Esqrs |

The following gentlemen were chosen directors of the East India company.

|                       |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Wm Barwell            | *Stephen Law         |
| Hen. Crab Boulton     | *Wm Mabbot           |
| John Boyd             | John Manthip         |
| Christ. Burrow        | Nat. Newnham, junr.  |
| Cha. Chambers, Esqrs. | John Payne           |
| Sir James Creed, Knt. | Henry Plant          |
| F Roger Drake         | Jones Raymond        |
| John Dorrien          | Thomas Rous          |
| Peter Godfrey         | Henry Savage         |
| Charles Gough         | Laurence Sullivan    |
| *Michael Impey        | Timothy Tullie       |
| Robert Jones          | Max. Western, Esqrs. |

Those mark'd with \* are new ones.

THURSDAY 8.

H The Rt Rev. Bp of Norwich preached the anniversary sermon before the president and governors of the small pox hospital at St Andrew's church. The collection at the church and hall amounted to 513 l. 13 s.

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The merchants of *London* waited on his majesty with their address on the present critical conjuncture of affairs.

*John Symonds*, otherwise *Spanish Jack*, was executed at *Maidstone* in *Kent*, for stealing a silver tankard from a public-house in *Rockester*. As he was an old offender, and knew most of the thief-takers about *London*, he was particularly ask'd, at the place of execution, concerning them; when he declared, that, at the instigation of *Macdaniel* and others, he did in Sept. 1751, entice *Wm Holmes*, *John Newton*, and *Francis Mandeville*, to commit a robbery in *Whitechapel*, who, in a few days afterwards, were apprehended by the gang of thief-takers, and were all three capitally convicted upon his evidence at the ensuing sessions in *October*, and afterwards executed at *Tyburn*, and tho' they had 420 l. reward, he received only 10 l. Surely this enormous crime (so frequently practised) deserves the immediate consideration of the legislature.

#### MONDAY 12.

Capt. *Ogle*, late captain of dragoons on the *Irish* establishment, being at the *Vine* tavern near *Old Bond-street*, all the night before; about 7 in the morning said he would go home, Mr *Martin*, the master of the house, who had fate up to keep him company, said there were 3 pints of wine to pay for, upon which the captain drew his cutteau unperceiv'd by Mr *Martin*, who was behind him, and striking it under his left arm, stabb'd him in his bowels: Mr *Martin*, crying out murder, the captain was secured, and being carry'd before a justice was asked, how he could commit so cruel an action? to which he reply'd, that there were two others in company, one a tall black gentleman who did it. But Mr *Martyn*, being questioned concerning this fact, declared, on the word of a dying man, that no other person but the captain and himself were in the room, and that the wounds were given him by the captain. The coroner's inquest have brought in their verdict wilful murder by a lunatic, and his friends have since taken out a statute of lunacy against him.

Two young officers coming from *Dartford* to *London* in a post chaise, murder'd the post boy at the bottom of *Shooter's Hill*, by running him thro' the body. The first occasion of this cruel action was nothing more than the prudent caution of the boy to save his horses, by going gently up the hill; for which offence one of the officers first knock'd him down, and then the other run his sword thro' him with such violence, that part of it stuck in the ground.—This is the account given in the papers.—But it seems very improbable, that so much cruelty could be exercis'd with so little provocation; we must therefore suspend our belief till the trial.

#### WEDNESDAY 14.

9534 pounds of tea, and 865 gallons of brandy were brought to the custom-house at *Plymouth*, being taken from a smuggling sloop by the *Eagle* man of war.

#### THURSDAY 15.

His majesty's royal privilege arrived at *Leinster*, for the *Comte de Bouteville*, and the rest of the *French* officers; prisoners on their parole

in that town, to wear their swords; also permitting them to go wherever they think proper, provided they return the same night.

Being *Maunday Thursday*, his majesty's charity was distributed as usual, at the banqueting house, *Whitehall*, to as many old men and women as his majesty is years old, namely 72.

About 3 o'clock this morning, the head cook at the *Shakespeare's* head, in parting two young gentlemen that had quarrell'd, was run thro' the body.

Sail'd the *Terrible*, Adm. *Holbourne*, *Torbay*, *Grafton*, *Eagle*, *Monmouth*, *Nottingham*, and *Essex*; with the transports having on board his majesty's forces for *North America*.

The secretary at war, by the king's order, gave publick notice, that the act for the speedy and effectual recruiting of his majesty's land forces and marines would be suspended after the first day of *May*, the corps for which impressed men was intended, by the great zeal of the nobility and gentry being almost complete.

The Lords being met, a message was sent to the Hon. House of Commons, by the Hon. Sir *Henry Bellenden*, gentleman usher of the Black Rod, acquainting them, that, *The Lords, authorized by virtue of his Majesty's Commission, for declaring his Royal Assent to several Acts agreed upon by both Houses, do desire the immediate attendance of this Honourable House in the House of Peers, to hear the Commission read; and the Commons being come thither, the said commission, empowering his R. H. the Duke of Cumberland, the Lord Archbp of Canterbury, the Lord High Chancellor, and several other Lords, to declare and notify the Royal Assent to several publick and private bills, was read accordingly, and the royal assent given to,*

An act for granting to his majesty several rates and duties on silver plate.—By this act five shillings is to be paid for every hundred ounces as far as 4000, and all persons within the district of the chief office of excise in *London*, are to enter their plate at that office, and all other persons at the next office to where they live, and at the same time to pay the duty, and to pay every year within thirty days after the commencement of the year. The first entry to be made within forty days after the 5th of *July* next, under the penalty of 20 l. half to the informer; to be determined in *London* before the commissioners of excise, or in any court of record, with liberty of appeal from the commissioners of excise to those of appeal, and all other places in *England*, by two justices of the peace, with appeal to the quarter sessions.—The forfeitures are to be levied by distress on goods; but if no goods are found, then the person to be committed to jail till the money is paid.—No notice or entry is necessary for any new acquisition of plate within the year. Persons receiving plate in pawn, without using of it, are not liable to pay the duty, but the owners thereof are. Church plate not to pay the duty; nor the stock in trade of any goldsmith or manufacturer of plate, except for what shall be used by them or their families.—No oath is to be taken at the entry of any plate, nor officer authorized to enter any house to search for plate.

AN



An act for granting a duty of 20 s. on ale  
ences.

An act for granting an additional duty on  
ards and dice.

An act for taking off the duties on the im-  
portation of foreign raw linnen yarns made  
flax.

An act for the better supply of mariners and  
amen, to serve in his majesty's ships of war.

An act to prevent his majesty's subjects  
om serving as officers under the *French* king.

An act to empower his majesty to prohibit  
the exportation of salt-petre, and to enforce  
the law for empowering his majesty to prohib-  
it the exportation of gunpowder, or any fort  
arms and ammunition.

An act to empower judges of courts of record  
in cities and towns corporate, to set fines on  
persons summoned to serve upon juries in such  
courts, who shall neglect to attend.

An act to obviate a doubt arisen on an act,  
made in the last session of parliament, intituled,  
an act for relief of insolvent debtors, and for  
relief of sheriffs and keepers of prisons, in re-  
spect to escapes of such persons as were pre-  
sented by the said doubt from being discharged  
under the said act.

The royal assent was at the same time de-  
clared to 32 other acts relating to fens, rivers,  
roads, &c. and to 30 private bills.

## FRIDAY 16.

His Majesty's ship the *Orford* arrived at *Ply-*  
*muth*, being sent in by Sir *Edw. Hawke*, with  
two *French* ships taken off *Cape Ortegal* by the  
*Newcastle*, one of them of 14 guns and 57  
men, and having 183 soldiers on board, bound  
to *Cape Breton*; the other a schooner, bound  
to *Quebec*, with wine, musket-balls, and flour.  
—The officers on board these prizes say,  
that 24 transports more were to sail for *Cape*  
*Breton*, having 3000 men in all.

## SATURDAY 17.

At four this morning *Andrew Mitchell*, Esq;  
his majesty's ambassador to the court of *Prussia*,  
set out for that court. He carries with him  
the terms on which the court of *London* will  
accommodate her differences with *France*.

## MONDAY 19.

A poor family who lived in the north gate  
at *Winchester*, having got their friends together  
at a christening, the floor of the room in which  
they had been dancing suddenly gave way, by  
which accident the whole company, to the  
number of 26 persons, were crush'd in a most  
terrible manner, some to death, and others  
still more lamentably; the little infant being  
the only one that escaped unhurt.

## TUESDAY 20.

The heavy rains that fell this day rais'd the  
waters in the road at *Edmonton* in some places  
8 or 9 feet high. A bridge in *Tuckey-Street*,  
near *Enfield*, was carried away. The *Enfield*,  
*Chebbunt*, and a great many other stage coaches  
and carriages were oblig'd to stop all night at  
*Tottenham* and *Edmonton*. The *Hadtam* stage-  
coach was overfet, and a woman passenger, the  
only one in the coach, was drown'd.

## WEDNESDAY 21.

One *Venables*, a Corkcutter, having been at

his club, about eleven at night came home;  
and missing his wife, thought he heard her  
voice in the apartment of Mr *Buckle*, a young  
officer, his lodger; thither he went, and in  
his rage, on finding them in bed together, he  
ript up the belly of Mr *Buckle* with his knife,  
who notwithstanding endeavour'd to get to a  
surgeon, but died by the way. *Venables* wan-  
der'd about the fields all night in the utmost  
confusion, and in the morning voluntarily sur-  
render'd himself to Justice *Fielding*. — In a  
case of this kind that happened in the time of  
*Charles II.* *John Maddy*, or *Manning*, was in-  
dicted at *Surry* assizes for the murder of *Ma-*  
*vers*; and upon not guilty pleaded, the jury,  
by the direction of justice *Twisden*, found the  
fact specially, 'That *Maddy* coming into his  
' house found *Mavers* in the act of adultery  
' with his wife, and that with a joint stool he  
' struck and killed *Mavers*, and that there was  
' no precedent malice in *Maddy* towards *Ma-*  
' *vers*.' The record was removed by certio-  
rari into the King's Bench, and *Mick* 23, *Ch.*  
*II.* by the opinion of the whole court this was  
but manslaughter, and *Maddy* had his clergy at  
the bar, and by direction was gently burnt in  
the hand, because there could not be a greater  
provocation.

## SATURDAY 24.

In *St James's park*, the serjeants and cor-  
porals of the first regiment of foot guards,  
performed, for the first time, the manual exer-  
cise of the *Prussians*; and we hear all the re-  
giments of the crown are to be instructed in  
the said exercise.

Numbers of waggons are purchasing for the  
government in *Huntingdon*. *Essex*, and other  
counties of this kingdom; and at *Stilton* par-  
ticularly, one person has agreed for 70.

## TUESDAY 27.

This morning the lottery tickets for the pre-  
sent year began delivering at the Bank.

## WEDNESDAY 28.

The Rt Rev. Bp of *St David* preach'd the  
anniversary sermon, before the governors of the  
*London* hospital at *St Lawrence* church. The  
collection at the church and the feast amount-  
ed to 1204 l. 17 s. 4 d.

## THURSDAY 29.

This morning came advice that the *Hessian*  
troops were arrived at *Por-smouth*.

## FRIDAY 30.

Certain advice is arrived of the sailing of the  
*Toulon* fleet, consisting of 13 ships of the line,  
besides frigates, and 110 transports, having, as  
is reported 35,000 men on board, including  
sailors, and 800 women. The destination of  
this vast armament is as uncertain as people's  
opinions about it are various.

Letter from on board the *Medway* man of war,  
off *Ushant*, April 8.

We have been cruizing off this place at the  
distance of about two leagues. On the 3d in-  
stant, by the admiral's order, the *Rockester* man  
of war and *Swan* loop, were ordered to look  
into the harbour of *Brest*, to discover the  
strength of the fleet there; and reported,  
that there were 18 sail, of 60 guns and up-  
wards, besides frigates.

Abbot



*Abbot Friesbman*, charged with the affairs of France at the court of *Madrid*, has complained in very strong terms to the Spanish ministry, about the *Martinico* ship, which the *Experiment* (see p. 491.) carried into *Sibraltar*. According to the evidence of the French settled at *Cadiz*, this capture must be deemed illegal, because, (say they) the captain of the man of war, seeing the other vessel entering the Bay, weighed anchor, and took her after she had passed the forts. On the other hand, the English captain affirms that the said vessel, when he took her, was out of gun-shot of the forts, and at such a distance, as (considering the extent of the Bay of *Cadiz*) is by navigators deemed to be the high seas. These reasons are backed by Sir *Benjamin Keene*, the British ambassador, as those of the French are by *Abbot Friesbman*. The affair makes a great noise, and the public wait impatiently the court's decision.

*Extract of a Letter from Mr Consul Aspinwall to Mr Secretary Fox, dated Algier, Feb. 22, 1756.*

"The plague being lately broke out here, I am obliged to shut up myself and family in my house, on account of that dreadful calamity, (all the consuls and merchants having done the same) This distemper has since increased." — In consequence of this intelligence an order of council has been issued for enforcing the quarantine on all ships from *Algiers* and the ports of *Barbary*.

*Extract of a Letter from Mr Castres to Mr Secretary Fox, dated Lisbon, March 15, 1756.*

"His most faithful majesty having signified his pleasure, that before any distribution was made among the Portuguese, I would let M. de *Carvall* know what quantity of provisions I should think might be allotted for the poor of our nation, Mr *Hay*, and two or three more of the members of this factory, had a meeting about it at my house, where we agreed to apply for a thirtieth part of the whole, which was immediately ordered to a particular warehouse, and the key of it delivered to Mr *Barratt*, a gentleman of this factory, who has acted, from the beginning, as supervisor to the cargoes, to see that they were punctually delivered to the Portuguese officers. As to the money, the part of it that is to be assigned for his majesty's subjects, will amount to something more than two thousand pounds sterling, and shall be put into Mr *Hay*'s hands, as soon as the government shall have ordered this sum to be made over to us."

*Letter from on board the Lys in Portland-road.*

"We are arrived here from a three weeks cruise off *Havre de Grace*, where we had been stationed in order to intercept a fleet laden with naval stores, bound for *Brest*, under the convoy of four large frigates of 36 guns each; which, to our unpraiseworthy misfortune, escaped us unseen, by the darkness of the night on the 6th ult. The *Windsor*, of 60 guns, had sight of them the next morning, and chased them all into *Cherburg*, a small harbour about fifteen miles from *Cape la Hague*. The *Windsor* and we have kept cruising off *Cherburg* ever since,

and would have endeavoured to have taken the ships out of the harbour, but found it impracticable." — These ships, with the transports under their convoy, have since got safe into *Brest*, notwithstanding the vigilance of our cruisers, and the activity of Admiral *Hauke*'s fleet.

*An authentic Relation of the Destruction of Quito in Peru, dated May 30, 1756.*

"The 26th of April at 8 in the morning, the first alarm was given by some violent shocks, which lasted three minutes. Soon after several more, but less violent, which continued with very little intermission the rest of the morning. The 27th, at five in the afternoon, there was so violent a shock, that most of the inhabitants ran out of town: between 11 and 12 at night the earth quaked again during five minutes. After a short interval came another shock, and then fourteen more successively. All the night long the priests and fryars were employed in preaching to the people, and hearing confessions in the streets and squares, and nothing was heard but sighing and groaning among the multitude. The 28th was the fatal era of the ruin of the city. One cannot think without horror of that tremendous day: churches, public edifices, private houses, all were successively overthrown. At this dismal spectacle the magistrates opened the prisons, and set at liberty all persons that were not detained for capital crimes. The vicar-general, in the bishop's absence, gave the nuns permission to leave their cloisters. Happily, in the common calamity, no more than 14 or 15 souls perished. All the inhabitants are actually dispersed in the fields under tents and booths. The governor has sheltered upwards of 600 persons in his country house, and maintains them at his own expence. From the 28th of April to the 30th of May, scarce a day passed without some shock of earthquake."

#### REMARKABLE EVENTS.

At *Romsdalen* in *Norway*, a torrent of water suddenly rushed out of a neighbouring mountain, by which not only the greatest part of the houses were destroyed, and all the cattle for about two miles round drowned, but many of the inhabitants were likewise born away by the stream. They do not attribute this strange event to an earthquake, as the nature of such phenomena are but little known in that remote country.

The neighbourhood of *Vesuvius* begins to entertain very terrible apprehensions from the present convulsions of that mountain, as, besides the usual discharge of burning matter, &c. a very uncommon subterraneous noise is heard for several leagues round. It is remarked, that within three months last past, upwards of 700 persons have expired in fits of the apoplexy at *Naples*.

On the evening of *March 13* they had a violent storm of lightning at *Trilburg*, by which a house was set on fire, and, with two others adjoining, burnt to the ground.

At *Milton* in *Buckinghamshire*, near *Newport Pagnell*, about eleven in the forenoon of the 13th, a rumbling noise, like thunder at a distance,



tance, was heard at the bottom of that town, near the pond, where a man and his wife went out of doors, and perceived the tops of the willows to shake, and heard an hissing in the pond, as if a large ball of red-hot iron had been thrown into it; from which there arose a smoke, and the water seemed to boil, throwing up waves seven or eight feet high; and at near the same time the like agitation was perceived in the ford leading to Broughton, by a person who was at work hard by.

*As the following Letter from General Shirley to a Gentleman in Pennsylvania, seems to take off much of that reproach which has been, perhaps too hastily, cast upon the Assembly of that Province, 'tis but impartial justice to that people to make it public.*

S I R, Boston, Feb. 4, 1756.

I Was favoured with your letter at New York, dated Dec. 2, acquainting me, that your assembly had sent a present of 1339 warm waistcoats, 1000 pair of milled stockings, and 332 pair of knit mittens for the comfort of the New England troops, and others, that might remain in that cold country the ensuing winter, and desiring I would make a proper disposition of them, which you supposed were by that time in the hands of Mr Stephenson in Albany.

It was not till a few days before my leaving New York, that I could learn the certainty of this cloathing's being actually arrived at Albany, and had not time before my departure from thence to answer your letter.

I am now, Sir, to acquaint you, that I have ordered a distribution of the cloathing, and to desire the favour of you to make my acknowledgments to the assembly for this second instance of their public spirit and zeal for his majesty's service, and the general good of these colonies, given them in the expedition against Crown Point.

I cannot but hope, that so laudable an example will inspire the other colonies with the like spirit, so necessary at this critical conjuncture, for putting a stop to the invasions and devastations of the French and their Indians within our borders, and placing the British northern colonies in a state of security against the attempts, which, from the armament sent the last year from France, and their known designs, we have the utmost reason to expect they will push this year; and that it will continue to animate the government of Pennsylvania in the common cause, as it hath hitherto done, so highly to their advantage.

Be pleased likewise to assure them, Sir, that I shall not be wanting in making a just representation to his majesty, of these marks of their zeal for the service of their king and country, and do every thing in my power, for the service of the province.

*I am, with truth and regard,*

*Sir, your most humble servant,*

W. SHIRLEY.

*Letter from Barbadoes, dated Feb. 14.*

Sunday, the 8th instant, a fire broke out from a nore-house belonging to Joseph Blackman, Esq; wherein was a large quantity of cot-

ton, landed by proper orders from a French ship: The fire soon increased, and seized the dwelling house of Mr Samuel Nufum adjoining thereto; from thence the flames caught the opposite and adjacent houses of Mess. Haggart, Lampey, Walten, and Codrington Carrington, Esq; and afterwards took its course westward to James's fort; which being consumed, the fire still increasing, burnt the houses down in Crown Alley up to Cheapside: Its progress was then eastward, burning and raging in a most dreadful manner on the south of Broad-street, towards the high house called the coffee-house; which communicated the flames to the house of Mr Blackman, and that of Rich. Husbands, Esq; the secretary, where the publick records were kept; then the house and stores of Gen. Barwick, Mess. Lary, Black, and some other adjoining houses, which put the whole town in danger of being consumed to ashes. However, by the providence of God, a stop was put to the rapidity of the fire, and it abated about five o'clock next morning. It is computed, that about 160 houses have been burnt. It is, however, a happy circumstance, that the public records were carried away during this general calamity; and the secretary has since been heard to say, that there is no loss or embezzlement of any of them as he can yet discover.

#### List of BIRTHS for the Year 1756.

- D Mar. 22. THE Hon. Mrs Arundel, delivered of a son and heir.  
26. Countess of Glasgow,—of a son.  
APR. 6. Lady of Sir R. Glynn,—of a son.  
Lady of Hon. Vere Poulet,—of a son & heir.  
—of Lord Visc. Middleton,—of a son.  
—of Rev. Dr Warburton,—of a son.  
26. Countess of Guernsey,—of a son.

#### List of Marriages for the Year 1756.

- C Charles Jackson of Mile-End, Esq; married to Mrs Willet of Ilford.  
Sir Hansom Berney of Kirby Beden, Norfolk.—to Miss Woolball of Walthamstow.  
Rev. Dr Madan of Chiswick,—to Lady Charlotta Cornwallis.  
F Rev. Mr Jones, canon residentiary of Hereford,—to Miss Eliz. Gwillim.  
Lieut. Nesbit of the Royal Irish dragoons,—to a daughter of Sir Tho. Giffard, Bart.  
Capt. Clarges, nephew to Sir Tho. Clarges,—to a daughter of the late Sir John St Leger.  
Peter Brook of Chester, Esq;—to Miss Langford of Theobalds, Hertfordshire.  
G John Mill, Esq; of the Treasury, eldest son of Sir Rich. Mill of Woolbedding, Suffex, Bt.—to Miss Comyn, eldest daughter of Counsellor Comyn, with a considerable fortune.  
Rev. Mr Carey Hamilton,—to Miss Downs, daughter to the Bp of Raphoe.  
Rev. Dr Lloyd, R. of Stoke Nine Churches, Northamptonshire,—to the youngest daughter of John Daye, Esq; comptroller of the foreign post office.  
H Humphry Sturt, Esq; member for Dorsetsh.—to a sister of Alderman Beckford.  
Sir Francis Knollys, Bart.—to Miss Cade of Little Ormond-street.

*List*



## List of DEATHS for the Year 1756.

Mar. 21. **R**ight Hon. John E. of Wemyss. He has left his whole estate to his youngest son.

Dr. Stevenson, a dissenting minister, at Bath.  
28. Lt. Gen. Reade, Col. of a Reg. of horse.  
Cha. Cholmondeley of Vale Royal, Cheshire, Esq; he has represented that county in 8 parl.

Rev. Mr Valentine, pastor of a dissenting congregation at Epfom, 56 years.

30. Sir Rich. Lane, Bart. aged 39.  
Mr Sandwell, deputy weigher and teller to the mint office.

Rev. Mr Stephen Duck, at Reading.  
Lady of Lord Luxborough of Ireland.  
Tho. Musgrave, Esq; of Gray's Inn. ag. 77.  
Relict of George Lord Viscount Torrington.

APRIL 2. John Vernon, Esq; at Abbots Bromley, Staffordshire.

3. Tho. Morgan, Esq; recorder of Dublin.  
Rt Hon. Alex. E. of Kelly, at Kelly, Fife-shire; succeeded in honour and estate by his eldest son Lord Pittenweem.

Sir Patr. Hepburn Murray of Black-castle, Bart. at Bamanus, Perthshire.

4. Rev. Mr Clarkfon, Vicar of Silkeston, & prebendary of York cathedral, of which he was the oldest member.

Sir Rob. Cornwall, Bart. It is remarkable that a few days before this gentleman's illness, he foretold, that he should soon be taken ill, and that his cousin, Gen. Cornwallis, and another gentleman of his acquaintance, would also be taken ill at the same time, and that they should all die within a short space of each other. The general was accordingly taken ill, as Sir Robert had predicted, and not knowing what he had said concerning their illness and death, told his friends to the same purport. The two cousins died within a few minutes of one another. The gentleman their friend was taken ill about the same time, but is recovered.

Mrs. Lewis, wife of the dean of Ossory, descended from the noble family of Villiers, D. of Buckingham.

8. Ctefs of Drumlanrig at Hoptoun house.

9. Mr Champion, brother to the late Sir George Champion.

10. John Talbot Stonor of Oxfordsh. Esq;  
Rev. Mr Jones, vicar of Raabon, Denbighsh.

11. John Porter, Esq; alderman of Lime-freet ward, & member for Evesham, Worcestersh.  
Sam. Handley, Esq; of Broad-street.

15. Sir Wm Lowther, Bart. Knt of the shire for Cumberland, and Lieut. and Custos Rot. of Westmoreland; by whose death an estate of 14,000*l.* per Ann. comes to Sir Ja. Lowther of Lowther Hall, Westmoreland, Bt. pursuant to the will of the late Sir James Lowther of Whitehaven.

Edw. Fairless at Monkton, near Shields.

Lady of the Rt Hon. and Rev. Charles Lord Blaney of Castle Blaney.

Ja. Vernon, Esq; a commissioner of Excise.

16. Peter Burrell, Esq; member for Dover, and sub-governor of the S. Sea company.

Wife of Col. Knevit of the 3d R. of guards.  
Rev. Mr Boys, vicar of Messing, Essex.

Edw. Anderson, Esq; in Conduit-street.

Dr Andrew Plummer, physician, and late professor of chymistry at Edinburgh.

Wm Hamilton of Wishaw, Esq; by a fall from his horse betwixt Hamilton and Wishaw.

17. Rt Hon. Countess of Exeter,

18. The son of the E. of Hillsborough.

21. Eldest son of Rev. Dr Boscawen, brother to Lord Falmouth.

Rev. Mr Price, 52 years officiating minister at the meeting house in Bury-street.

22. Capt. Crumpton, late in the E. India serv.

23. Lady Marg. Bentinck, youngest daughter to his grace the Duke of Portland.

Mr Burnham, one of the ushers to the court of Common Pleas.

Francis Long, Esq; near Exeter.

Mr Jackson, surgeon of the Princess Carolina man of war, suddenly, as he was walking the quarter deck.

27. James Lock, Esq; a Turkey merchant, & one of the S. Sea directors, suddenly.

## List of Preferments for the Year 1756.

From the London Gazette.

Whitehall, **T**HE king has been pleased to April 6. appoint the Rt Hon. the E. of Pembroke, Lieut. and Custos Rot. of Wiltsh. — to appoint Rt Hon. the E. of Rochford, Lieut. and Custos Rot. of Essex.

— to appoint Digby Dent, Esq; a commissi- of the navy, in room of Arthur Scot, dec.

Whitehall, April 13. Andrew Mitchel, Esq; [member for Inverarie, Elgin, &c.] appointed his majesty's minister to the king of Prussia.

Whitehall, April 24. Sir John Pennington, Bt. appointed Lt. and Custos R. of Westmoreland.

Robert Rich, Esq; — governor of London- derry and Culmore fort, in Ireland, in room of Lieut. Gen. Henry Cornwall, dec.

The king has been pleased to appoint the Rt Hon. the E. of Halifax, Andrew Stone, James Oswald, Tho. Pelham, John Talbot, Soames Jennyns, and Rich. Rigby, Esqrs, together with Wm Gerrard Hamilton, Esq; to be com- missioners for Trade and Plantations.

— to appoint Wm Burton, John Orlebar, Augustine Earle, John Wyndham Bowyer, Wm Mellish, Fred. Frankland, David Papil- lon, jun. and Wm Cayley, Esqrs, together with Tho. Farrington, Esq; in room of Ja. Vernon, Esq; to be commissioners of the Excise.

— to appoint Edw. Young, Henry Kelsall, Chr. Rigby, Richard Frankland, and John Trenchard, Esq; together with John Fane, Esq; in room of Joseph Richardson, Esq; to be com- missioners for taxes.

— to grant unto John Offley, Esq; the office of keeper of his majesty's private roads, gates, and bridges, and of conductor or guide to his majesty in his royal progresses, in room of Thomas Ripley, Esq;

— to grant unto Tho. Wynne, Esq; the of- fice of auditor of his majesty's revenue within the counties of Monmouth, Anglesey, Breck- nock, Cardigan, Carmarthen, Carnarvon, Den- bigh, Flint, Glamorgan, Merioneth, Mont- gomery, Pembroke, and Radnor, in room of Tho. Farrington, Esq;

From





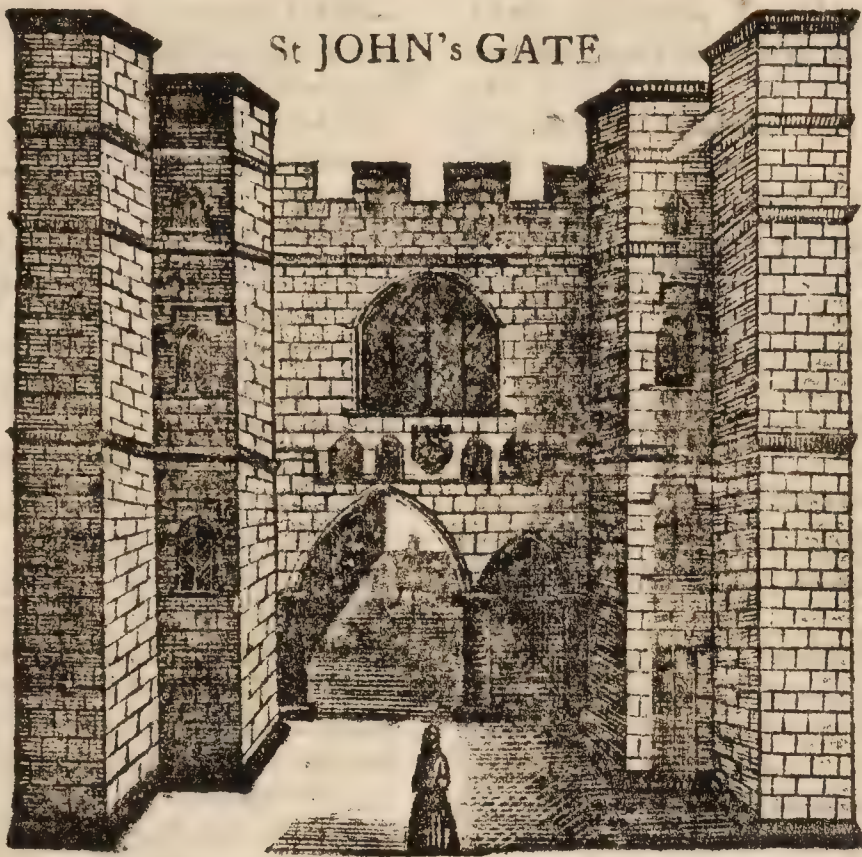






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T H E

# Gentleman's Magazine ;

## For M A Y 1756.

The following Paper was by Mr Pownel, the Author, laid before the Commissioners who met at Albany 1754, and with the rest of the Papers, sent to the Ministry. The Measure proposed by it is said to be now carrying into Execution, and a Copy of it has lately been printed and dispersed at New York, from whence it was transmitted to us by a worthy Correspondent, whose Favour we communicate with great Pleasure to our Readers, as it has not yet appeared on this Side the Ocean.

### Considerations towards a General Plan of Measures for the English Provinces.



THE plan of the French measures in building a line of forts round the English settlements, according to their own writers, is, First, to cut the English off from all communication of alliance or trade with the Indians.

#### The Reason of building the Fort Cadtaraqui.

"They found it necessary to build this fort for a bulwark against the incursions of the Iroquois, and to interrupt the trade of skins that these savages maintain with the inhabitants of New York and the Hollanders, who have found a new colony there, for they furnish the savages with commodities at cheaper rates than the French of Canada.—Father Henepin, Ch. 4.

#### The Scheme of building the Fort at Niagara.

"Such a fort as this might easily interrupt the commerce betwixt these people and the English and Dutch in New York. Their custom is, to carry to New York the skins of elks, beavers, and several sorts of beasts, which they hunt and seek after, for two or three hundred leagues from their own home. Now, they being obliged to pass and repass near the mouth of the river Niagara, we might easily stop them by fair means in time of peace, or by open force in time of war, and thus oblige them to turn their commerce on Canada."—Ch. 7.

#### The Design of building the Fort Cananistigoyan, on the Lake Superior.

"'Tis some years since Mr Dulkut built a fort upon this lake, where he had large magazines of all sorts of goods. That fort was called Cananistigoyan, and did considerable disservice to the English settlements in Hudson's Bay."—La Hontan's Memoirs p. 214.

Secondly, To make a line of circumvallation, to confine the English settlements within such bounds as the French are pleased to set to the English provinces.

Many proofs might be alledged on this head, but the following is more than sufficient :

The summons of surrender sent by the French officer to the English officer, at the Forks of Monongabela.

Thirdly, To join Louisiana and Canada, to become masters of the lakes, and make the whole continent ONE FRENCH KINGDOM.

"I plainly perceived, by what relations I had of several particulars in different nations, that it was not a matter of great difficulty to make a considerable establishment to the south-east of the great lakes ; and that by the convenience of a great river, called Ohio, which passes through the country of the Iroquois, a passage might be made into the great sea at Cape Florida." Father Henepin, Chap. 4.

"There is not in all Louisiana any place more proper for a settlement than that, (the river Ohio) nor any place where it is of greater importance to have one—besides the communication with Canada is not less easy than by the river of the Illinois, and the way is much shorter.—Charlevoix's Journal Historie, Vol. vi. p. 157.

"The lake Ontario, or Frontenac, is easily navigable, and that with great vessels." Father Henepin, chap. vi.

"It were easy to build on the sides of these lakes, an infinite number of considerable towns, which might have communication one with another by navigation for 500 leagues together, and by inconceivable commerce, which would establish itself amongst them " Ch. 11.

"In 1678, the French had a brigantine of 10 tons on the lake Ontario." Chap. 14.

"In 1679, a ship of 60 tons on lake Erie." Chap. 19.

The whole back country, which they divide into Canada and Louisiana, they call New France.

THE ENGLISH MEASURES THEREFORE SHOULD BE,

I. To open themselves a passage to, and a communication with the Indians.

II. To disjoin and keep separate Louisiana and Canada.

III. To throw off this yoke of forts, which the French are laying on their necks.

The only way for the English to do this



this, is, to become masters of the *Indian* countries, so as to secure themselves, and protect the *Indians*. Then, and then only, would the *English* have a real, an actual interest and alliance with the *Indians*.

There appears two ways of effecting this. Either to dispute with force and arms every pass and hold in the country with the *French*, and to secure such with forts and garrisons; or to become masters of the lakes, and to acquire the dominion of that navigation.

The *first* considered. The *French* government in *Canada* is a military united power, is calculated for military adventures; is founded and actually settled in such adventures; does not consist of farms and settlements of farmers, but of forts and settlements of soldiers; is actually possessed of such passes and holds, and has secured them by forts. The undertaking such military adventures, and building and garrisoning such forts, is actually but carrying on the ordinary method and regular plan of settling their colonies, for which both the people and government of *Canada* are formed. Whereas the *English* provinces consist of farms and farmers, and settlements of labouring, not of fighting men, who live and maintain their families by the culture of their respective settlements, cannot therefore be draughted out, and employed in military adventures, without ruining them and their families, and their settlements. Men cannot settle and fight too; they could fight as well as the *French*, but then they must give over settling. They make the best settlements in the world, but then this fixes the necessity of their labouring on a particular spot; whereas military adventures require them to be unsettled, ready to march, and be employed at any place at any time. Thus as the *English* provinces are not in their constituents, so neither are they in their government, formed for military service. THEY HAVE NO MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT; no part of them selected, trained, and kept a constant standing force (as the *French* have) for this service alone: the *French* therefore always will be, as they have hitherto been, masters in the field. They will beat us at the dispute of every pass, were they even to set out with us at this time. What they have they can keep; what we had, they have taken part from us, and can take the rest when they will. But as they are now situated, have forts and garrisons in

almost every pass of the country, they can, at a moment's warning, draw together an army, well served with artillery, in any part of the back continent; while the *English*, if they could

A raise one in a year or two's time, could not march it (as they are now circumstanced) to any place where it was wanted, while the necessity of the service continued. The measure therefore most reasonable and most likely to succeed, is, to set the first step where we have already a footing. We have in

B the *Indian* country, a fort, a garrison, a PORT; under the defence of this THE *ENGLISH* may build a FLEET, that shall,

First, Open a passage and communication to the *Indians*,

C Secondly, That may establish a trade of the most easy management, and the greatest profit.

Thirdly, that would divide and cut off *Louisiana* from *Canada*.

D 1. This is a pass the *French* are not possessed of; a pass, that all the forts they have built are of no service to the defence of; a pass, that the *English*, in their own way, in which they have always been superior to the *French*, could dispute with the *French*, and beat them out of; a pass, where our proper force could be united, and where no artifice of the *French* could divide and dissipate it, &c. &c.

E 2. The navigation of the lakes would establish a mart, where the *Indians* of every nation would resort.

"In summer time several northern nations come to hunt and fish in these parts, (he here speaks of the lake *Superior*) and bring with them the beaver-skins they have got in the winter, in order to truck with the *Coueurs de Bois*, who do not fail to meet them there every year."—*La Hontan's Memoirs*, p. 214.

If the trade of the *Hudson's Bay* company, which is, as it were, only in the skirts of the great continent, is found so beneficial, what might not this be, that is in the very heart of it?

The back settlements will, in time, want a vent for their produce.

G This trade would open to them such a vent.

H 1<sup>st</sup>. and 2<sup>d</sup>. Being masters of this pass, and this trade, would give the *English* the command of the *Indian* country, and consequently of the *Indians*, which is the only way to preserve their fidelity and alliance; 'tis the only way to enable them to continue our friends.

The example of the navigation and trade of the *Caspian* lake, may not only be a rule of experience, but is also a most encouraging example.

Many



Many other reasons for, and consequences of, this measure might be offered; but this paper does not mean to give reasons but to propose considerations.

3. If the *English* were masters of the lakes, and consequently of the friendship of the *Indians*, the *French* could have little or no communication between *Louisiana* and *Canada*; and no communication, or no effectual one, with most of the forts they have built up and down the country, &c.

Upon the whole, this measure is adapted to the nature of the strength of the provinces who are maritime, and numbers of whose people are mariners; take into this denomination boatmen, and perhaps one third, or a quarter at least, may be such.

The navigation of the sea and rivers on one side, and of the lakes on the other, would form these PROVINCES INTO A KINGDOM, equal, if not superior, to the kingdoms of *New France*.

All that can be done at present, is, under the defence of *Fort Oswego*, to secure the dominion of the lake *Ontario*; and in the mean while to secure, by forts, the passes upon the frontiers of our own settlements (distinguish here the frontiers of the settlements from the frontiers of the provinces) and those of our allies, to protect ourselves and them.

This being done, we should attempt, and acquire (for it is in our power) the dominion of all the lakes, (perhaps the lake *Superior* excepted) *New Hampshire*, *Massachusetts*, and *Rhode Island*, might be allotted to *Lake Champlain*; *Connecticut*, *New York*, and *New Jersey*, to *Lake Ontario*; *Pennsylvania*, *Maryland*, *Virginia*, and perhaps the *Carolinas* too, to the lakes *Erie*, *Illinois*, &c.

"If the *English* would pursue their measures to the best advantage, they ought to engage the *Isonontovanes*, (the *Senecas*) or the *Goyogovans*, (*Cayuga*) to go and settle upon the banks of the *Lake Erie*, the mouth of the river *Conde*; and at the same time, they ought to build a fort there, with some long barques and brigantines; for this is the most convenient post of all that country, and that for an infinity of reasons, which I am obliged to conceal. Besides this Fort they should build another at the mouth of the river *De Francois*, and then it would be absolutely impossible for the *Coueurs de Bois* to reach the lakes."—*La Hontan*, p. 273.

Mr URBAN, *Huntingdon, May 15.*

I N a late Magazine (*see p. 138.*) I see that one of your correspondents hath taxed me with inconsistency and

contradiction of the scriptures. As this his charge is founded on mistake, and, if unnoticed, might be of bad consequence to me, I beg leave to trouble you with the following answer:

A The inconsistency is asserted to consist in this, that the earthquake is said, in the dissertation there censured, to be WHILE the witnesses were prophesying in sackcloth, and immediately afterwards to be AFTER their death and revivification. Most certainly this is either said or implied, and, I think, still it may be said, without any offence to reason and candour. Had it been asserted, that this earthquake was to happen WHILE any two particular witnesses were prophesying in sackcloth, that is, during the term of the persecution of these two particular persons, and consequently before their death; and then been said to be AFTER the death of these two identical persons, doubtless the critic would have had sufficient reason to tax the author with inconsistency. But the expression *two witnesses* doth certainly signify a large body of men in the aggregate, arising in a successive and continued series thro' many centuries. This persecution also is evidently said to continue during this whole term, in which many witnesses would be persecuted and put to death, and other succeeding witnesses, after a certain part of this term was expired, would acquire greater power, and be able to oppose their persecutors more effectually than those former witnesses, who had at first felt their fury, and had fallen sacrifices to it. Now, by assigning this particular period to be the time of this earthquake, it may certainly be said to happen during the persecution of the witnesses, that is, within the general term, and yet AFTER this acquisition of fresh power, which hath a more particular application, without giving any just reason to be charged with the greatest apparent inconsistency. And the whole difficulty will easily be solved by taking the words *My two witnesses* in a more extensive sense than the word *they*, which liberty may readily be allowed in writings of this nature; for grammatical precision is not to be expected in a book full of bold and prophetic figures.

H The charge of contradicting the sacred text will, I hope, be removed by a candid consideration of the passage. "My two witnesses shall prophecy, "cloathed in sackcloth, 1260 days, "and, when they have finished their testimony



"timony, the beast shall kill them." This passage is said to be contradicted by my saying, that this persecution and killing was within this term of 1260 days, which persecution, as the critic sayeth, is by this passage evidently referred to the expiration of it. Now this persecution being, said, over and over again, to continue for these 1260 days, and then to be ended, and this slaying of the witnesses being part of this persecution, I cannot conceive how this slaying of the witnesses can with propriety be said to happen *after* this term; which is in effect no better than saying, that the persecution was continued after it was ended.

And to establish what is here advanced, that this persecution and killing was to be within this term, I would desire that the *Greek* original may be examined, and that I may not be censured from a faulty translation. "Ὅταν τελέσῃ" may signify a *present* as well as a *time past*; and then the sense of this passage will be "During the time, or so long as these witnesses shall perform, exhibit, give, their testimony, the beast, that ascendeth, shall make war against them, overcome, and kill them;" which will suit full as well with the context as the translation, "when they shall have finished their testimony." *Scapula* will certainly be allowed to be a good judge of the force and import of a *Greek* word, and in him we find that *τελέω* will signify *ago*, *perago*, as well as *ad finem perduco*, *perficio*. "Ὅταν" also will signify *quamdiu*, *so long as*, as well as *quando*, *when*, in the sense of a *time past*. And in this sense we not only find it used by *St John* himself, but also, that this sense is preserved in the *English* translation, "Ὅταν ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ ᾶ, *Quamdiu in mundo fuero*, as long as I am in the world."

From these observations I am inclined to think, that this acceptance of the passage is not unjustifiable, and that it will fully clear me of all contradiction to the sacred text in the original, and then the *English* translation may answer for itself. Indeed, I think that I have somewhere seen the passage taken in this sense, tho' I cannot say positively; possibly in the ingenious *Mr Lowman's* Dissertation on the *Revelations*. As to the strictures upon those passages which I have *not* made use of, I do not think that I am obliged to answer them, or that I need trouble either you or the critic any farther, than to say, that I am

His most Obedient Servant,

P. PECKARD.

DEAR SIR, Minorca, Feb. 23, 1756.

THE preparations which the *French* are making at *Toulon*, for an expedition to be undertaken for the conquest of this island, are no secret. Nor were they intended to be kept from the knowledge of the world, since they have been at as much pains to render them public, as they were accustomed to take for the concealment of their designs. When the first reports of these preparations reached us, we were, in some measure alarmed, as many things, which though they were of no great consequence, yet were necessary to enable us to make a proper defence, were to be immediately set about; and we were in some concern lest the enemy might be upon us before we were fully prepared for their reception: but as their proceedings are drawn out to such a length, they have given us perfect leisure to put every thing here into such a posture, as leaves us no apprehensions on their account; and our spirits are so good, our garrisons so hearty, and our supplies so ample, that if our works do not defend us, and we our works, until we can be relieved by a strong hand, we deserve to be buried in their ruins.

But, to deal plainly with you, my old friend, I do not think the *French* are one jot more sincere in their declarations at this time, than they have constantly been on all other occasions.

Their real design, in all the pother they have affected to make about us, I think no other at the bottom, than an artifice to divide our naval force, and weaken our fleet in those stations where they do not like they should continue, to be a check to their ambitious views, and a formidable barrier between them and his majesty's *British* and *American* dominions.

I am farther of opinion, that if they were even landed on the island, not one man of a hundred of the natives would join them; and this for many good reasons. When General *Stanhope* reduced the garrison of *St Philip's* castle to capitulate, in 1708, all the inhabitants agreed to submit themselves to king *Charles* the third. But it is to be considered, that this prince had a strong party among them, was esteemed by them as the equitable successor to the *Spanish* crown, and was opposed by *Philip*, claiming under what they thought a forged title, and supported by the arms of *France*. The case is far otherwise now; the *French* are far from having a party here to espouse their cause.

The



The very turn and genius of the two nations, tend to keep them at variance; nor has their ever been a real cordiality between them: besides, as the island was ceded to *Great Britain* by the treaty of *Utrecht*, and has remained quietly in our possession for more than 40 years, they have had so much experience of the lenity of our government, and have been made so easy in their religion, and in every other particular; the terms of their capitulation have been so punctually complied with; and they have found so certain redress of whatever grievances they complained of, by their agents at the *British* court, and are so vastly enriched by the immense sums that have been sent into that country, for the payment of the troops, and for the works that have been erected at *St Philip's*, that, I am confident, there are few or none of them, but would look upon it as the greatest misfortune that could befall them, to exchange their present happy state for the servile sordid condition of *French* subjects.

These people have a great measure of sagacity, and, as of late they have enjoyed a proportion of trade by no means despicable, many of them have had opportunities of observing the oppressions under which their neighbours all around them groan, from the arbitrary tyranny of their government. These considerations, together with the protection of our flag against the corsairs of *Barbary*, (an advantage no other people in these parts enjoy) have highly endeared us to them, notwithstanding the difference in religion, in which too they enjoy the same freedom in all respects as when they were subject to the crown of *Spain*.

Thus have I given you my opinion, together with the reasons upon which it is grounded; from all which I conclude, that either the *French* have no real purpose of making a descent upon the island, but that their view is to divide our fleet; or that, if they should attempt us at this time, they would be sorely repulsed without affecting any thing material, and retire shamefully, leaving the greatest part of their army behind them. Whoever is well enough acquainted with the subject, to be able to compare the disposition of the natives, and the strength of this island, as they were in 1708, with what they are at this day, will, I am confident, subscribe to my opinion in every particular; and to such I leave it (and there

are many such now in *London*) to satisfy those that are utter strangers to both. I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

[The above letter is an appendix to a new edition of Mr Armstrong's *History of Minorca*, a work which contains the best account of that place extant, of which we have already inserted an epitome, Vol. xxi. p. 291, 362, and Vol. xxii. p. 347, 393, we could not repeat what has before been incorporated with our work, which is the reason why no description of this island has now appeared in our Magazine.]

Mr URBAN, Newington, April 30.  
LAST night I went to bed a little before 11, and as I was reading, with my face to a window that looks out to the North, I on a sudden perceived an unusual light in the sky, and raising myself up in bed, I plainly perceived a large ball of fire (to appearance as large as the sun) passing with great swiftneſs along the air, from W. or N.W. towards the E. I immediately got up to the window, and tho' the ball itself was got out of my sight, it left a light behind it little inferior to that of the full moon. As I was standing in surprize there, I heard some people below in the street who had observed this phenomenon, and were remarking its extraordinary size and brightness.

*A Relation of the Earthquake and Agitation of the Sea that happened in the City of Ayamonte, on the 1st of Nov. last, published at Seville by Authority.*

Translated from the original *Spanish*.

*Ayamonte, Nov. 4, 1755.*

ON the first of this month, between the hours of nine and ten in the morning, a terrible earthquake was felt in this city, which, during 14 or 15 minutes, damaged almost all the buildings, throwing down some, leaving others irreparably shattered.

After a little more than half an hour's respite from the earthquake, the sea, and river *Guadiana*, with all their canals, overflowed their bounds with great violence, laying under water all the coasts of the islands, adjacent to the said city and its neighbourhood, flowing into the very streets. The water rose three times after it had three times subsided: One of the swells was at the time of ebb, tho' visibly with less violence, the water came on in vast black mountains, white with foam at the top, and demolished more than half the tower at the bar of this port, called *de Canela*. The inhabitants of all ranks deserted the place, and retired with the utmost terror and precipitation to the neighbouring mountains, (carrying their sick and lame.) The gentry sheltered themselves from the inclemency of the season under tents, the poor



poor were exposed to the open air, severely cold, not daring to return to their habitations, and continually intimidated by every small repetition of the tremor, which continued till ten o'clock the same night.

The incessant clamour of the city, the lamentations and cry of the people flying from the sea, and imploring mercy from the sacrament carried publickly thro' the streets, and afterwards to the fields and mountains, is inconceivable.

The earth was observed to open in several parts, and from the apertures flowed large quantities of water, especially in the maritime places. In the adjacent strands the damage is much greater, as the sea swallowed up all the huts built there, destroying the goods, effects, salt, and money, with which their extensive commerce was carried on. The fine settlements of the natives, *Catalans*, and *Valencians*, were destroyed in such a manner, that their situations remain entirely dispeopled, as if there had never been such establishments there; all overflowed, sunk, and the beach become a sea, without the least sign of what it was be-

fore; many persons of both sexes perished, for altho' they got aboard some vessels, yet part of these foundered, and others being forced out to sea, the unhappy passengers were so terrified, that they threw themselves overboard and perished. The day was serene, and not a breath of wind stirring.

Several repetitions of the earthquake have been felt, tho' the tremor has been but small, and the tide, tho' regular, has been observed to rise much higher than usual, altho' without farther damage to the country.

The advices which are successively communicated, by the persons who have escaped, mentions the great loss both of lives and fortunes, and many corpses are daily thrown on the coast; some of the goods have been likewise picked up, but the quantity is inconsiderable, and by the account of burials from the curate of this city, and the adjacent towns of *Redondela* and *Lepe*, as well in their churches as fields and shores, it is asserted that the dead exceed 400, among which were two friars, who officiated as priests on the said coasts.

*Meteorological Journal of the Weather, in  
Ludgate-street, by Ja. Ayscough.*

| Days<br>A | Baro-<br>meter | Th.<br>F. | Wind | WEATHER.                  |
|-----------|----------------|-----------|------|---------------------------|
| 25        | 29.73          | 43.49     | S W  | M. sunsh. Even. rain      |
| 26        | 29.52          | 40.48     | N E  | Rainy all day             |
| 27        | 30.35          | 39.45     | N E  | M. fair, clo. Aftern.     |
| 28        | 30.10          | 43.52     | S    | Fair all day              |
| 29        | 30.20          | 41.46     | N W  | Morn. clo. fair Aft.      |
| 30        | 30.5           | 40.44     | N E  | M. sunsh. cloudy day      |
| M         |                |           |      |                           |
| 1         | 29.87          | 40.44     | S W  | M. clo. fair & clo. Af.   |
| 2         | 29.50          | 44.49     | W    | Fair and cloudy all day   |
| 3         | 29.75          | 39.43     | N W  | Morn. fm. fleet, fair A.  |
| 4         | 29.85          | 38.46     | S W  | M. frost, clo. & rain A.  |
| 5         | 30.10          | 37.48     | S W  | Fair all day              |
| 6         | 29.81          | 46.50     | N W  | M. fair, clo. & rain A.   |
| 7         | 29.71          | 49.56     | S W  | M. clo. much rain A.      |
| 8         | 29.64          | 56.59     | S W  | Much rain all day.        |
| 9         | 29.53          | 50.50     | S W  | Morn. cloudy.             |
| 10        | 29.92          | 40.55     | N E  | Fair all day, fm. rain E. |
| 11        | 30.32          | 46.50     | S W  | Ditto                     |
| 12        | 30.40          | 49.53     | S E  | Ditto                     |
| 13        | 30.26          | 48.53     | S E  | M. clo. fair Aft.         |
| 14        | 30.19          | 53.57     | N E  | M. fm. rain, clo. Aft.    |
| 15        | 30.11          | 51.59     | N E  | M. clo. fair Aftern.      |
| 16        | 30.15          | 52.53     | N E  | Fair all day              |
| 17        | 30.1           | 46.56     | N E  | Ditto                     |
| 18        | 29.98          | 50.54     | N E  | M. fair, clo. & rain A.   |
| 19        | 29.99          | 49.56     | E    | M. clo. fair & clo. Af.   |
| 20        | 29.81          | 54.61     | N E  | Fair all day.             |
| 21        | 29.92          | 56.64     | N E  | Ditto                     |
| 22        | 29.96          | 56.60     | N E  | Ditto                     |
| 23        | 33.2           | 49.56     | N E  | Morn. clo. fair Aft.      |
| 24        | 29.84          | 48.54     | N E  | M. clo. fair & clo. Aft.  |

*Meteorological Journal of the Weather in  
Cumberland near Carlisle.*

| Days<br>A | Baro-<br>meter | Th.<br>F. | Wind | WEATHER.                     |
|-----------|----------------|-----------|------|------------------------------|
| 25        | 29.32          | 42        | S W  | M. snow & thund. fair A.     |
| 26        | 29.45          | 36        | E    | M. frost, rain N. fair Aft.  |
| 27        | 29.82          | 45        | S W  | Morn. frosty, fair all day   |
| 28        | 29.64          | 4         | S W  | M. rain, fair N. snow Ev.    |
| 29        | 29.90          | 34        | S W  | Morn. frosty, fair all day   |
| 30        | 29.75          | 39        | N    | Ditto.                       |
| M         |                |           |      |                              |
| 1         | 29.25          | 41        | S W  | M. frosty, snow, fleet, rain |
| 2         | 29.30          | 36        | N E  | Showers of snow and hail     |
| 3         | 29.35          | 43        | N W  | M. frost, fair N. snow Ev.   |
| 4         | 29.40          | 35        | S W  | M. frost and snow, rain E.   |
| 5         | 29.55          | 40        | S W  | Hail, snow most of the day   |
| 6         | 29.35          | 46        | S W  | M. hail and rain, fair Aft.  |
| 7         | 29.22          | 39        | S E  | M. rain, Aft. fair           |
| 8         | 29.90          | 48        | S E  | Rain all day, fair Ev.       |
| 9         | 29.15          | 43        | S W  | Morn. fair, wet Aft.         |
| 10        | 29.55          | 44        | E    | Fair day, rainy Evening      |
| 11        | 29.85          | 37        | S    | Fair all day.                |
| 12        | 29.85          | 50        | S W  | Ditto.                       |
| 13        | 29.70          | 42        | S E  | Fair till Ev. rain all night |
| 14        | 29.65          | 55        | S W  | M. rain, Aft. fair.          |
| 15        | 29.78          | 47        | S E  | Fair all day.                |
| 16        | 29.70          | 62        | S E  | Ditto                        |
| 17        | 29.60          | 51        | N E  | Ditto                        |
| 18        | 29.58          | 48        | S E  | Ditto                        |
| 19        | 29.65          | 53        | S E  | Ditto                        |
| 20        | 29.55          | 62        | N E  | Ditto                        |
| 21        | 29.60          | 50        | N E  | Ditto                        |
| 22        | 29.70          | 58        | N E  | Ditto                        |
| 23        | 29.60          | 45        | N E  | Ditto                        |
| 24        | 29.65          | 50        | N E  | Ditto                        |



A second Letter from an English Gentleman in Persia, with some farther Observations on the Climate, Situation, and Soil of the Country in which he is resident; and of the Religion, Manners, Arts, Customs, and Language of the Inhabitants.

S I R,

IN my last I acquainted you, that the apprehensions of a war between the king of *Sindy* and the prince I have the honour to serve, had retarded my voyage to *Bombay* longer than I intended. Peace however has since been concluded between the two powers; but in the mean time, the *Marratoes*, a powerful people in the province of *Deccan*, near *Bombay*, came against *Amadabate*, the capital of *Guzerate*, and in *March* 1753 took the city from the Nabob, who had the government of the province entrusted to him by the Mogul. This invasion made no small stir among the neighbouring princes, and has still hindered me from pursuing my voyage.

The principality of *Cutch* is situate in the N. W. quarter of *Guzerate*, being about 140 miles in length from east to west, and 100 miles in breadth from south to north. It is bounded on the S. W. by the *Indian* ocean, upon the S. E. by *Cutch-bay*, (an arm of the sea about 40 miles over) which separates it from the peninsula of *Surat*; on the N. E. by a great marsh about 40 miles broad, which extends from *Cutch-bay* to the river *Panch Drummy*, making *Cutch*, when overflowed by the rains, a perfect island, and dividing it from the district of *Amadabate* and the principality of *Turra*; and on the N. W. by the river *Panch Drummy*, a large branch of the *Indus*, which separates *Cutch* from the province of *Sindy*, and is 40 miles broad, and above 70 from the sea.

*Budge* is the capital of *Cutch*, and the residence of *Lackajee Radijah*, the present prince, who has the title of *Ra*, or king, and has made himself independent. This city is about four miles in circumference, is built in the form of a crescent, and has an artificial basin in its bosom, on which the king has a ship and many other pleasure vessels, though more than 20 miles from the sea. In this principality are likewise four other large cities, namely, *Mandavea*, *Anjar*, *Monnoro*, and *Lackput-Nagur*: These are sea-ports, and each of them near as big as *Budge*, besides many lesser towns and villages that are very populous; and having plenty of

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an excellent kind of free stone, their fortifications and houses are built in a much better manner than any I ever saw in *India* before.

Towards the sea, the country is chiefly plain, but within-land hilly. The soil is sandy, but extremely rich and fertile, producing very valuable crops of wheat and other species of grain, with plenty of fruits, roots, greens, and fine pasture; and they have fine spring water in many places from the free-stone rocks, and abundance of artificial Tanks or ponds to keep rain-water in reserve for their cattle.

The air in *Cutch*, from the beginning of *September* to *May*, is serene and clear, the rest of the year dense, but not unhealthy. In general the weather is much colder than one would expect from *October* to *April*, and never very hot; for tho' it be situate directly under the tropic of *Cancer*, yet providence has so ordered it, that when the sun begins to approach their zenith, they have constantly strong gales of wind rushing from the sea at S. W. which fan the air, and qualify the heat that would otherwise be insupportable. From *May* the sky is frequently covered with thick clouds, a signal of the approaching rains, which usually begin about the summer solstice, but are seldom heavy, only showers now and then, with pleasant agreeable weather; and as it joins to the temperate zone, they have frequent showers in the winter, which refresh the wheat, and produce grass for the cattle; and, to speak the truth, I think it a most charming country.

Their *Pracort*, or vulgar language, seems to be a mixture of the *Indostan* and *Persian*, and perhaps a little of every language in *India*; but the *Sarcort*, or angel-language as they affirm it to be, is only known perfectly among the *Brahmines*, and few of the vulgar understand it at all.

About a quarter of the inhabitants are *Moors* of the Mahometan religion, who abhor idolatry as much as Christians; but they are not far short of the heathens in superstition, for some of their Mullas pretend to eat fire, and drive globes of iron set round with sharp spikes against their breasts, without being hurt, by which they impose upon the vulgar, who pay a kind of idolatrous worship at their tombs after death. These, however, are not of such a brutish surly temper as the vulgar Mahometans in the *Levant*, but, on the contrary, are affable and courteous to an

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European, but their religion will admit but of little sincerity.

The rest of the natives are *Hindows*, of the heathen religion, of which there are some hundred different *CASTS*. Their *casts* are partly like tribes or clans, supposed to have the same pedigree, and partly like a fraternity, being all of them of the same craft. As each cast eat, drink, and marry among themselves, and admit of no intercourse with any other people, the missionaries have found great difficulties in propagating the gospel amongst them. I shall not pretend to particularize on these many casts, but with brevity mention some of the principal, with their religion and manners.

I. The *Brahmines*, or men of God, from their God, *Bramma*, which some have imagined to be *Abraham*, because the name *Abrahama* in the *Indostan* language has great affinity with *Bramma*; but I question much if the name *Abrahama* was ever heard amongst the *Hindows* before the arrival of the *Moors*, not many years ago. They reckon eighty-one different casts of *Brahmines*, of whom the *Butts*, *Jutsees*, *Charrans*, and *Nagarrrs*, are the most learned.

1. The *BUTTS* are their philosophers, priests, and doctors, whose authority is so very extensive in some parts of *India*, that they will not permit a man to know whether he be alive or dead. For instance, when a person is sick, if the *Butts* affirm that he can't recover, they look upon him as it were dead by law, and in that case frequently stop his mouth with clay, to expel the soul, and make it seek a new lodging. They have a book in imitation of the scripture, wrote in the *Sascort* language, called the *Prban*, which they pretend to be delivered by their god *Visenow*, full of the most ridiculous fables that the minds of men can invent.\*

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\* It is recorded, among other things of the like kind, that *Kboy Kbadber*, god of the sea, having some difference with *Augbast*, an infernal of great power, *Augbast* drank up the whole sea, and pissed it out again, by which means it became salt water. Their theogony is no less absurd: In the beginning, (says the *Prban*) the divine nature being united in *permisserah*, and the universe being his body, there sprang from his navel a kind of sea-flower having three eggs; the first egg produced their god *Bramma* and *Brammane* his wife, who fashioned the world, and brought all things into order out of chaos; the second produced *Visenow* and *Luckma*, who have the sole direction of every thing that comes to pass in the

2. The *JUTSEES* are their magicians and astrologers, and by their schemes and horoscopes I perceive they have a profound knowledge of those sciences; but otherwise being ignorant of philosophy, their learning keeps them in perpetual fear of death and other remote contingencies; for they dare not go about any business till they have first consulted the stars; if those have a bad aspect, they are forced to wait for a more lucky day. In this respect I am here obliged to have more dependance upon the planets than ever; I thought to have had, especially when I have any money to receive from the paymaster, being constrained sometimes to dance attendance for two or three days together, till some lucky star has the ascendancy.— They calculate nativities likewise, and pretend to tell the future fortune of any child. To do this they assign two letters of their alphabet to each sign of the Zodiac, and begin the name of the child with these letters, in such manner that afterwards it is easy to know the situation of the planets when such child was born, by the name only; and if any remarkable accident happen to a person whose nativity has been calculated, 'tis recorded that such planets in conjunction had such influence at their birth; and, I think, in that manner they have formed their system of judicial astrology. They likewise correct the kalendar, and begin their astronomical year the first new moon after the vernal equinox; but their vulgar year commenceth the first new moon after the summer solstice. Their vulgar æra is kept from the death of *Radjab Veer*, who, they say, lived at *Dilly*, and had imperial authority over the whole world. It is now 1810 years, being 57 before the Christian æra.

3. The *CHARRANS* are their poets. These, like the antient bards, blazon the actions of their gods and heroes

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world; the third brought forth *Madau* and *Perbette*, from whom all the people upon earth, begotten in the ordinary way, are descended. To these gods are ascribed different attributes, and these attributes are worshipped under different symbols. Nothing in nature can be more whimsical than the shapes by which they represent the objects of their worship, some of them being perfect deformity itself, and others so beastly as not to be beheld without detestation. *Madau* and *Perbette* are represented by enormous genitals in conjunction, of which they are as fond as the papists are of crucifixes, and wear them in miniature on their breasts in the same manner.

with



with consummate flattery : For instance, when they celebrate the praises of their king, they compare him to a god, who having the lives of men in his hands, can exalt them to heaven, or consign A them to hell at his pleasure.

4. The NAGARS are their scribes. These write their letters, keep their books, and are very ready at accounts. They begin their letters with a figure of one at the top, which, they tell me, is to signify that there is but one god. Usually underneath that figure they B make a flourish like a snake, as a kind of charm, to preserve the letter from being opened till it comes to the person to whom it is directed.

The inferior *casts* of *Brahmines* are goldsmiths, coppersmiths, architects, and many other ingenious handicrafts, some of which eat flesh and fish, and therefore the others look upon them to be degenerate, and hold no communication with them; but the four head *casts* mentioned above, live upon vegetables and sweetmeats, and make offerings to their idol gods of things of the same kind, but never sacrifice any living creature. They seldom take D more than one wife, unless she proves barren, in which case they may try one or two more. They persuade the other *casts*, that if the blood of a *Brahmine* touch them 'tis damnation without redemption; and therefore if any person injure a *Brahmine*, he will cut his finger and throw his blood upon him, which E is esteemed a very heavy curse, and they go to that length sometimes as to kill themselves, their wives, and children to be revenged upon their enemies. I could have hardly believed that malice, exasperating a man to the highest, could have raised him to such a pitch of desperation, had I not seen an instance of it since I came to *Budge*. For last year a troop of horse belonging to this king plundered a village in *Ha Var*, which is the next country adjoining to this. The place belonged to a *Charran*, who came hither to seek redress, but finding none, he sent for all his family, to the number of fourteen, and determined to kill himself and them at the tombs where the ashes of the royal family are interred, in order thereby to pollute the place which they esteem sacred, and to imprecate a curse upon the king and his children, which put his majesty into such a pannic, that H he gave the *Charran* 6000 corris (about 250 *l.*) to make good his loss, and prevent the execution of his terrifying project.

Exclusive of these absurd principles of religion, the head *casts* of *Brahmines* are a very friendly sort of people, so far from being blood-thirsty, that they will neither hurt man or beast.

II. RIDGEPUTS, (i. e. children of the sun) who affirm the sun to be their father. I fancy Mr *Whiston* had some such fable in view when he wrote about the people in being before *Adam*. Of the 16 *casts* of *Ridgeputs* the only difference that appears amongst them is in their occupations and food. Some of them eat deer, hares, goats, sheep, hogs, buffaloes, and fowls; whereas others abstain from most of these, and each *cast* sacrifice to their gods what is most agreeable to themselves. The king and military are of this *cast*, and they are esteemed the best soldiers of any of the natives of *India*. But they have a most inhuman custom of filicide; for when they happen to have too many daughters, they give them opium when new-born, to kill them, lest they should dishonour the *cast* by marrying into an inferior one. Thousands of poor infants are put to death every year in that manner. They allow polygamy, but in other respects are perfectly civilized, and the most complaisant to strangers of any in the country.

III. BAYNANS, of whom they reckon nine different *casts*. These are the commercial people of the country, who have the disposal of all kinds of manufactures and merchandize. They are extremely abstemious and rigid in their diet, and will eat nothing that ever had life, but frequently feed animals with their own food, yet make no conscience of using false weights and measures, and will even cheat their most intimate acquaintance.

IV. JUGGIES, (i. e. beggars) a kind of mendicants, of whom likewise there are several *casts*, particularly the *Bayoons*, who pretend to beg only from snakes, and will receive nothing from men. This *cast* has undoubtedly taken its rise from a superstitious notion prevalent among the people, that if a man is rich, and hides his money in the earth, after his death he will be forced to take the form of a snake, and stay in that similitude to look after his hoard, till he has given all his treasures to the *Juggies*; in the hope of which, the *Bayoons* will continue for months together at their holes, muttering a kind of prayer, and pretending that the snakes all that while supply them with money



to buy food. The places where it is believed such snakes inhabit, are frequent all over the country, but the principal is at a hill in the neighbourhood of *Budge*, where a pagoda is erected, and where not only the *Bayoons*, but the other *casts*, perform divine honours. I went thither last month myself with the king, who sacrificed eight goats to the great snake, the deity of the place, to implore his protection against the *Marratoes*, who threaten an invasion. I saw the hole where the *Juggies* watch, but saw no snake, tho' they pretend there is one there of an enormous size, a most frightful representation of which is set up in the pagoda. The *Bayrage* is another remarkable *cast* of *Juggies*, who torment themselves in a most surprizing manner. Some of these have been known to stand night and day for years together, with one of their arms tied perpendicular above their heads, till their shoulder joint being dislocated, their arm continued in that erect posture ever after. Others have irons bored through their flesh, and rings put into their bodies, with many other such painful devices. These sufferings they patiently endure from a belief, that every soul has or will have an equal proportion of pleasure and pain; and that God being well pleased with such voluntary affliction here, will certainly reward them with the felicities of angels hereafter.

Such are the notions of the most considerable ranks of people in this part of the world. As to their customs, there is nothing very singular or peculiar in them. *Mynbeer Van Sanders*, the *Dutch* resident here, who has been many years among them, and speaks their language well, assures me indeed, that on a certain day in every year their women go to the pagoda, and each delivers to the priest a handkerchief usually worn by her; after which the men repair to the same place, and receive from the priest in the dark the handkerchiefs put into his hands by the women, and this entitles them to caress as chance directs, the ensuing night. But this custom is in use only among the vulgar.

They in general believe the metempsychosis or transmigration of souls, in the grossest sense, their most elevated desires of futurity being to animate some great man, prince, or emperor. They imagine there are *Charasseelack*, or 84,000 different species of creatures that have life upon earth, through all

which the soul is liable to pass, before it is entitled to heaven. The souls of good men are exempted from this troublesome ramble, and if upon trial they are found perfect, are immediately admitted into heaven and happiness. I discoursed with a *Burr* on this subject, and remarked to him, that I thought it would be doing the souls of miserable creatures the highest service to destroy their bodies as fast as possible, in order to hurry them through the *Charasseelack*, and thereby hasten their approach to heaven. He replied gravely, by no means; for that would only retard their journey, because the soul not having remained its appointed time in such or such a body, would be forced to enter into another of the same species, and continue therein till its natural death; so that in such a case much time would be lost. This *cast* therefore is very cautious of killing any kind of living thing from a man to the meanest reptile, unless, as has been before observed, it be to preserve their weight with the people. They farther believe, that the matter of this world did exist from eternity, but that, like themselves, it has undergone many changes, and will continue to take new forms for ever.

When any person dies, they overspread the place upon which the body laid at the time of its death, with fine ashes, and next morning observe if there be any impressions made thereon, and if the print of any creature's foot appears upon the ashes, it is thought the soul of the deceased is gone into a body of that species; but if there be no sign, then the soul is gone to reside among the stars.

By washing in the *Ganges*, or drinking the water of that river, they think they have a complete absterision from sin. At the king's levee each person drinks a little of it every morning before he eats, as it were to cleanse him from the pollutions of the night before, tho' it is brought hither by land at an immense expence, over a vast tract of country, almost impassable in many places.

The liberal arts are not wholly uncultivated amongst this people, painting and sculpture they have in tolerable perfection, tho' their designs discover no great stretch of invention. To denote a hero, they represent him riding upon the sun; and to perpetuate the fortitude of a wife that burns with her dead husband, they adorn her effigies with the figure of the moon.



The king himself has an excellent fancy in drawing and painting, and takes great delight in enamel and making glass, in which art they have made wonderful improvements since their intercourse with the *Europeans*. **A** The meaner arts are practised amongst them with no small success; tho' to speak the truth, the people are generally lazy, and use opiates to excess. They make clocks, fire-arms, cutlery, and many other utensils, in gold, silver, copper, and iron, better here than in any other part of *India* that I have yet seen. **B** The great men sleep most of the day, and tell stories and smoke tobacco during the night. One thing remarkable of these people is, that tho' they abound in superstition, they are yet quite free from bigotry. They speak of religion without passion, and take no pains to persuade others to be of their opinion, notwithstanding which they are as steady in their own belief as any other people in the world.

It this faithful account of a remote people affords any amusement to yourself and friends, I have my end, and am  
*Budge, Sept. 12, 1753. Yours, &c.* **D**

*Physico-mechanical Conjectures concerning the Propagation of the Shocks in Earthquakes, and the Disposition of the Places where they are most sensibly felt.*

**I**T will be obvious from a bare inspection of the best maps, that the surface of the earth is almost every where traversed over by ridges of mountains, which wind round the globe, either by their principal trunks or their collateral ramifications. The mountains which form these chains are linked together and have even a remarkable correspondence from one continent to another. It is further certain, that those islands which are situated near continents stand in the direction either of the principal chains or the collateral branches here mentioned. And there are infallible indications to prove, that the more distant islands answer likewise to chains which dip into the sea. Between these continents are found shallow bottoms, shoals, and other small islands, which sensibly trace out the rout which these submarine chains take, and of which the remote islands are no other than the more eminent parts. The mountains of a lesser elevation, which strike out of the principal chains, are as branches from trunks, extending to right and left,

and losing their height by degrees, as they run farther off from the stem, vanishing either at the sea coast, or in flat countries.

From such disposition it is easy to conceive how mountains may contribute to the propagation of the shocks in great earthquakes. Their chains, both principal and collateral, may be considered as strings of balls more or less elastic, touching immediately one another. Suppose a mass of inflammable materials pent up in the bowels of one of these chains, to be suddenly ignited, it will endeavour, by expanding itself, to remove the masses which immediately resist it, and the commotions, in virtue of the concatenation and correspondence of all the chains, will be transmitted, by way of communication and reverberation, with immense velocity and activity.

This conjecture will appear more than probable, when considered under the following simple principles.

*Princ. I.* A lever actuated at one end, and fixed in such a manner that it shall undergo commotions throughout its whole length, exerts greater vibrations at the other end, than at that where it receives the impulse. If a tree, for instance, be shaken, its branches will be in a greater agitation by far than the trunk, where the impulse is applied.

*Princ. II.* The motion of shocks and reverberations communicated to solid bodies, is transmitted to those which are immediately and intimately united with them, when they have the same solidity and elasticity. It is also known that the reaction of elastic bodies is considerably augmented, and is sometimes **F** twice as great as that of the impinging body.

*Princ. III.* The motion communicated to a string of bodies is most vigorously exerted on the last body of the string, which it displaces, whilst the intermediate ones properly serve only as means of communication, and undergo **G** themselves no sensible motion at all.

From these principles it appears, that a motion once communicated to a chain by a violent explosion, cannot communicate itself otherwise than by the ramifications to which such chain is united; and it is even necessary, that those ramifications should consist of **H** matter sufficiently elastic and solid to favour the communication. For such as are formed of moveable sand or unelastic clay, or loose mould, will be quite



quite insensible to the effects of the commotion. Hence it appears why the shocks of earthquakes are not always transmitted to the extremities of all the branches, but only to some of them. And again, though the high tops of mountains be separated, yet the propagation of the motion may not be always interrupted, for the same substance being continued through the valleys, forms a *continuum* capable of propagating the commotion.

A second consequence of the same principles is, that the extremities of the chains of mountains must feel the most violent shocks. For, by *Princ. I.* the vibrations are there larger, and by *Princ. III.* there will be a displacing. In effect, these masses are at the extremity of a string of bodies animated by a motion of reverberation; and being insulated, without support, and the shocks successively impressed on a grand mass, coming to exert upon them, what is left of their force and energy they must necessarily yield to the commotion, and be detached from the chain whereof they form the extremity.

This mechanism is easily applicable, and too evidently allied to the horrible events, which have lately spread desolation thro' divers parts of *Europe* and *America*. And, if we suppose the focus or point of explosion either among the *Azores* or *Canaries*, which seems very probable, the several facts related in the news-papers as far as the 30th of *December*, may be clearly explained thereby.

To conclude; it is the intention of the author of this paper, to make philosophical observers of nature attentive to particular and local circumstances; to be certainly informed whether those places which have been most violently affected are situated at the extremities of the branches of mountains; if the shocks were exerted in horizontal vibrations, or irregular succussions, &c. If such knowledge were not otherwise attainable but by new disasters, we should hope that this part of natural philosophy might remain in its present uncertainty. But still we may profit even by misfortunes, and it is of advantage to pursue nature in her most terrible extravagancies, as we may hereafter be thereby taught to foresee such disasters, and timely withdraw ourselves from them, or perhaps be enabled to obviate in some measure their tremendous effects.

*Premiums proposed by the Society in Craig's Court, for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, for the Year 1756.*

**A** FOR planting and raising the largest and best roots of madder in any single acre of ground, the whole acre being planted with it: twenty roots of the second year's growth to be produced as samples, on or before the first *Wednesday* in *December* 1757, 20*l*.

For the second largest and best, 10*l*.

**B** For the same quantity on the same terms, of one year's growth, the largest and best, 16*l*.

For the second largest and best 8*l*.

**C** For making the most and best zaffre and smalt from *English* cobalt, not less than 5*lb*. weight of zaffer, and 15*lb*. weight of smalt, to be produced on or before the second *Wednesday* in *January* 1757; and likewise one pound of the ore from which the said zaffer and smalt were produced, in order to a counter proof, 30*l*.

For 10*lb*. weight of Borax, discovered or made in this kingdom, having the same properties and uses as that which is imported; to be produced on or before the third *Wednesday* in *January* 1757, 25*l*.

For the best Drawings by boys under 14, on proof of their abilities, on or before the fourth *Wednesday* in *January* 1757, and in proportion to their merit, 15*l*.

**E** For the best Drawings by boys under 17, on the like proof, at the same time, and in the same manner, 15*l*.

For the most ingenious and best-fancied designs of flowers, fruit, foliage and birds, proper for weavers, embroiderers, or callico-printers, invented and drawn by boys under 17, on the like proof, at the same time, and in the same manner, 15*l*.

**N. B.** That any boy be permitted to draw in any of the above classes, but to receive no more than one premium at his own choice; and that no gainer of any premium in any class of the last years shall be intitled to the premium in the like class this year.

**G** For the most ingenious and best-fancied designs, of flowers, fruit, foliage, and birds, invented and drawn by girls under 17, on the like proof, at the same time, and in the same manner, 15*l*.

**H** For making one ream of paper, which upon trial shall be judged to come nearest in all its qualities to the *French* paper,



paper, proper for receiving the best impressions from copper-plates; to be produced on or before the first *Wednesday* in *February* 1757, 20*l*.

N. B. Specimens of the sort of paper referred to, will be delivered to any A paper-maker who will apply for them.

To the person who shall make (at any one manufactory) the best 10,000*lb*. weight of salt-petre, in a method different from that mentioned in Mr *Paul Nightingale's* patent and specification, fit for gunpowder, within three years B from the date hereof, from materials the produce of *England* or *Wales*, or from sea-water; 100*lb*. weight thereof to be produced to the society for trial, 100*l*.

For the 2d best like quantity, fit for gunpowder, within the same time, 50*l*.

N. B. A copy of Mr *Nightingale's* patent and specification may be seen at C the society's office.

To the person who shall make the best carpet in one breadth, after the *Turky* manner, for colour, pattern, and workmanship; to be at least 15 feet by 12 feet, and produced on or before the last *Wednesday* in *March* 1757, 30*l*.

For the second best of the same dimensions, 20*l*. D

For making a nest of the largest and best crucibles, equal to those imported, for melting metals and salts, to be produced on or before the second *Wednesday* in *January* 1757, 20*l*.

For dying the best holding or fast colour, scarlet in grain, in flaxen yarn, not less than two pounds weight; to be produced on or before the second *Wednesday* in *January* 1757, 20*l*. E

The same for green, 10*l*.

To the person who shall make the best Verdigrise, not less in quantity than 100*lb*. weight, to be produced on or before the 3d *Wednesday* in *Feb.* 1757, 20*l*. \* F

To the person who shall plant and properly fence the greatest number of white mulberry-trees, on his own plantation, in the province of *Georgia*, before the 1st of *March* 1757, 10*l*. sterl.

For the 2d greatest number 5*l*.

For the 3d greatest number 3*l*.

These three claims to be determined by *James Habersham*, Esq; one of the council in *Georgia*, and Mr *Otholenge*, who are desired to certify the same to the secretary of the society.

All the premiums of this society are designed for that part of Great Britain H called *England*, the dominion of *Wales*,

and town of *Berwick upon Tweed*, unless expressly mentioned to the contrary, and shall be determined as soon as possible after the delivery of the specimens; proper affidavits, or such certificates as the society shall require, to be produced on every article. Those persons who received premiums last year, shall not be entitled to the same premiums this year; all apprentices are likewise excluded from being claimants.

By Order of the President,

WILLIAM SHIPLEY, Secretary.

[These are inserted from a motive of public benevolence, in order to promote the laudable scheme of the society for their country's good.]

MR URBAN,

MR *Doddsley* has presented the world M with a select collection of old plays in twelve volumes; I hope it has answered to him as a tradesman, for I am sure we are greatly obliged to him for the undertaking, since the original editions of many of these dramatic performances are now grown so scarce, that it is difficult to make any tolerable assemblage of them; and could that be done, yet it would amount to a very considerable expence. But, Sir, I have sometimes been of opinion, that a 13th volume is still wanting, which I propose should contain a series of necessary remarks upon the several plays in the collection; sometimes to give a critique upon the plot, or to deduce a short history of the play; sometimes to explain an old custom or piece of history, which are often alluded to; and at other times to expound an obsolete word or antique phrase. And certainly I must think, that since *Cicero* has declared, 'mihi quidem nulli satis eruditi videntur, quibus nostra ignota sunt,' \* to comment upon these old plays must be every whit as laudable, and even as useful, as to explain a tragedy of *Sophocles*, or a comedy of *Aristophanes*, upon which the literati, with great pomp and ceremony, will often lay out themselves, and consume an infinite deal of time.

G But to make you the more sensible of what I would have done, and therewith to give you a specimen, as it were, of the design proposed, I will here take the comedy of *Albumazar*, the first in the ninth volume, and not the least valuable in Mr *Doddsley's* collection, and offer a few necessary illustrations upon it.

H The account Mr *Doddsley* gives us of this piece is this: 'I can give no ac-

\* See the whole process, as practised at *Montpelier*, in *Gent. Mag.* Vol. xxv, p. 250.

\* *Cic. de Finibus*, Lib. 1.

'count



count of this play, or its author, but that it was acted before his majesty at Cambridge, by the gentlemen of Trinity College, and printed in 1634. It was afterwards thought worthy of being revived by Mr Dryden, &c. By this one is led to imagine it was written in King Charles the first's time, who was upon the throne in 1634. Mr Doddsley, I presume, took his account from the title, as likewise did the author of a book intituled, *The lives and characters of the English dramatic poets*, printed 1698, or thenabouts, where the author registering this piece amongst the unknown authors, at p. 156, writes 'Albumazar, a comedy, 4to, 1634, play'd at Cambridge before the king, by the gentlemen of Trinity College; afterwards revived at the king's house with a new prologue writ by Mr Dryden.'

The play passes, you see, Sir, for the work of an unknown author, and is supposed to have been acted in the reign of King Charles I. and thirdly, it is intimated that the first edition of it was A. D. 1634. But in regard to these particulars I shall here discover the author, and at the same time rectify the two latter suggestions.

King James I. made a progress to Cambridge and other parts, in the winter of the year 1614, as is particularly taken notice of by Rapin, vol. ii. p. 156, who observes, that the play called *Ignoramus* was then acted before his majesty at Cambridge, and gave him infinite pleasure. I found in the library of Sir Edward Derring a minute in manuscript, of what passed at Cambridge for the five days the king stayed there, which I shall here transcribe, for it accords perfectly with the account given by the historian, both of the king's progress, and the play intituled *Ignoramus*, and at the same time will afford us the best light to the matter in hand.

"On Tuesday the 7th of March, 1614, was acted before the king in Trinity college hall,

1. *Æmilia*, a Latin comedy, made by Mr Cecill, *Johannis*.

On Wednesday night,

2. *Ignoramus* the lawyer, *latine*, & part *English*; composed by Mr Ruggle, *Clarenfis*.

On Thursday,

3. *Albumazar* the astronomer, in *English*, by Mr Tomkis, *Trinit*.

On Friday,

4. *Melanthe*, a Latin pastoral, made by Mr Brookes, (mox doctour) *Trinitatis*.

On the next Monday,

5. *The Piscatory*, an *English* comedy, was acted before the university, in King's Coll. which Master Fletcher of that coll. had provided if the king should have tarried another night."

And the king, before whom this comedy was first played, was not king Charles, but king James, and the author of it was Mr Tomkis, of Trinity college in the university of Cambridge, the gentlemen of which house played it, as I apprehend, in that college hall. (See the Play, p. 13.) Now this little portion of history is very signally verified by an edition of this play in 4to, A. D. 1614, which has happily come into my hands, and in the title of which is mentioned the very day of acting, consonant to the above manuscript minute. 'Albumazar, a comedy presented before the king's majestie at Cambridge, the ninth of March 1614, by the gentlemen of Trinitie colledge, London, printed by Nicholas Okes, for Walter Burre, 1615.' I have a copy likewise of Dr Brookes's Latin pastoral, intituled *Melanthe*, the title whereof runs, 'Melanthe, fabula pastoralis, acta cum Jacobus Magnæ Brit. Franc. & Hiberniæ Rex, Cantabrigiam suam nuper inviserat, ibidemque musarum atque animi gratia dies quinque commoraretur. Egerunt Alumni Coll. San. et individuae Trinitatis, Cantabrigiæ. Excudebat Cantrellus Legge, Mart. 27, 1615.' It is remarkable, that in this exemplar, which formerly belonged to Matthew Hutton, the names of the masters of arts and bachelors, concerned in acting the play, are written against the respective *dramatis personæ*.

Now, Sir, as to the play of *Albumazar*, which may justly be esteemed one of the very best in this large collection, it takes its name from the principal character, a pretended astrologer, whom Mr Tomkis thought fit to call *Albumazar*, from a learned Arabian astrologer of that name, that flourished in the ninth or tenth century.

Mr Dryden, who by making the observation seems to have been well aware of the antiquity of this play, would intimate to us, that Ben Johnson formed his *Alchymist* upon the model of *Albumazar*, which indeed is doing Mr Tomkis great honour, for the *Alchymist* is generally supposed to be the masterpiece of the learned Ben. These are his words.

And Johnson (of those few [writers] the best) chose this,

As the best model of his master-piece;

Subtle



Subtle was got by our *Albumazar*,  
That *Alchymist* by our *Astrologer*;  
Here he was fashion'd, and we may suppose,  
He lik'd the fashion well, who wore the  
cloaths.

But if *Albumazar* was composed on A  
occasion of K. James's coming to Cam-  
bridge in 1614, the *Alchymist* was written  
before it, it being acted in the year 1610;  
and yet our author himself, at p. 46,  
seems to insinuate, that a play might be  
advantageously written upon the plan  
of an *Alchymist*, for he makes *Albumazar*  
say to *Furbo*, who asked him, What will B  
you do?

First in, and usher out our changeling *Trincalo*,  
Then finish up a business of great profit,  
Begun with a rich merchant, that admires  
My skill in *alchymy*.

And yet I will not pretend to say, that  
Mr *Dryden* was mistaken, because it  
cannot now be known from what anecd- C  
otes he might say what he does; and  
because it is not impossible, that our  
comedy might both be written and act-  
ed before 1610, tho' not played before  
the king till 1614. \*

I shall now enter on the illustrations,  
beginning with the prologue:

Ladies, —

If it be a fault to speak this foreign language,  
(For *Latin* is our mother tongue) I must en-  
treat you,

To frame excuses for us; for whose sake,  
We now speak *English*.

The exercises of the university were  
not only performed in *Latin*, but the E  
plays written in this and the former  
reign, for the entertainment of the  
court, whenever it removed either to  
*Oxford* or *Cambridge*, were generally  
composed in that language. Thus *Æ-*  
*milias*, *Ignoramus*, and *Melanthe*, all acted  
on this occasion, were in *Latin*. Both  
K. James and Q. Elizabeth were *Latinists*. F

Yours, &c. P. GEMSEGE.

(These illustrations to be continued occasionally.)

\* The case was certainly so, for, p. 56,  
there is mention of *Spinola's* camp, who sat  
down before *Ostend*, Anno 1601, and took the  
town Anno 1604. At p. 17, the author men-  
tions the issue of the next summer's war.  
Now James I. was not at war in 1611, when  
the play was acted, but the *English* were con-  
cerned in the defence of *Ostend*, when *Spinola*  
besieged it, which again seems to carry the  
date of the play back to that time. But then  
it must be allowed, that upon the revival of  
this play before the king, some passages were  
added or retouched; for whereas, p. 14, the  
author mentions *Cerianus Persicus* and his obser-  
vations on *Africa* and *Africa*, *Tom Coriat*. did not  
set u. u. on that voyage till 1612. See *Anth.*  
*Wood's Athenæ. Vol. i. p. 422*

(GEOG. MAG. May 1756.)

Mr URBAN,

IF the following Essay on a most useful  
and at this time favourite Science, shall  
be thought acceptable, it is at your Service.  
Isleworth, April 1. Yours, B. CL—T.

*Satis scimus haberi Botanice mole am-  
plam, varietate gratam, et diligentia  
sepius curiosam.* VERULAM.

BOTANY is a science which has been  
cultivated from the earliest times,  
and we find it recorded of *Solomon*, that  
among his many prodigious accom-  
plishments this made one; for he spake  
of trees, from the cedar-tree that is in  
Lebanon, even unto the hyssop that  
springeth out of the wall. (1. Kings, iv.  
23.) Nor can we doubt of its having  
been studied long before the days of  
this wise king. And tho' astronomy  
has been represented as the most ancient  
of sciences, yet how can it be well ima-  
gined, that whilst men were engaged in  
contemplating the glorious canopy a-  
bove, they should be wholly unattentive  
to the beautiful carpet beneath them?  
not to mention that the first man, *Adam*,  
was by the creator himself placed in a  
garden, and appointed to give names D  
to its contents according to their nature.

I shall not meddle with such writers  
as have only treated of botany as ap-  
plicable to husbandry and horticulture,  
but confine myself to those who have  
considered it as a science of itself, and  
have shewn, the importance of it in  
the practical uses of life; an advan-  
tage which some moderns have indeed  
neglected, by reducing it to a meer  
Nomenclature, out of whose hands  
it has been happily rescued of late  
years by the *Boyles*, *Reaumur*s, *Du*  
*Hamels*, *Hales's*, and other celebrated  
naturalists, and especially by the philo-  
sophical societies and academies esta-  
blished throughout Europe, but most of  
all by the *Royal Society of London*.

The only ancient authors, in whose  
works we have any thing deserving the  
name of botany remaining, are *Theo-*  
*phrastus*, *Dioscorides*, and *Pliny*, the first of  
whom may justly be called the parent of  
botany, he and his master *Aristotle* be-  
ing the first that made any progress in  
their researches; and *Pliny*, that great  
natural historian, is beholden to *Theo-*  
*phrastus* for some of his best descrip-  
tions. *Dioscorides* brought it and the  
whole *materia medica* to greater perfec-  
tion than any before him had done.  
Were I to mention those who after the  
expulsion of Gothic darkness, by their  
labours enlighten'd this science, I should  
never

F f



never have done; I shall therefore only mention the chief of them.

The first, worthy of notice, who treated of plants, was *Otho Brunfelsius*, who published his *Herbarum vivæ Icones* in the year 1532. Ten years after, the laborious *Leonhartus Fuchs* put forth his *Historia Plantarum*; about which time flourished the great *Conrad Gesner*, who brought this and the other parts of natural history to greater perfection than any before him. After him came *Matthioli*, the commentator on *Dioscorides*, *DeCandolle*, *Lobel*, and *Clusius*, who was a most faithful observer, as well as candid writer. His *Historia Plantarum*, in two vols. folio, was published in the year 1601; about which time *Cesalpini* wrote his *Libri de Plantis*. He was the first author who reduced plants to systematical rules. Since him came *Dalechamp*, who published the *Hortus Lugdunensis*, a voluminous work. About the year 1651, *John Baubin* wrote his *History of plants*, which at this day is much esteemed: soon after which his brother *Caspar Baubin* set forth his *Pinnax*, a work which has been of infinite service down to the present time. He was succeeded by *Columna*, and others, amongst whom were our own countrymen, *Parkinson* and *Gerrard*, the only authors then of any account in *English*. Just before them the *Hortus Eystellensis*, a magnificent work at that time, was published by *Dr Besslerus*, who was succeeded by that laborious compiler *Al-*  
*drouandus*, our countryman *Morrison*, *Zannemius Amman*, *Dodart*, &c. The learned *Rheede*, who about those times was governor of the *Dutch* settlements in the *East Indies*, did there, at a great labour and expence, by the help of some *Brabmans* and other natives, collect the materials for the *Hortus Indicus Malabaricus*, a most valuable work, and which was published in 1678, and after at times in 12 vols. folio. The notes were part of *Van Sycus*, and part of *John Comelinus*, who with his brother *Caspar* published the *Hortus Amstelodamensis*. Soon after *Cornutus*, *Hernandez*, *Margravius*, *Loefelius*, enriched the science with new and foreign subjects; and at this time lived *Olaus Rudbeckius*, the father of botany in *Sweden*. Then also flourished *Magnol*, *Hermann*, *Rivinus*, *Plucknet*, and the great Mr *Ray*, who by his admirable sagacity and persevering industry outwent all before him. Cotemporary with him was the celebrated *Tournefort*, who, by dint of genius and resolute application, carried

the science to a still greater extent. With him was father *Plumier*, the great *American* botanist, and Sir *Hans Sloane*, that ornament of his time. Soon after flourished the great *Bierbaave* at *Leyden*, *Dilenius* at *Oxford*, *Micheli* in *Florence*, *Vaillant* and the *Jussieu* at *Paris*, *Geof-*  
*froy*, *Catesby*, &c. with many others, who by their learned works contributed much to the increase of the science. Among those now living the most eminent are, the great *Linnaeus*, professor at *Upsal*, who in this study must be allowed to have excelled all before him; the learned *Dr Haller* at *Gottingen*, *Van Royen* at *Leyden*, Professor *Gmelin* at *Petersburgh*, Mr *Miller* at *Chelsea*. In short, why need I name *Messrs. Gesnerus*, *Wachendorf*, *Gleditch*, *Ludwig*, *Gronovius*, *Heister*, *Sauvages*, *Buffon*; and in our own country, *Sibthorpe*, *Watson*, *Mitchell*, with many others, whose labours do them honour? But we must not here omit that curious observer *Mons. Guettard*, who with microscopical eyes has so nicely observed the glands and other minute appendages of the leaves and flowers of plants, as he is the first that has made a proper application of them, as is evident by the many elegant observations he has given us on that subject in the *Memoires de l'Acad. Roy. des Sciences de Paris*, Ann. 1748-49-50, &c. as well as in his *Flora Stampensis*, printed at *Paris* 1747, whereto I refer the curious reader for his further satisfaction.

And now I am on this subject I must beg leave to mention a conjecture of my own, as it may be no improper supplement to the labours of the above-mentioned curious person, and that is, the probability that the detection of the figure of the farina, or male dust of plants, by the help of the microscope, may be a further means of ascertaining the bounds of the species, genera, or at least the natural classes of the plants. For, as the parts of all natural productions are analogous to each other, so in plants there is doubtless the like connection of the farina with the vessels and other minute parts thereof. Now this male dust being produced when the plant has attained its greatest perfection, (and therefore I think less liable to variation than the more imperfect parts) and the elastic matter therein contained being the proper organ for impregnating the germen, a process absolutely necessary to the production of the seed, so we may reasonably suppose, the farina containing these



these vivific atoms has, in its figure, a constant analogy with the other parts of the plants wherein it is produced, that is, to the vessels, sap, and texture thereof.

And though the farina in most plants is of a circular or globular figure, yet it in different plants is variously circumscribed. Sometimes we see it notched or engrailed in its edges, sometimes crenated; in short, its marginal boundaries, like the leaves of plants, are of numerous figures, and yet in those of the like kind are nearly of the same form, as far as I can gather from what observations I have met with on that subject; but whether, as I before said, this likeness is confined to the species or genera, or extends to the classes, is what I have not yet been able to enquire into for want of time and opportunity; however, I think these subjects, notwithstanding their minuteness, deserve farther scrutiny, the result of which cannot but in some respect be useful to botanic science, the least probability of which is sufficient to engage its votaries to make further enquiries therein. Besides, should it fail to conduct us to the end we propose, we should nevertheless be amply repaid by the many insights we may procure, and thereby gain new lights in that part of the science relating to the theory of vegetation, which is now brought to great perfection by the observations and labours of *Grew* and *Malpighi*, in their anatomical treatises of plants; but especially by the curious observations of the Rev. and learned *Dr Hales*, in his *Vegetable Statics*, wherein, by his careful experiments on sap and sap-vessels of plants, he has given new light to this science, as well as to that part of natural philosophy relating thereto. This subject has also been further prosecuted by *Mr Charles Bonnet*, in his *Recherches sur les feuilles des plants*. We have likewise some curious observations on the same by the ingenious *l'Abbe Pluche*, in his *Spécacle de la nature*; by *Dr J. Gesner*, in his *Dissertationes de vegetabilibus*, and many others.

[To be continued.]

MR URBAN,

YOU are very sensible we have had many reiterated accounts from *North America* of the barbarous and inhuman cruelties that have been lately exercised on our poor countrymen, which are said to be perpetrated by our inveterate enemies the *French*, and by

the natives in alliance with them, at their instigation.

But as those accounts have been transmitted by our own people residing there, I find there are many sensible, well-meaning, and well-affected people, of our own nation, who think that they are in many instances exaggerated, and partially related in others; and some from the motives of humanity, and others from commercial and other interested connections, are willing to conclude, that so polite, generous, and humane a people as the *French*, in the exteriors of their behaviour, appear to be, when it is their interest to act in that manner, cannot be accessory to the many barbarities set forth in the representations from our suffering countrymen in *America*.

Now, Sir, the design of this paper is to shew our well-disposed countrymen, that however pious and laudable such a charitable opinion of our enemies may be in general, yet the *French*, as a nation, are by no means intitled to such a favourable judgment from us. And to convince them, by undeniable facts, that generosity, honour, and humanity are no more characteristics peculiar to the *French* nation, than baseness, perfidiousness, and cruelty; as they can with the same facility act one part as well as the other, when it is most necessary to promote their designs. In doing which I shall at present produce only two instances out of many of the same kind that may be found, of their horrid and inhuman butcheries of innocent people, for no crime but that of opposing by force the invaders of their country. They are both extracts from *Colden's History of the five Indian nations*, which to obviate any objections on account of prejudice or partiality, are, as the author assures us, taken from the *French* accounts, published by royal approbation and authority.

The first is mentioned p. 143, where it appears that the Count *de Frontenac*, then governor of *Canada*, after making an unsuccessful attempt to revenge by the force of arms, some injuries the *French* had received by the courageous opposition of the *Indians* of the Five Nations, partly to shew his resentment, and partly to gratify his revenge, "condemned two prisoners of the Five Nations to be publicly burnt alive." "The intendant's lady intreated him to moderate the sentence, and the Jesuits, it is said, used their endeavours to the same purpose; but the Count



Count *de Frontenac* said, There is a necessity of making such an example, to frighten the Five Nations from approaching the plantations since the indulgence that had hitherto been shewn, had encouraged them to advance with the greatest boldness to the very gates of their towns, while they thought they run no other risque but of being made prisoners, where they lived better than at home. He added, that the Five Nations having burnt so many of the *French*, justified this method of making reprisals.

When the governor could not be moved, the Jesuits went to the prison, to instruct the prisoners in the mysteries of their holy religion, *viz.* the Trinity, the incarnation of our Saviour, the joys of Paradise, and the punishments of hell, to fit their souls for heaven by baptism, while their bodies were condemned to torments. But the *Indians*, after they had heard their sentence, refused to hear the Jesuits speak, and began to prepare for death in their own country manner, by singing their death song. Some charitable person threw a knife into the prison, with which one of them dispatched himself; the other was carried out to the place of execution by the Christian *Indians* of *Loretto*, to which he walked seemingly with as much indifference as ever martyr did to the stake. While they tortured him, he continued singing, that he was a warrior, brave and without fear; that the most cruel death should not shake his courage, that the most cruel torments should not draw an indecent expression from him, that his comrade was a coward, a scandal to the Five Nations, who had killed himself for fear of pain; that he had the comfort to reflect, that he had made many *Frenchmen* suffer as he did now.

He fully verified his words, for the most violent torments could not force the least complaint from him, though his executioners tried their utmost skill to do it.

They first broiled his feet between two red-hot stones, then they put his fingers into red-hot pipes, and though he had his arms at liberty, he would not pull his fingers out: They cut his joints, and taking hold of the sinews, twisted them round small bars of iron. All this while he kept singing and recounting his own brave actions against the *French*. At last they fled his scalp from his scull, and

poured scalding hot sand upon it; at which time the intendant's lady obtained leave from the governor to have the *coup de grace* given, which put an end both to the unspeakable miseries of the heroic sufferer, and to the farther cruelties of his inhuman tormentors."

The narrative of the second instance begins p. 194. By this and some preceding pages it appears that the *Dionondadies*, a nation of *Indians* then at war with the Five Nations, and in alliance with the *French*, had for some reasons taken a resolution to detach themselves from the *French* interest, and conclude a peace with the Five Nations, and to that end they had secretly made overtures to the Five Nations, which were favourably received, but this the *Dionondadies* at that juncture durst not openly avow for fear of the *French*, and therefore it was mutually agreed between the *Indians* to carry on this amicable negotiation by means of the prisoners that should be taken on either side. And it was also agreed, that those prisoners should be treated civilly by both parties, and dismissed with intelligence and such instructions as were necessary to conclude the intended peace. The *French* observing how they treated the prisoners of the Five Nations, became jealous of what was doing, and as a reconciliation of the *Dionandadies* with the Five Nations at that time would have been of very bad consequence to their affairs, they were resolved to put a stop to any further progress to their amicable measures, as soon and as effectually as they could, which they executed in the following manner.

The Historian begins thus. 'What I am going to relate, I think, gives room to charge the *French* with a piece of policy, not only inconsistent with the Christian religion, but likewise with the character of a polite people, and shews that all considerations from religion, honour, and virtue, must give way to the present exigencies of their affairs.—That an end might be put to the beginnings of a reconciliation between those people and the Five nations, the *French* gave a public invitation to a feast on the soup to be made of this prisoner, \* and in a more

\* An *Indian* prisoner of the Five Nations had been delivered to the *French* commandant by the *Dionondadies*, after being persuaded by him to do so, upon his assuring them that the Christians abhorred all manner of cruelties.



particular manner invited the *Uta-wawas*, another *Indian* nation, to the entertainment.

The prisoner being first made fast to a stake, so as to have room to move round it, a *Frenchman* began the horrid tragedy by broiling the prisoner's legs from his toes to his knees with the red-hot barrel of a gun. His example was followed by an *Uta-wawa*, and they relieved each other as they grew tired. The prisoner all this while continued his death song, till they clapped a red-hot frying-pan to his buttocks, when he cried out, *Fire is strong, and too powerful*. Then all their *Indians* mocked him as wanting courage and resolution. *You, said they, a soldier and a captain, as you say, and afraid of fire, you are not a man*. They continued his torments for two hours without intermission. An *Uta-wawa* being desirous to out-do the *French* in their refined cruelty, made a furrow from the prisoner's shoulder to his garter, and filling it up with gunpowder, set fire to it: This gave him exquisite pain, and raised excessive laughter in his tormentors. When they found his throat was so much parched, that he was no longer able to gratify their ears with his howling, they gave him water to enable him to continue their pleasure longer; but at last, his strength failing, an *Uta-wawa* fled off his scalp, and threw burning hot coals upon his skull. Then they untied him, and bid him run for his life. He began to run, tumbling like a drunken man. They shut up the way to the east, and made him run westward, the country, as they think, of departed miserable souls. He had still force enough to throw stones, till they put an end to his life by knocking him on the head with a stone. After this every one cut a slice from his body, to conclude the tragedy with a feast.

I believe by this time the reader is convinced, that the *French* are not at all inferior to the most savage of the *Indians*, in their inhuman treatment of such of their fellow creatures as have the misfortune to fall under their power; and that a man may believe what is set forth in our *American* accounts, without any danger of being charged with inhumanity, or with credulity; for knocking out of brains, scalping, ripping up alive, of men, women, and children, without distinction, are per-

fect civilities, or rather tender mercies, in comparison with those astonishing barbarities that we see they are sometimes guilty of. Now this is not one single instance only, not the effect of a sudden flash of passion, excited by some immediate or preceding personal injury, but done in cool blood, as a deliberate determination after mature consideration had, and is no doubt an effect of the maxims of their diabolical policy, which authorizes every execrable deed that is necessary to promote their interest. Now it is to be observed, this was not, as I said before, a single instance of human frailty, for there were five other prisoners burnt alive in the manner before related, at *Montreal*, by express orders of the Count de Frontenac. (See p. 190, and p. 204, of *Colden's Indian History*.) It is also further to be observed, that these shocking deeds were not the effects of the licentious rage of the incensed and unruly populace, but by the command of the governor of *Canada*, no less a person than one of the noblesse of *France*, a person of great abilities, and reckoned an able statesman. And it appears by this history, that this was the 2d time of his being governor of *Canada*, and that he was in particular appointed at that critical juncture as the person best qualified for promoting his master's interest; and to be sure he himself was the best judge of his own instructions, and of the means he was authorized to make use of, to accomplish his designs; and I think I may without a breach of either charity or manners, conclude, that the same power that approved and justified the publication of these actions, authorized the doing of them.

What has been said already will plainly shew what those unhappy people are to expect, whom it shall please God in his wrath to visit for their sins with so heavy a curse, as that of being put under a *French* government. And upon an impartial review of the *French* records of their own affairs, it will evidently appear, that they have enlarged their dominions, extended their commerce, and increased their powers, by means which are a scandal to religion, a discredit to morality, and a disgrace to human nature.

\* \* See *Histoire de l'Amerique Septentrionale*, par M. de la Poterie, recommended by Fontenelle.

Mr URBAN,

When one considers that the whole earth was peopled by one family,



mily, it is by no means strange, that there should be a conformity between the customs and practices of the various antient nations, nor consequently that the antiquities, particularly the more remote ones, which we read of in the *Greek* and *Roman* authors, should occur so frequently in our Bibles. I established in a late paper, p. 131, the antient practice, and I look upon it to be a very antient one, on account of its simplicity, of carrying the purse in the right hand. And it is here proposed to gentlemen, to consider whether there be not an allusion to the same custom in *Genesis* xliii. 12, 15. where *Jacob* says to his sons, *take double money in your hand*; and where we read, *And the men took that present, and they took double money in their hand*. These are no expressions peculiar to the *Hebrew* idiom, neither, as they seem to me, are they merely accidental, for the septuagint has retained the same manner of speaking in both places, *ἀξέτε ἐν ταῖς χερσὶν ὑμῶν*; where tho' it be written plurally *in your hands*, and not *in your hand*, meaning your right hand, I apprehend that makes no difference, because the writer is speaking of a number of persons, which made it not improper to use the plural number. But I submit it, as I said, to decision.

Yours, &c. P. GEMSEGE.

*A short View of the Contest concerning the Limits of Nova Scotia, or Acadia, extracted from the Memorials of the English and French Commissioners.*

(Continued from p. 186.)

## II. Of the ancient Limits of Acadia.

THE very title of this article shews the necessary uncertainty of every determination, if any thing more is meant by it than to include in the *Acadia* that was ceded by the treaty of *Utrecht*, all that had ever been deemed part of it: for what is meant by antiquity? Where is the point to be fixed at which antiquity is to commence? What are the authorities by which the bounds of this *Acadia* at any given time are to be ascertained? If the treaties and commissions for 50, 70, or 80 years back are cited, they will be deemed too recent: I will be said, that neither ambassador nor prince had ever measured the country; and that it ought to be enquired what were its real limits at a time when in fact it was not circumscribed by any.

This embarrassment is increased by the ignorance and inaccuracy of the most ancient writers and geographers, but the *English* commissioners have the satisfaction of finding their accounts rather more favourable to them than their adversaries, and tho' they have not laid more stress upon this testimony than it deserves,

yet they have not neglected to shew, that such as it is, it is in their favour; or to answer the questions that have been urged with an air of defiance against them.

*Durand* affirms on behalf of his court, in a memorial presented in 1749, that the maps of all nations made long before the present dispute could be foreseen, had fixed the limits of *Acadia* exactly according to the natural position of the land that forms the peninsula, for even at that time *France* had no thought of keeping any territory within those limits.

This allegation is answered, in a memorial of 1751, which recites the map of *Visscher*, and four *French* maps of *De L'Isle*, *D'Anville*, and *Bellin*, all which place the western limits of *Acadia* at *Pentagoet*, and the northern far beyond the isthmus. The *French* reply, that these maps are too modern, that it is necessary to have ancient maps to determine ancient limits, and there is not one map of any antiquity that does not confine *Acadia* to the peninsula. But, say the *English*, if *Nova Scotia* was a name given by *English* geographers to that tract, whether more or less, which the *French* geographers called *Acadia*, may not *Purchas's* map of 1625, *De Laet's* of 1633, *Berry's* dedicated to *Charles II.* *Morden's* in the same reign and *Thornton's* in that of *Wm III.* be produced as proofs of the contrary? These maps being yet more authentic than any other on the point in question, because they were published in *England* by *Englishmen*, at a time when *Acadia*, or *New Scotland*, was possessed by the *French*; for we cannot here be suspected to have enlarged the bounds of a country which belonged to an enemy, or a rival settler on the same continent, and yet all these maps bound *Canada* to the N. of the river *St Lawrence*, and extend *Nova Scotia* over the peninsula, and the continent to which it belongs, as far as the S. side of the great river, and the river *St Croix*.

It may also be observed, that *Champlain* has, in his map, carried *Acadia* beyond the peninsula, and made *Pentagoet* its western bound; that *Hennepin* marks it upon the continent between *New England* and the river *St Lawrence*, and that *de Fer* makes *Acadia* and *N. Scotland* the same country, and that *Gueudeville* extends it from *Kennebec* river to the island at the mouth of the river *St Lawrence*. And against this multitude of maps, made before any debate could possibly be foreseen. What is the authority of *Halley's* map, which was laid down merely for the variations of the needle; of *Popple's*, which contradicts the original from which the author says the materials were taken, or that of *Salmon*, which is put together without authority, and without intelligence? If these give some support to the pretensions of *France*, by contracting *Acadia*, they again overturn them, by extending *Nova Scotia*; and what ignorant geographers have taken from *England* on one side, they have by a happy compensation given her on the other. With respect therefore to the authority of maps, the facts will stand thus; no map, even among those laid down by *French* geographers, establishes the principal of their claims, and if they do not always, in every particular, give the same limits



to *Acadia* as we have done, yet upon the whole they establish a very strong presumption in our favour.

The same may also be said of the ancient almost forgotten historians of *New France*, who have been cited with as much confidence as if they had left nothing doubtful concerning the limits of the country.

If *Dennis*, *Champlain*, or *Escarbot* could refer to the earth, they would surely be surprised to find themselves appealed to as judges concerning a country which they knew imperfectly, and have therefore unskilfully described, and their wonder would still encrease to see their account broken into scraps, and arguments drawn from detached sentences; marginal notes, spurious addenda, and even accidental omissions. These authors, however, upon an examination will be found to have said the direct contrary of what the *French* have poured to extort from them.

*Dennis*, tho' the least ancient, is the first to whom the *French* commissaries appeal: By a patent dated the 30th of *January* 1654, he is said to have been appointed governor of the great bay *St Lawrence*, and the adjacent islands from *Canso* to *Cape de Rosiers* in *New France*; so that this patent, or commission, is of itself a proof, that his government was in *Canada* or *New France*, and not in *Acadia*. But if this conclusion were just, it would follow that *Acadia* was not part of *New France*, tho' the contrary is universally allowed. The commissions of the vice-roys and lieutenant generals of *New France*, of the governors in chief of all the *French* territories in *America* from 1611 to 1627; the authority of the company, which from about that time taking the name of *New France*, gave commissions to particular governors, and, in 1635 named *Sir Stephen de la Tour* general for the king of the coasts of *Acadia* in *New France*, and many passages in *Champlain* and *Charlevoix* overturn this distinction.

The second proof which the *French* commissaries deduce from *Dennis's* commission, shews they have been guilty of a false quotation. The king gives to *Dennis* the right of establishing a fishery, not as they say, "as well as the said country as on the coast of *Acadia*," but in the extent of the said country, and the coasts of *Acadia* to *Virginia*; that is to say, to the bounds of *New England*, then called *Virginia*, so that the restoration of the text turns the passage in favour of the *English*, which had been cited against them. The other passages, which are extracted from *Dennis's* description, prove only, that *Acadia* is in *North America*, and that the whole extent of the coast was for the sake of conveniency divided into distinct parts. If, because *Connecticut* is distinguished from *New Hampshire*, either of these provinces should be pretended hereafter to comprehend *New England*, would not its inhabitants reclaim both of them, as part of the same whole?

But, notwithstanding the use the *French* commissaries have made of *Champlain*, they pretend that they can less depend upon him than upon any other of their witnesses, and they have good reason for what they say. If

the author, who in page 47, 48, and 54, of his work, places *St Croix*, *Port Royal*, and *French bay* in *Acadia*, and who says, page 65, that the river *St Lawrence* washes the coast of *Acadia* and *Norimbeque*, affirms the contrary in other places, this alone proves that he should not be referred to for a decision of the question.

*L'Escarbot*, the third author, whom the *French* have pressed into their service, has not once named *Acadia* in his whole book.

If he places some parts of the country, where he was resident some time after the year 1606, particularly *Port Royal*, in *New France*; this only proves that *New France* was a generical name, which comprehended all the *French* establishments in *America*, and in which *Acadia* was not less comprized than *Canada*.

The following brief history of the various revolutions of *Acadia* is extracted from the memoirs of the commissaries of both courts; and, from the concessions, treaties, and other public acts, by which that province has been disposed of, it will be easy to learn what extent of country antient *Acadia* was thought to comprize.

The *Sieur de Monts* obtained letters patent of *Henry IV.* of *France* in 1603, which appointed him governor of the settlements and lands of *Cadia*, *Canada*, and other parts of *New France*. The design of the patent is said to be the peopling and settling the lands, coasts, and other parts of *Cadia*. The exclusive right to furs which he obtained, shews the great imperfection of geographical knowledge at that time. Besides, when they placed his government between lat. 40 and 46, they extended it to *Gaspene*, which is in 49. The *English*, however, who had made a settlement in this new-country two years before, did not patiently suffer a rival. A patent of *James I.* authorized two companies in 1606 to secure the whole coast of *America* to lat 45; and in 1613 the inhabitants of *Virginia* sent *Sir Argall* to dispossess the *French*, who seized the forts of *Mont Mansel*, *St Croix*, and *Port Royal*, which were the next year retaken by the *Sieur de Poitricourt*. The hope of obtaining a more firm settlement was the foundation of *Nova Scotia*, and of the expeditions of *Kirk* and *Alexander* in 1628 and 1629. The *Sieur de la Tour* the younger, defended *Cape Sable* against the *English*, who had by virtue of their commission driven their enemies from both sides of *St Lawrence's* river, and seized *Quebec*, *Port Royal*, *St Croix*, and *Pentagoet*. \* All these places were restored to *France* by the treaty of *St Germain* in 1632. At this time it happened that two persons, *De la Tour* and *Charnisay*, contended for the sole government of *Acadia*, and committed many hostilities on each other, till *Lewis XIII.* in 1638, put an end to the contest by a letter, in which he allotted to

\* The *English* relation of this expedition published at the time, distinguishes all that was to the north of *St Lawrence* by the name of *Canada* or *New France*, and all that was to the south by that of *Acadia* or *New Scotland*. This piece therefore alone seems sufficient to prove the antiquity of that division.



Each his particular district. But Charinsay having found means to render his colleague suspected of mal practices, obtained a new patent, appointing him "Governor and lieutenant general of all the country, coasts, and territories, and confines of Acadia, commencing from the coast of the great river St Lawrence, and including as well the sea coast and islands, as the inland country, as far as Virginia." De la Tour having justified himself against the accusations of his enemy Charnisay, obtained after his death in 1651, the same government; but Cromwell's war with France, which happened soon after, brought this country again under the dominion of England. The forts of Pentagoet, St John, Port Royal, and la Hève, were reclaimed at the treaty of Westminster in 1654, as forts in Acadia, and the matter was left to be settled by commissaries, who often met but transacted no business. In 1662, the people of New England petitioned Charles II. not to give up to France, Acadia or New Scotland, of which the Count d'Estrade, the French ambassador, solicited the restitution; and upon this occasion rose the first dispute concerning the limits of Acadia. Cromwell in August 1656, had granted to Crown, Temple, and another, Acadia and part of Nova Scotia, tho' he had considered them as one, in an order given soon after to Capt. Leveret, to put into Temple's hands the forts of St John and Pentagoet in Acadia, commonly called Nova Scotia. It may be presumed that this subtle politician foreseeing that the French would one day reclaim Acadia, was willing to sever from it that part which was contiguous to New England, which had given the colony so much trouble while it was in the hands of France. It appears, however, by the letters of Estrade and Louis XIV. that France reclaimed all the country from Pentagoet to Quebec and Cape Breton, as having always been comprehended in Acadia. The ambassador insisted principally on the restitution of this country made to his nation in 1632. He affirmed, and nobody then undertook to contradict him, the country then surrendered to France as Acadia extended from Quebec to Pentagoet, the first place in Acadia. He added, that the commander Radilly had, in consequence of the treaty, obtained the government of the country in all its extent. Your Majesty, says he, in a letter to the K. of France, dated 25 December, 1664, may also, by virtue of a treaty with England, compell the restitution of Acadia from Pentagoet to Cape Breton, containing 80 leagues of the coast.\*

\* In order to invalidate the testimony of this able negotiator, the French remark the inaccuracy of this measure as a proof of the confused notions he had formed on the subject, for the distance from Canso to Pentagoet, instead of 80 leagues, is 300. But notwithstanding this mistake in the distance, he might know the limits very well, and indeed if the Bay of Fundy be excluded, he is not far from the mark. It has also been said, that he placed New York in Acadia, but this is owing merely to the inadvertence of those who have cited the letter, without distinguishing his words from those of De Wit.

These instances are of great weight, and the 10th article of the treaty of Breda, concluded in 1667, stipulates the restitution of the country called Acadia, situated in North America, which the most Christian king had heretofore enjoyed.

A The act of cession made the year following is yet more express, and the clause inserted by M. Ruigny, contains a description of the country, which leaves no room to doubt what was restored to France as an ancient possession. "We give, grant, surrender, and transfer all the country called Acadia, situated in North America, which his most Christian majesty heretofore enjoyed, namely THE FORTS AND SETTLEMENTS OF PENTAGOET, ST JOHN, PORT ROYAL, LA HIVE, AND CAPE SABLE." B Temple, the governor of the surrendered country, found it in vain to think of reclaiming under the name of New Scotland, what had been promised to be surrendered under that of Acadia.—Charles II. explained himself by a new order in 1669, and the restitution was executed according to the limits, which the two courts then judged the only limits that had ever been marked. The same sentiments are also found in many French C memorials in 1685, 1687, and 1698. The peace of Ryswick rendered back to France, without scruple, that country which had been taken from her during the war, and being deprived of it again during the subsequent war of 1701, it was ceded to the English by the treaty that followed, with all its dependencies, sovereignties, proprieties, possessions, and all rights acquired by treaties, or otherwise, which his most Christian majesty, the crown of D France, or its subjects, have ever had in or to the said lands.

The country, which at the time of its first discovery, its fabulous age, appeared to comprize the Northern border of the river St Lawrence, from the top of Pentagoet to the entrance of the gulph, called by the English Nova Scotia, received from the French the name of Acadia. They adopted these limits in 1632, and can produce no commission to any of their governors, in which they are not specified or preserved. All the publick acts between the two crowns, have fixed the same bounds, and specified the same places. The treaty of Utrecht does not differ from those of St Germain and Breda, except that what is ceded in one is restored in the others. The last of these treaties comprehends all kind of rights, and every species of denomination which had one time or other been used to specify the country transferred from France to Great Britain. F

It now only remains to shew, that there is nothing in the treaty itself which can be thought repugnant to the obvious and natural interpretation of it, but, on the contrary, all that can illustrate and confirm it.

#### Specifications of the Treaty of Utrecht.

G IF it is true, that all the specifications contained in this treaty were inserted at the requisition of the court of London, to confirm the cession which it required, it is difficult to conceive that any of them should have been intended to limit its claim. The English com-

missioner



missaries have, indeed, so clearly proved this particular, that those of *France* have been obliged to affirm, "That the circumstances which precede a treaty do not determine the extent of the stipulations which it contains." But no tenet can be more dangerous, than this in its general sense. Can it be supposed, that the same terms which produced doubts are the only oracles by which they are to be resolved? Or, that in a dispute concerning the sense of a treaty, no regard ought to be had to the known intention of those who made it? *Semper autem in fide*, is an expression worthy of *Cicero*, if it is not his own, *quid senseris non quid dixeris cogitandum*.

The words, "*Acadia according to its ancient limits*" added to, "*New-Scotland*;" the specification of *Port Royal*, or *Annapolis*; that of fishing on the banks of *New Scotland*; are also articles inserted in the treaty by the command of *Queen Anne*. And the king of *France* did not consent to give up a country of so great extent as ancient *Acadia* till he had in vain endeavoured to reserve a new one that was less: He offered the court of *Britain* a considerable equivalent to leave him *Acadia*, bounded by the river *St George*, beyond which he then acknowledged it to extend. This offer was not accepted, *England* determined to remain mistress of the whole coast; not fearing that the places contiguous to *New England* would ever be disputed, being too particularly specified by the name of *New Scotland*. It was the whole peninsula that we laboured to ensure by specifications which are now tortured into an exclusion of all the rest.

The following is the principal argument produced by the French for that Purpose.

FRANCE cedes to *England*, *Nova Scotia*, otherwise called *Acadia*, in all its extent, according to its antient limits, AS ALSO the city of *Port Royal*, now called *Annapolis Royal*, and in general all that belongs to the said lands and isles of that country. The words AS ALSO, *comme aussi* in the *French* original, are in the original *Latin* rendered *ut et*. From this expression it manifestly follows, that *Port Royal* was not included, nor thought to be included in the cession of *Acadia*, the words AS ALSO being equivalent to *moreover*, *besides*, *over and above*. It is, say they, alledged by the *English* commissaries, that these expressions are commonly used in treaties, with respect to particular parts of what has been before specified as a whole, but of this they cannot produce a single example; they cite indeed a clause from the treaty of *St Germain* in 1632, by which *England* makes restitution of *New France*, *Acadia*, AND *Canada*, but the words *as also* are not used, and tho' after using the name *New France*, those of *Acadia* and *Canada* are added, it is only because *New France* sometimes is supposed to comprehend *Canada* alone, and not *Canada* and *Acadia*. If the *English* had been said to restore *la nouvelle France* COMME AUSSI le *Canada*, the expression would have appeared as ridiculous and absurd, as if they had been said to restore *Canada* COMME AUSSI la ville de *Quebec*. The expressions of the treaty of U-

(Gent. Mag. MAY 1756.)

*trecht* become simple, clear, natural, and exact, when it is remembered that ancient *Acadia* did not include the town of *Port Royal*, for then the cession could not have been made with propriety, but in the very terms that have been used.

A In answer to this argument, the *English* commissaries remark: That their adversaries have passed over three principle topics without the least notice, *viz.* 1<sup>st</sup>, That if the whole phrase be taken together, and not mutilated, of the words, *and in general all that belongs*, &c. it will appear that the AS ALSO ought to be extended to two members of the sentence, and that *Annapolis Royal* is specified only as one of the appendages of *New Scotland*, or *Acadia*; and with respect to this let any unprejudiced person read and judge.

B 2<sup>d</sup>, That the *French* commissaries have transformed the original into a translation, and reasoned from that as if it had been the original; whereas the *Latin* words *ut et*, and not the *French* words *comme aussi* should have been considered, for it is to the *Latin* that the plenipotentiaries have affixed their seal.

C 3<sup>d</sup>, In answer to the assertion, that no example can be produced of the use of the words *ut et*, and *comme aussi*, to specify a particular part included in a prior general grant, the following atticles are cited:

D Article VII. of that treaty between *France* and *Holland*, at *Utrecht*, April 11, 1713. Article XIX. of the treaty between the Emperor *Charles VI.* and *Louis XIV.* at *Rastadt*, March 6, 1714, and Article XIX. of a treaty between the same parties at *Baden*, Sept. 7, 1714, in all which the cession of *Upper Guelderland* to the king of *Prussia* is made in general terms, and the towns, bailiwicks, and lordships of *Strahlen*, *Wachtendonk*, *Middelaer*, *Walbeck*, *A-ertzen*, *Afferden*, *Weel*, *Racy*, and *Kleyn Have-laer*, are afterwards specified expressly, tho' they are all parts of *Upper Guelderland*, and consequently compriz'd in the first general cession. The terms used in these treaties to connect the specific with the general cession are *uti et*, and *comme aussi specialement*. The treaty of *Utrecht* is in *Latin*, but the other two are in *French* only, and tho' the word *specialement* occurs in these, and not in the treaty in question, yet both are translations of the same *Latin* expression, and must be supposed intentionally of the same import.

E But, say the *French* commissaries, the *English* intended only to obtain an exclusive fishery, and the limits of the fishery will determine that of their *Acadia*. But 1<sup>st</sup>, The specification of *Port Royal* shews that *England* had other things in view, besides the fishery. *England* desired the cession of compleat *Acadia*, that by this acquisition she might be able to secure her *American* settlements against continual usurpations, and prevent the inconveniencies which compelled *Cromwell*, in 1654, to seize all the *French* forts in *Acadia*, and several times reduced, not only *New England*, but *Great Britain* to the necessity of fitting out expeditions, in one of which *Port Royal* itself was taken by *Gen. Nicholson*. And, 2<sup>dly</sup>, The article of the fishery divides the coasts of *New Scotland*, or

G G

*Acadia*.



*Acadia*, into two parts, and this shews that the country which is ceded extends beyond the fishing banks. The exclusive fishery is limited to that part which respects the South East, beginning at the *Isle Sable, ea nempe, &c.*—

A third argument of the *French* commissaries is drawn from the islands which are dependent upon that *Acadia* which is ceded to *Britain*. If the coast from *Canso* to the river *St Lawrence*, say they, belong to that *Acadia* which was ceded to *Britain*, the islands adjacent to that coast, and situated in the gulph of *St Lawrence*, must necessarily belong also to *Britain*. But these islands are reserved to *France*, by Article XIII. in the same manner as that of *Cape Breton*, and *France* has also, tho' ineffectually reclaimed that of *Canso*; it follows, therefore, that if the islands belong not to *Britain* neither does the coast. This reasoning is left to the judgment of the attentive reader, only with one remark, that the islands in question cannot bar the passage of the river, which the *French* thought proper to secure to themselves by being put in possession of *Cape Breton*.

The *French* commissaries have also insinuated in the introduction to their *Memoire*, that the pretensions of *Britain* to the land disputed are founded upon a secret design of facilitating and preparing for the invasion of *Canada*, but this insinuation is best answered by appealing to the councils and conduct of *Great Britain*, both in *Europe* and *America*; she has on many occasions defended the rights of other nations, but has on none invaded them; nor in any juncture or situation has she encroached upon the possessions of *France* in *America* contrary to the laws of peace, the faith of treaties, and the duties of friendship.

LIFE of GEORGE VILLIERS, the first D. of Buckingham, continued from p. 188.

BUCKINGHAM's power was now firm at the foundation; he had been long the friend, confidante, companion, and fellow-traveller of the new king, and had been of late more closely connected with him by a joint opposition of *James's* measures. They were once at variance, and *Buckingham* is said to have been so much exasperated against him, as to have been very near giving him a blow, which the prince resented with proper dignity. What particular it was that first connected them as friends, is not certainly known: possibly *Buckingham* might, upon recollection, repent of having incensed a person to whom the crown must in a few years descend, and of whom he must then hold his power, or give it up to another, and therefore took the most effectual way of ingratiating himself with a young man, by contriving to gratify those passions which, in youth are most predominant, and at once becoming the minister of his pleasures,

and the confidant of his secrets. That the prince was engaged in an intrigue by the management of *Buckingham*, appears from the following letter, which was first published by *Hearne* the antiquarian, and which is said to have once belonged to Archbishop *Sancroft*.

STEENIE,

I Have nothing now to wryte to you, but to give you thankses bothe for the good counsell ye gave me, and for the event of it. The king gave me a good sharpe potion, but you tooke away the working of it by the well relished comfites ye sent after it. I have met with the partie, that must not be named, once alreddie, and the cullor of wryting this letter shall make me meet with her on Saturday, although it is written the day being Thursday. So assuring you that the busines goes safelie on, I rest your constant loving friend,

CHARLES.

I hope ye will not shew the king this letter, but put it in the safe custodie of *Misier Vulcan*.

It must however be confessed, to the honour of *Charles*, that this is the only intrigue he was ever known to have had, and that of this there is no other evidence than the letter just recited.

As soon as *James* was buried, which was not till the 4th of *May*, the marriage of the young king was celebrated in *France* by proxy, and on the 24th of the same month, he sent the Duke of *Buckingham*, with the Earl of *Montgomery* and some other *English* Lords, to fetch over the queen. In this embassy he appeared with all the lustre that the wealth of *England* could bestow upon him; he outshined all the splendor which the court of *France*, brilliant as it was, could display, and surpassed the whole nation, even in those sprightly and elegant vanities which are its peculiar characteristics. His person and presence were the objects of universal wonder and admiration, and he was in every respect as much the idol of *France*, as he had been the aversion of *Spain*.

His visit, however, was equally fatal to the peace of both nations, and to the interest of his own.

His ambition and his vanity thus gratified and increased, encouraged him to indulge a most violent affection for a lady of very sublime quality, and to pursue it with the most importunate addresses, attended with circumstances of astonishing presumption and imprudence. The whole time of his stay at *Paris* was but seven days, but the court conducted the queen of *England* some part



part of the way to *Bologne*, where she was to embark on board a royal navy, which had been sent from *England* to receive her. After the departure of the court, *Buckingham*, though he had solemnly received from the hands of the king of *France*, the queen his sister, and taken charge of her for his own royal master, who had selected him by special favour for that important trust, yet such was his folly and temerity, that he took a resolution to leave her, and return back to court once more, to visit the great lady whom he had thought fit to distinguish as the object of his own passion. He hoped, indeed, that he should be able to accomplish this purpose with great privacy, but it was so easily discovered, that provision was made for his reception; and if he had persisted in his attempt, he would without doubt have been assassinated. Of this he obtained, by singular good fortune, just so much notice as served to deter him from the danger. But even then, so far from endeavouring to conceal or disavow a design, which as he could not execute, could only disgrace him without the least counterpoise of pleasure, he swore vehemently at the instant, that he would again see and speak with that lady in spite of all the power of *France*. Thus the same pride, vanity, and revenge, tho' excited by a different cause, which had already prompted him to involve his country in a war with *Spain*, now determined him to involve her also in a war with *France*; and from that hour he persisted invariably, by all possible ways, to exasperate *France* against *England*, and incense *England* against *France*, till he had accomplished his purpose. By instruments thus vile and contemptible does the Almighty sovereign of universal nature sometimes inflict his judgments and suspend his mercy.

With respect to the king this conduct of *Buckingham* was productive not only of public but domestic infelicity. As he had reason to fear that the queen would exert all her influence to prevent the war with *France*, which he was labouring to bring on, he took great pains to lessen the king's affection towards her, and in this he succeeded so well, that during his life the queen had no credit with the king, with respect to any public affair. To the queen indeed, tho' naturally affable and courteous, he was by habit rude, even to brutality.

He one day took it into his head, that she had shewed some disrespect to

his mother, by not going to her lodging at an hour when she was expected; upon which he entered her chamber in great passion, and after some rude expostulations, told her, she should repent it. Her majesty answering with some quickness, he replied with great insolence, that there had been queens of *England* who had lost their heads. Thus absolute was his power over the king, and thus did he hold at defiance a young queen who wanted no arts of endearment, and for whom the king was known to have a very tender regard.

But though *Buckingham's* influence at court was now greater than it was before, yet his power in parliament was at an end. The parliament which had so warmly justified and pursued his measures, was dissolved by the king's death, and another was immediately called, in which tho' the house of peers consisted of the same men, and most of the principal members of the house of commons were re-elected, yet they had in this short interval discovered, that the war with *Spain* was a precipitate and injudicious measure, and they did not consider themselves as bound to make good any declaration of their predecessors about it, so that tho' the war was entered into, there was no hopes of obtaining money to carry it on. Whether envy of the Duke's uncommon good fortune, in preserving his elevation with the new king, contrary to general custom and expectation, excited again that malignity which had been soothed by his breaking an unpopular match, and returning in safety with the prince from a dangerous journey; whether they had heard and were offended with his conduct in *France*, or whatever else was the latent cause, the tide of popularity was now turned against him; those who had commended him most, now mentioned him with the greatest bitterness of disapprobation; those who had with the most impious adulation called him *our saviour* for bringing home the prince, now called him the corruptor of the king, and the betrayer of popular liberty, without pretending that he had committed any fault, which had either happened since, or was not known before these encomiums had been lavished upon him. So fluctuating, says *Ld Clarendon*, is the applause of popular councils!

All the public actions of the Duke were now reviewed for several years backward, and made the subject of a long



long series of objections, which were exhibited against him. To these he replied in a long speech, which produced much speculation, and a great variety of opinions; but the parliament continuing to reflect upon the Duke's conduct in its debates, and being determined against a supply without redress of grievances, the king thought fit to dissolve it.

Soon after the dissolution of this parliament the Duke was sent with the *E. of Holland* as ambassador to the *Hague*, to negotiate a treaty of union with the United Provinces against the emperor and the king of *Spain*, for restoring the liberties of *Germany*, and recovering the *Palatinate*, which having been solicited by the States, was soon concluded. This expedition was remarkable chiefly for the danger of the voyage from *Harwich*, in which 3 of the vessels that escorted the embassy were cast away, and for an instance of *Buckingham's* private liberality, which should by no means be forgotten: While he was in *Holland* he was informed by *Dr Mason* his secretary, a man of great learning, that a curious collection of manuscripts exquisitely written in *Arabic*, having been collected in the most remote countries by *Erpenius* the linguist, had been left by him to his widow, and were then selling to the Jesuits at *Antwerp*. The Duke, tho' these kind of literary curiosities were out of his way, immediately ordered five hundred pounds to be given for them to the poor widow, a sum which was more than their weight in silver, with a view as well to relieve the widow of a man who did honour to his country, as to deposit them in a library which he had conceived a design to build for the university of *Cambridge*, of which he was afterwards chancellor. He did not live to build the library, but the manuscripts were presented to the university after his death by his dutchess dowager.

In the mean time a fleet of 80 ships having been fitted out against *Spain*, sailed the beginning of *October* with ten regiments for *Cadiz*, under the command of *Sir Edward Cecil*, who was on that occasion created Lord Viscount *Wimbleton*. This fleet made the bay of *Cadiz*, where they found much *Spanish* shipping, which they neglected to take. The army then landed and took a *Spanish* fort, but the men finding good store of *Spanish* wine, could not be restrained from drinking it to excess, so that they were shipped again, and after

waiting twenty days at sea to intercept the Plate fleet, the men became so sickly, that the whole fleet returned home in *November* without having effected any thing but its own disgrace.

Just about this time the Duke returned from his embassy in *Holland*, and found the nation in a great ferment against him, to which the miscarriage of this fleet had not a little contributed.

Such however was the exigency of public affairs, that it became necessary to call another parliament, which met in *February*, and began with an examination of public grievances, the miscarriage of the fleet to *Cadiz*, and evil counsellors about the king, and at length fell upon the Duke as the chief cause of all public miscarriages.

One *Dr Turner*, a physician, exhibited six queries against the Duke, grounded upon public fame, and the house resolved that public fame was a good ground of proceeding in the house. This proceeding the king resented as articles against the honour and government of himself and his father, and demanded justice of the house against *Turner* as a delinquent. With this demand the parliament refused to comply, and almost the whole session was spent in accusations of the Duke by the parliament, and defence of him by the king, with frequent reproaches.

The Earl of *Bristol*, who had been now two years under restraint, without being brought to a tryal, thought this a fit conjuncture to apply for redress, and prosecute his accusation of *Buckingham*. He therefore petitioned the house of lords to mediate with the king, that being a peer of the realm he might receive a summons to parliament, or that if any charge be brought against him he might be tried by his peers.

In consequence of this petition he received a summons, attended by a letter from the king full of reproaches and invective, charging him with having laboured to induce him to become a papist when in *Spain*, injured his brother and sister, and rendered his country cheap.

*Bristol* however was still steady, and upon receipt of his summons petitioned to be heard in accusation of *Buckingham*.

Upon this the king ordered him to be sent for as a delinquent, to answer his offences in the *Spanish* negotiation, his direct scandal on the Duke of *Buckingham*, and oblique reflections on his Majesty.

On the 1st of *May* 1626, the Earl of *Bristol*



*Bristol* was brought to the bar, and accused of high treason, and at the same time tendered his articles against the Duke. On the 8th of *May* following, the Duke was also impeached by the commons, and charged with almost every crime of which a corrupt minister could be guilty. The king interposed with great heat, and imprisoned several of the members who spoke in impeaching the duke; upon which the house resolved itself into a grand committee, and determined to proceed to no other business till they were righted in their liberties, which they deemed to be, by this proceeding of the king, highly infringed.

In the mean time the Duke, notwithstanding his impeachment by the commons, and their message to have his person secured, was, by the king's express will, chosen chancellor of *Cambridge*.

He soon after answered the articles that had been exhibited against him, and while the parliament was preparing to reply, his majesty thought fit to dissolve it.

Articles were then exhibited by the king against the duke in the star chamber, probably with a view to procure his acquittal, but the matter did not come to a judiciary hearing.

During all these transactions the Duke continued labouring to bring on a war with *France*, which about this time he effected. The grounds of this war were declared to be the obstruction of an army's landing, with which *France* had promised to join her forces for the relief of the *Palatinate* and the *German* princes, and the blocking up and harassing the protestants, for whose good behaviour the king had passed his word, and the seizure of 120 *English* ships. To require satisfaction for these injuries, a powerful army and navy were prepared.

Of this army and navy *Buckingham* was appointed commander in chief, with power to confer the order of knighthood on whomsoever he should think worthy of the honour.

With this fleet, consisting of 100 ships, ten of which were of the royal navy, having on board near 7000 regular troops, the Duke set sail from *Portsmouth* on the 27th of *June* 1627, and near the end of *July* he appeared before *Rachel*.

[To be continued]

Mr URBAN,

AS your Magazine is a noted repository of useful improvements, and inventions; the fol-

lowing method of discovering the longitude of places by the occultation of fixed stars by the Moon, it is hoped may find admission there.

Yours, &c. PHILONAUTICUS.

A I. Suppose an occultation of some known fixt star by the Moon to have been observed; for example, at *London*,  $b$  hours after-noon, and that the Moon's right ascension deduced from that observation was  $=a$ .

B II. Suppose that in some other place, west of *London*, the same occultation to have been observed at  $H$  hours afternoon, and that the Moon's right ascension concluded from thence, was  $A$ .

III. To the time of the observation at *London* compute the horary motion of the Moon in right ascension, by some astronomical tables (which tho' they should not be quite exact, the horary motion cannot err many seconds from the truth) call that horary motion  $b$ .

C IV. Call the difference of longitude in time sought between *London* and the other place of observation,  $x$ ; then it must have been at *London*  $H+x$  hours afternoon, when the Moon's right ascension was  $A$ .

V. But at *London*, at  $b$  hours afternoon, the Moon's right ascension was observed  $=a$ ; wherefore during the time  $H+b-b$ , the Moon's motion in right ascension was  $=A-a$ , but it must have also been  $=H+x-b \times b$ ,

D whence we have  $H+x-b = \frac{A-a}{b}$ , and the difference of longitude sought was  $x = b - H + \frac{A-a}{b}$  hours, &c.

E VI. Tho' the unknown place is supposed West of *London* in this example, it is manifest that if the value of  $x$  comes out negative, the place must be concluded to be east of the given place of observation.

His Majesty's Declaration of War against the French King.

GEORGE REX,

F THE unwarrantable proceedings of the French in the *West Indies* and *North America*, since the conclusion of the treaty of *Aix la Chapelle*, and the usurpations and encroachments made by them upon our territories, and the settlements of our subjects in those parts, particularly in our province of *Nova Scotia*, have been so notorious, and so frequent, that they cannot but be looked upon as a sufficient evidence of a formed design, and resolution in that court, to pursue invariably such measures as should most effectually promote their ambitious views, without any regard to the most solemn treaties and engagements. We have not been wanting on our part, to make from time to time the most serious representations, to the French king upon these repeated acts of violence, and to endeavour to obtain redress and satisfaction for the injuries done to our subjects, and to prevent the like causes of complaint for the future: but tho' frequent assurances have been given, that every thing should be settled agreeable to the treaties subsisting between the



the two crowns, and particularly, that the evacuation of the four neutral Islands in the *West Indies* should be effected, (which was expressly promised to our ambassador in *France*) the execution of these assurances, and of the treaties on which they were founded, has been evaded under the most frivolous pretences: and the unjustifiable practices of the *French* governors, and of the officers acting under their authority, were still carried on, till, at length, in the month of *April 1754*, they broke out in open acts of hostility, when in time of profound peace, without any declaration of war, and without any previous notice given, or application made, a body of *French* forces, under the command of an officer bearing the *French* king's commission, attacked in a hostile manner, and possessed themselves of the *English* fort on the *Ohio* in *North America*.

But notwithstanding this act of hostility, which could not but be looked upon as a commencement of war; yet, from our earnest desire of peace, and in hopes the court of *France* would disavow this violence and injustice, we contented ourselves with sending such a force to *America* as was indispensably necessary for the immediate defence and protection of our subjects, against fresh attacks and insults.

In the mean time great naval armaments were preparing in the ports of *France*, and a considerable body of *French* troops embarked for *North America*: and tho' the *French* ambassador was sent back to *England* with specious professions of a desire to accommodate these differences, yet it appeared, that their real design was only to gain time for the passage of those troops to *America*, which they hoped would secure the superiority of the *French* forces in those parts, and enable them to carry their ambitious and oppressive projects into execution.

In these circumstances we could not but think it incumbent upon us to endeavour to prevent the success of so dangerous a design, and to oppose the landing of the *French* troops in *America*; and in consequence of the just and necessary measures we had taken for that purpose, the *French* ambassador was immediately recalled from our court; the fortifications at *Dunkirk*, which had been repairing for some time, were enlarged; great bodies of troops marched down to the coast, and our kingdoms were threatened with an invasion.

In order to prevent the execution of these designs, and to provide for the security of our kingdoms, which were thus threatened, we could no longer forbear giving orders for the seizing at sea the ships of the *French* king, and his subjects: notwithstanding which, as we were still unwilling to give up all hopes that an accommodation might be effected, we have contented ourselves hitherto with detaining the said ships, and preserving them, and (as far as was possible) their cargoes entire, without proceeding to the confiscation of them: but it being now evident, by the hostile invasion actually made by the *French* king, of our island of *Minorca*, that it is the determined resolution of that court, to hearken to no terms

of peace, but to carry on the war, which has been long begun on their part, with the utmost violence, we can no longer remain, consistently with what we owe to our own honour, and to the welfare of our subjects, within those bounds, which, from a desire of peace, we had hitherto observed.

A We have therefore thought proper to declare war, and we do hereby declare war, against the *French* king, who hath so unjustly begun it, relying on the help of Almighty God in our just undertaking, and being assured of the hearty concurrence and assistance of our subjects in support of so good a cause; hereby willing and requiring our captain general of our forces, our commissioners for executing the office of our high admiral of *Great Britain*, our lieutenants of our several counties, governors of our forts and garisons, and all other officers and soldiers under them, by sea and land, to do and execute all acts of hostility, in the prosecution of this war, against the *French* king, his vassals, and subjects, and to oppose their attempts; willing and requiring all our subjects to take notice of the same, whom we henceforth strictly forbid to hold any correspondence or communication with the said *French* king, or his subjects: and we do hereby command our own subjects, and advertise all other persons, of what nation soever, not to transport or carry any soldiers, arms, powder, ammunition, or other contraband goods, to any of the territories, lands, plantations, or countries of the said *French* king; declaring, that whatsoever ship or vessel shall be met withal, transporting or carrying any soldiers, arms, powder, ammunition, or any other contraband goods, to any of the territories, lands, plantations or countries of the said *French* king, the same, being taken, shall be condemned as good and lawful prize.

And whereas there are remaining in our kingdom, divers of the subjects of the *French* king, we do hereby declare our royal intention to be, that all the *French* subjects, who shall demean themselves dutifully towards us, shall be safe in their persons and effects.

Given at our court at *Kensington*, the 17th day of *May 1755*, in the 29th year of our reign.

G O D save the K I N G.

*Verteret hunc dominus, momento turbinis exit  
Marcus dama.*

G Mr URBAN,

A Ltho' your ingenious correspondent Mr *Ties* succeeded in his first attempt to appear in print, (*See p. 173*) he might nevertheless have been a little modest and cautious in his second essay: He should have remembered, that many young gamesters owe their ruin to what vulgarly passes for good luck.

H We have, it seems, been very neglectful of the meaning of our own expressions; which is a great pity, if it be indeed true that this is the cause of the uncommon and unwieldy length of your correspondent's curious and learned dissertation. As *Philanastasis* knows his own meaning much better than I can pretend to, so

doubt-



doubtless is he better able to defend it ; I therefore beg leave to put in a word or two for myself only.

I have according to this philosopher a mistaken notion of *time* : for '*time*, says he, is not a succession of ideas, but the measure of all successive existence,' A little lower, he teaches that '*Persons after recovering from an apoplexy are sensible of some time between their falling and recovery ; which, continues he, could not be, unless during that time there was a succession of ideas in the mind.*' He proceeds and tells us, that '*the reason why this time appears shorter than it really is may be, partly by our being used to measure time by a recollection of what passes without us rather than of our own ideas.*' Hence it appears to be the opinion of this great man, That *time is the measure of successive existence, and that successive existence is the measure of time.* Tell me, Mr Urban, if this gentleman has well considered the meaning of his own expressions. He is pleased in this paragraph to give another reason why time in an apoplexy seems shorter than it really is, *viz.* because the senses being totally suspended, and the brain disordered, the mind can recollect but few of its ideas. I desire it may be observed, that, according to this gentleman, the length of time is as the number of recollected ideas. Now, if time was different from a succession of ideas, and measured by such a succession, I ask, why the length of time must be diminished in proportion to the diminution of its measure ? If the measure is short it must be applied the oftener. A length measured by an inch seems as long as if measured by a yard.

He has farther told us that *time* is not a substance but a mode ; different from other modes in this, that it may be asserted of nihility. I suppose by nihility this gentleman means *nothing*. Pray, Sir, tell me how the mode of nothing differs from no mode ? Or, tell me how the servant of nobody differs from no servant ?

I have one remark more to make on what he has said of time, '*Time*, says he, is so far from depending on the ideas of any one for its existence, that it cannot be even supposed not to exist ;' now I ask, first, if it does not from hence follow, either that time is God, or that something which is not God must be supposed to exist without beginning, and without a possibility of having an end ? Secondly, if these be not impious and foolish tenets ?

I shall not at present undertake the defence of the inferences drawn from the scripture passages quoted in favour of my opinion : It will be soon enough for this when we are agreed about the nature of time ; it being of the utmost consequence in this dispute, that we have just conceptions thereof. I wish this sage would tell us what he means by the word *time* ; or if he does not care for that, I wish he would say by what faculty it is perceived : Whether it be an object of sense, imagination, or intellect. He has indeed informed us, that it is the measure of all successive existence ; but this is declaring its use, whereas at present I want to know what it really is. Would

any mortal, except this gentleman, think he described a ship, by saying it is a thing in which men and goods are carried cross the seas ? He might have defined time full as well by saying that it is *edax rerum*.

A May 13. 1756.

T. I.

Mr URBAN,

AS the learned are not quite agreed when the *Arabic* numerals were first brought into use in this nation, I imagine every help that can give any light into their antiquity here, will be no unwelcome present to those whose study or genius leads them to investigate doubts of this nature.

At the church of *Welch Bicknor* in *Monmouthshire*, I lately saw a chalice with this date upon it, 1176; which, by the make of the vessel and the mode of the figures seems to be genuine. The upper part of the 7 is not horizontal, as we make it now, but oblique, and forms an acute angle like the present 4, without the horizontal stroke in the

middle, like this  The extent of

this oblique stroke exceeds the vertical one at top, but is manifestly a slip of the graving tool, it being done by a bad hand. The chalice holds something less than a pint, I believe; its form not unlike those of the present time, but very rudely done ; has no stamp or mark to denote the name of the workman, or quality of the silver ; nor any ornament, save two rude circles of roses very badly done, and very small, and look as if they were made with a punch ; but as there are scarcely any two alike, and many slips of the graver discernable, it is a piece of sculpture without dispute. The top of the cover, which has one of the rosy circles upon it, and the date in the center, is almost broken from the rim, the whole chalice being very thin, and the cover much thinner still. This date is not quite so antient as that of Dr *Wallis's* on the mantle-piece at *Helmdon* in *Northamptonshire*, but is much more perfect, there being but three *Arabic* figures in that, and the rest supplied by conjecture from a letter.

*Welsh Bicknor*, so called to distinguish it from *English Bicknor*, another parish on the other side of the *Wye* in *Gloucestershire*, is a place as remarkable as the chalice it contains : It stands in a peninsula, made by the said river, seven miles in compass ; tho' at the isthmus it is but one. It was formerly reckoned

in



in *Wales*, when *Monmouthshire* was *Welsh*, and from thence obtained its distinguishing epithet. The number of inhabitants are not many, there being but about ten dwellings in it, and half of them cottages. The worthy gentleman that owns it has a handsome seat there, called *Court-field*, that stands upon the descent of a hill which graduates gently towards the *Wye*, and with its gardens looks like a theatre from the neighbouring hills. This seat, though situated in a desert, has long been the mansion of hospitality, and is seldom without the access of good company, who find so hearty a welcome from the open affable owner, that makes it hard to leave so delightful a place without the greatest regret.

The church is so situated as not to be seen from any part of the parish except the verge of the river, upon whose bank it is built, the hills above it rising to a mountainous height, and with such swellings in the middle as entirely hide the church till you come within twenty yards of it. The parsonage house is joined to the church, and is at present possessed by a gentleman, whose good-nature and affability is only to be matched by his patron, and who is ready and pleased to show this remarkable piece of antiquity to any gentleman, whose curiosity leads him this way.

After this notification to the public, this remarkable date will probably find a place among the earliest instances we have of the use of those symbols in this nation, and add something to the satisfaction of the curious antiquarian, as well as to,

Sir, Yours, &c.

Oxford, May 15. G. S. GREEN. F

Mr URBAN,

YOUR correspondent who gives an account of *Alwicks* and its neighbourhood in your Mag. for last *February*, p. 75, relates a story, which he calls a *strange* one, and that he will not take upon him to determine how much of it is true, viz. that in sawing a block of *marble*, or, as he supposes, of *free stone*, a *living toad* was found in the cavity. One would think the testimony of several writers, and especially the coat of arms and the *Latin* inscription are sufficient inducements for him or any unprejudic'd man to believe it.

However, to put the possibility of the fact beyond all doubt, I will relate a story of the same sort, which happened about the year 1743, when I lived at *Wisbech* in the isle of *Ely*, and which I

saw with my own eyes. Mr *Charlton*, a stone-cutter, who liv'd at the bottom of my yard next the river, came up to my house, and desired me to walk down to his shop, and he would shew me a great curiosity. The marble was just sawn asunder as I got there, and a living toad of a more than ordinary size was lodged in the middle of the block. The cavity was pretty near in the shape of the toad, but something larger than the animal itself. The cavity, to the best of my remembrance, was of a dusky yellow colour, but the toad himself was surrounded, exclusive of the cavity, with several inches of clear, solid marble on both sides. He seemed healthful and well, and not at all the worse for his long confinement. This is the naked fact, which I am fully satisfied of from my own knowledge, and I appeal to Mr *Charlton*, now living at *Wisbech*, for the truth of it.

The fact itself is undeniable, though I am not able to say what satisfactory account a philosopher can give for so strange an appearance. I have myself often reflected upon it, and endeavour'd to solve the question, but confess my inability. Sometimes I have imagined there might be different species of these animals, though *this* that I saw had all the appearance and complexion of a common toad. I presume, if a toad was put into an exhausted receiver, and the air drawn from him, he would die like other animals, tho' I never knew the experiment tried. I should be glad if any of your learned correspondents can solve this difficulty, viz. How it was possible for this toad to have lived, as he must have done for several years, to all appearance, without either food or air.

Yours, &c.

Ramsay, March 10. T. WHISTON.

Another Instance of the same Kind.

ON the 14th day of *June* last, at *Great Yarmouth* I took a live toad out of a solid free-stone that was brought from *Rutlandshire*, of these dimensions. The stone was in length four feet, in breadth three feet six inches, and in thickness one foot six inches. When I had sawn this stone in the middle, upon dividing the two parts of the stone, I observed a hole about six inches from the edge of the stone, in which lay this toad. I took the toad out of the hole with my compass; I did not observe that I any ways hurt it in taking it out of the hole. When it was on the ground it hopped about, and died in less than

one



one hour. There was a yellow list on the back, which changed its colour soon after the toad died. The hole was about three inches long, and almost as deep. I strictly viewed the stone, and could not perceive any flaw or crack in it; the inside of the hole was smooth, and looked as if it had been polished. Witness my hand this five and twentieth day of July, 1716,

JOHN MALPAS.

I was present, and saw the toad alive. Witness my hand, Peter Hurford, Mason.

*Some Account of ALEPPO, its Climate, Productions, Inhabitants, and Diseases; from the late Work of Alexander Ruffel, M. D. (See p. 253)*

**H**ALEB, or ALEPPO, is situated in latitude  $36^{\circ} 12'$  N. and longitude  $37^{\circ} 40'$  E. from London; it is thought to be the antient *Beræa*, and is now the metropolis of Syria. The city and suburbs stand on eight small eminences; that in the middle is a mount of a conic form, and is larger than the rest; its figure is probably artificial, and so in a great measure is its superior bulk, for both which it seems to be indebted to the earth which was thrown up in digging a broad deep ditch that surrounds it. On the top of this mount stands the castle. Of the other seven, those to the N.N.E. are the highest, and those to the W.S.W. the lowest. The extent of the ancient city, as appears by the remains of a wall much decayed, and a broad deep ditch in many parts filled up, was about three miles and a half in circumference, but at present, including the suburbs, the circumference is about seven miles.

The common buildings are all of a white gritty stone, which is found near the city in great plenty, and tho' at first easily cut, it grows hard soon after it is exposed to the weather. For the gateways, pillars, and pavements, of their best buildings, they use a kind of yellow marble, which takes a tollerable polish, and with this they often intermix a red, white, and coarse black marble, by way of ornament. The yellow is found near Aleppo, the red is brought from Damascus, the white is either taken from old buildings near Antioch, or brought from Italy, and the black is found both at Damascus and Killis. The slight partition walls are built of a coarse kind of chalk. They have very good lime-stone for mortar, and a gyp-

sum, of which they make plaister of Paris for adorning their best buildings.

Their houses are in form of a hollow square, like *Somerset* house and many other of our old buildings; some consist only of one court, and others of two, but none are more than one story high. The ground floor is generally arched, the ceiling is of wood neatly painted, and sometimes gilded; so are sometimes the window shutters, cupboard doors, and pannels of the room. Over the doors and windows within the house, is written some passage of the Alcoran, or some verses which the master has either composed himself, or selected from a celebrated poet. The roof of the house is flat, and either terraced with plaister, or paved with stone.

The courts of those buildings which, consisting only of a single quadrangle, have but one, are neatly paved, and have generally a basin with a fountain in the middle, on one or both sides of which a small spot, perhaps not quite two yards square, is left unpaved for a garden. The verdure on this spot, with the fountain playing, and a few flowers in pots, would be a very agreeable sight to the passenger, if the avenue to the court was open, but this is closed with double doors, one of which being always shut while the other is opened, the court is not discovered, even when any person is going in or out. The windows of these houses also, except a very few in the upper rooms, all look inwards, so that in the streets nothing is to be seen but dead walls, which make a most desolate appearance.

The better sort of the houses with one court have an arched alcove on the south side, open to the north; the pavement of this alcove, which is raised about a foot and a half above that of the court, is in winter spread with a carpet, and in summer with fine mats; along the sides are placed thick mattresses, about three feet wide, commonly covered with scarlet cloth, and large bolsters, stuffed hard with cotton, are set against the wall to lean against; between this alcove and the fountain the pavement is generally Mosaic, of various coloured marble. In one side of the building there is also a large hall with a cupola roof, which is paved in the same manner, and has commonly a fountain in the middle; this is almost the only comfortable place in the house during the violent heat of the summer.

The houses of people of fashion have two courts; most of the lower rooms of

(Gent. Mag. MAY 1756.)

Hh

the



the outward court are given up for servants and stabling, and as their horses stand here all the summer except a few hours in the middle of the day, the pavement is rough. The stair case leading to the upper story is carried up on the outside, and lands in a kind of gallery, or piazza, in which are the doors of the several apartments, as in some of our inns; the piazza is formed of pointed arches, supported by columns. In many of their rooms there is a kind of bow window projecting from the wall like a balcony, the floor of which is raised about a foot and a half above the floor of the room; and furnished like the alcove with a carpet, mattrass, and bolsters; these little places are called *Kiosks*, and having windows in front, and on each side, the draught of air renders them cool in summer. In some part of every room the floor is thus raised and furnished, and this part is called a *Divan*, or sitting place. *Divan* also signifies a number of persons convened to sit in council. The inner court contains the apartments of the women called the *Haram*, built much in the same manner. Some have a tollerable garden, in which as well as in the outward court, there is generally a tall cypress tree.

The public buildings are mosques, bagnios, and *Khans*, or *Caravan Seraijs*.

The mosques are numerous and some are magnificent, each has a square area before it, in the middle of which is a fountain for the appointed ablutions before prayers, and some have a little garden behind them.

The bagnios are entered by a large lofty room, with a fountain and a basin in the middle of it, in which the linnen of the house is washed, and hung upon lines at a considerable height all over the room. This room is furnished with broad benches, where those who come to bathe dress and undress; it opens into a small room, which is pretty warm, and that into a larger which is very hot: About the sides of these two rooms are stone basons of about two feet and a half diameter, each of which is furnished with two cocks, one of hot and the other of cold water, so that it may be tempered to any heat; there are also bowls of copper to pour it over the body. In the corners of the inner room are small retiring chambers, in one of which there is frequently a cistern of warm water, large enough to bathe the whole body; over each of these rooms is a cupola, with an aperture at the top, covered with glass,

called a lanthorn: The outward room is illuminated by windows besides the lanthorn of its cupola: The inner rooms receive their light from the lanthorn alone. Some of these bagnios are for men, and some for women only, but the greater part admit both sexes, the men in the morning, the women in the afternoon.

The Caravan Seraijs are like the houses quadrangular buildings of one story, but the area which they inclose is of a very considerable extent; the rooms on the ground floor are used occasionally for stables, warehouses, or chambers; those above, which open into a piazza, or gallery, that is ascended from without, serve the merchants, both natives and strangers, as offices or counting houses, where they transact the principal part of their business.

The shops of the retail dealers are not as with us part of dwelling houses, and ranged along the streets of the city, but are confined to places called *Bazars*, one of which is allotted to each separate branch of business: These Bazars consist of long covered narrow streets, on each side of which are a number of small shops, just sufficient to hold the tradesman, and perhaps an assistant, with all the commodities in which he deals, the buyer being obliged to stand without.

These streets as well as the others, which are narrow, but well paved and remarkably clean, are secured at each end by a gate, and are all locked up an hour and half after sun set, and some of them sooner; a practice which effectually secures them against house-breakers; but it is remarkable, that tho' the doors are all cased with iron, yet all the locks are of wood.

But none of these Bazars within the city, are allotted to trades which are offensive. The slaughter houses are in the suburbs to the eastward, in a very airy place, with a large open field before them. The tanners have a *Khan* to the S.W. near the river *Coic*, the ancient *Singas*, a small stream about eight yards wide, that runs just without the walls: To the south they burn lime, and at a little village beyond the suburbs, they make ropes and cat-gut; the manufacture of cat-gut is at some seasons extremely offensive. To the westward, on the farther side of the river, there is a glass house, where a coarse kind of white glass is made during a few months in the winter; most of the glass being manufactured at *Armenaj's*, a village about 35 miles distant to the westward.



The city is supplied with very good water, from some springs near the river *Heylan*, about 5 miles to the N. E. the water is conveyed by an aqueduct said to have been originally the work of the empress *Helena*, from whom the river *Heylan* is supposed to have taken its name; from this aqueduct it is distributed to different parts of the town by earthen pipes, which are cemented with the gypsum, of which they make plaster of Paris: This water is used for alimentary purposes, but almost every house has a well of brackish water, which serves to fill the reservoirs of their fountains, wash their court yards, and other uses of the like kind.

In their houses they burn wood and charcoal, and in their bagnios the dung of animals, the leaves of plants, the parings of fruit, and other vegetable substances, which they employ people to gather and dry for that purpose.

The soil for about five miles round the city is very stony, and full of small eminences, like those on which the city is built. From the W. S. W. to the N. W. by W. this kind of surface stretches 20 miles, but to the N. and S. it is neither stony nor uneven farther than six. To the eastward a vast plain commences, which tho' it is called the desert is for many miles beyond the city a fine fertile soil.

In clear weather the top of Mount *Cassius*, bearing W. by S. and part of the mountains called *Amanus* may be seen from several parts of the city, but can have little influence on the air, being distant at least 30 miles. There is also a small conical rocky hill, called *Shech Barakat*, at the distance of about 20 miles W. by N. and a narrow chain of low rocky hills, called the *Black Mountains*, at the distance of about ten miles to the South East.

Upon the banks of the *Coic* there is a narrow slip of gardens, which it waters, extending from about five miles N. to about three miles S. of the town. There are also a few more gardens at the distance of about two miles to the N. E. near a village called *Bab Allah*, which are supplied with water from the aqueduct.

Most of the rising grounds above the gardens, to which the water cannot be conveyed, and many other spots to the eastward, are laid out in vineyards, interspersed with olive, fig, and pistachio trees.

These gardens, and the small stream that waters them, contain almost all the water and trees that are to be found in

a circuit of 30 miles each way round the city; for the villages are all destitute of trees, and supplied with water only by the rain, which they carefully preserve in cisterns.

**A** The coast of *Syria* in general is bordered by very high mountains, except near *Seleucia*, there being near 5 miles of level country, between mount *Pieria* and mount *Cassius*, thro' which the river *Orontes* flows to the *Mediterranean* sea. These mountains are covered with trees, shrubs, and a great variety of plants, so that they retain their verdure all the summer, when the plains are dried up. They also abound in springs, many of which running together form rivulets, and in some places rivers that plentifully water the plains between their declivities and the sea. Behind these mountains on the land side, are plains of great extent, which being fertilized by the streams that descend from the mountains, abound for many miles with myrtle, oliander, and other shrubs. The remote boundaries of these plains are generally low barren rocky hills; beyond these are other plains, which tho' they are watered only from the clouds, are yet very fertile. This intermixture of rocks and plains reaches inland about 70 miles, and from thence quite to *Bassora* the country is level, and is properly *Arabia deserta*.

**E** The *Orontes* is the only river in all *Syria*, that having its rise on the land side of the high mountains, finds its way into the sea, for the rest are soon absorbed by the thirsty plains through which they run.

**F** The seasons in general are regular, particularly at *Aleppo*, where the air is usually very healthy, and so pure and free from damps, that the inhabitants of all ranks not only sup but sleep in their court yards, or on the tops of their houses, exposed to the open air, from the end of *May* to the beginning of *September*.

**G** The severity of winter is reckoned to last but 40 days from the 12th of *Dec.* to the 20th of *Jan.* The air during this time is found to be very piercing, even by strangers that come from a cold climate; and yet the ice is very rarely hard enough to bear a man. The snow seldom lies above a day, and when the sun shines out, and there is no wind, the weather is not only temperate, but almost hot, in the depth even of this winter, during which *Narcissus* are in flower, and hyacinths and violets begin to blow before it is over. The fields



are covered with a new verdure in *Feb.* and the trees in *March*; but the beauty of this early spring quickly fades, and before the end of *May* the whole face of the country is so parched, that it looks like a barren heath, incapable of producing any but the few robust plants, which the excessive heat of a *Syrian* summer cannot kill. From this time till the middle of *Sept.* no shower refreshes the thirsty ground, and no intervening cloud shades it for an hour from the burning sky. About the autumnal equinox the air is cooled by the first showers, and if they are plentiful, tho' they continue only a few hours, the whole country assumes a new aspect. After this there is generally an interval of about 30 days before the second rains, and during this season the weather is temperate, serene, and extremely delightful. After the second rains the weather becomes variable, and winter sensibly approaches, tho' by so gentle a pace, that the trees retain their leaves till the middle of *November*, and till the end of this month the most tender and delicate constitutions feel no want of a fire; some indeed pass the whole winter without it.

The wind, which seldom blows hard, is in the winter, and during part of the spring, coldest when it blows from the points between the N. W. and the E. But from the beginning of *May* to the end of *Sept.* the same wind is so hot, that if it blows hard, it will heat metal within doors, such as locks on doors, nearly as much as if they had been exposed to the rays of the sun; yet it is remarkable, that water kept in jars is much cooler at this time than when the wind is at W. The only remedy against this driving heat, which causes great languor and difficulty of breathing, is to shut all the doors and windows. But if they were to continue long, the country would scarce be habitable.

The government of this country being tyrannical, and property consequently insecure, the inhabitants are not stimulated to labour by hope, so that great part of the country lies uncultivated. That which is cultivated they begin to plough about the latter end of *September*, and about the middle of *October* they sow their earliest wheat. They continue indeed to plough all the winter, and to sow all sorts of grain till the end of *Jan.* Instead of using a harrow, they plough the ground a second time after it is sown, to cover the grain; and where the soil is sandy, they scatter the

seed without ploughing, and only plough afterwards to cover it. The plough used here is so light that a man may easily carry it with one hand; a little cow, or an ass, is generally sufficient to draw it; one man both drives and holds it with so much ease, that he generally smoaks his pipe at the same time. [To be continued.]

*The Effect of Musk in curing the Gout in the Stomach, by Mr James Pringle, late Surgeon of the third Regiment of Foot Guards.*

ON the 3d of *November*, 1745, a gentlewoman, aged 43, was violently seized with the gout in the stomach, so that she could by no means lie down, but was forced to sit night and day in an easy chair in an erect posture. She did nothing all this while but keep herself warm, now and then drinking a little of some generous wine, (as she said, to keep it out of her stomach) and once or twice took a little of the *tinct. sacra*. On the 21st of *Nov.* about 9 o'clock at night, a lady of her acquaintance, who had seen her in this condition, desired me to visit her, tho' she doubted if I should find her alive. Accordingly I went, and as I had seen such extraordinary effects of the *Tonquin* medicine in the *Singulus*, and had heard from Mr *Reid* of its efficacy in other nervous cases, I imagined it might be of some service here; and therefore I sent her the following bolus:

*Cinnab. nativ. Antimon. aa. gr. xv. Mosch. opt. gr. xvi. Syr. bals. q. s. f. bolus.*

But altho' this is Mr *Reid*'s common dose, yet as she was very weak I ordered her to take the one half of it immediately, drinking after it a cup of brandy, and the other half in 6 hours after. Next morning I found her much better, having from the first dose no more convulsions in her stomach. I then ventured to give her a bolus at 9 o'clock in the morning, and repeated it every 4 hours till she should sleep or sweat. Notwithstanding the coldness of the weather, and her being obliged to sit in a chair, yet by the time she had taken 4 bolusses, a plentiful sweat and sleep ensued, and then she was able to lie in a horizontal posture on her couch, without the return of her former symptoms. This sweat continued from the afternoon of the 22d till the 24th at night, with very little intermission. I gave over the bolusses and ordered her a julep, to 8 ounces of which I put 12 grains of musk, to be taken *ad libitum*. In this method she continued to the 27th, quite easy and free from all her former symptoms; but as on this day she fancied the gout in her stomach was returning, I gave her another bolus. She complained at this time of the intolerable heat of the brandy, which was the first thing she found warm in her stomach during this illness. On the 29th she was apprehensive of another attack, and took another bolus, after which she found herself very well, and walked about the room, the swelling of her feet being quite gone; and on the 4th of *Dec.* went out in a chair to thank the lady who sent me to her, and continues to be well to this day.



Say, lovely peace, that grac'd our isle, Why you with - draw the

Say, love - ly peace, that grac'd our isle, Why you with - draw the

in-dul-gent smile? Why you with - draw th' in - dul - gent

in-dul-gent smile? Why you with - draw th' in - dul - gent

smile? Is it you fly the sons of fame, That they the

smile? Is it, you fly the sons of fame, That they the

pride of France may tame. That they the pride of

pride of France may tame. That they the pride of

France may tame. For Mars is rous'd, is

France may tame. For Mars is rous'd, by

rous'd by war's alarms, And calls the BR1 - TONS



war's a - larms, And calls the BRI - TONS

for - th to arms, to arms, to ar -

BRITONS forth to arms, to arms, to arms, to arms, to

- ms, to arms, to arms, And ca - lls the

arms, to arms, to arms, And calls the

BRI - TONS forth to arms, and calls the

BRI - TONS forth to arms, and calls the

BRI - TONS forth to arms.

BRI - TONS forth to arms.

Our chiefs renown'd upon the main,  
Once more in arms shine forth again,  
Whose steady courage dares oppose,  
And stem the pow'r of Gallic foes.

For Mars, &c.

What state but does its fate deplore  
Where'er the British thunders roar,  
All, all must in subjection bow,  
And to Britannia's sons 'tis due.

For Mars, &c.

As Rome of old her terrors hurl'd,  
And prov'd the mistress of the world!  
The globe itself must subject be,  
To Albion's sons who rule the sea.

For Mars, &c.

Arise arise to war's great call,  
Prepare to meet th' audacious Gaul;  
And in reward for all your toils,  
Return with victory and spoils.

For Mars, &c.



The following piece was sent us last Month in a Manuscript, which appeared to have been written some Time. Its merit inclines us to fear that it has already been in print, but as neither we nor any of our poetical friends, have ever seen it, it will be new to so great a number of our readers, that no apology can be thought necessary for giving it a place in our collection.

### The ARTIFICIAL KITE.

An Heroic-Comic-Poem. IN THREE CANTOS.

#### CANTO I.

**D**IAN knew well to chace the tim'rous hare;  
Or thro' the woods pursue the flying deer;  
O'er the high mound her courser rag'd secure,  
Eager, yet conscious of the charge he bore:  
While health auspicious mantled in her face,  
Glow'd on her cheek, and heighten'd ev'ry grace.  
Or if the clam'rous echo's of the field,  
To the gay dance, and sweeter musick yield,  
Her courtly motion set the soul on fire,  
And told us all the graces of the lyre.  
If *Dian* at the frame display'd her pow'r,  
And charg'd the needle with the future flow'r,  
New life, like some kind destiny she gives,  
And in a nobler loom the heroe lives:  
Here *Ormond's* duke retir'd from martial cares,  
The peaceful scarlet of a tulip wears;  
There great *Eugene* in azure robes array'd,  
Confess'd his toils and dangers well repaid:  
Here grew, adorn'd with ev'ry spreading grace,  
The purple honours of the gay *Borlace*:  
On this fair stalk the *Gallick* monarch shone,  
More pow'rful on her apron, than his throne.  
Love with a jealous eye beheld the fair,  
Her conquests number'd, and began to fear,  
Watch'd ev'ry glance that wander'd from her eye,  
And saw with less success his arrows fly:  
But must that empire I derive from heav'n,  
Be given to *Dian* all! so cheaply given!  
Nations no more at my dread altar bow!  
And these victorious shafts lie uselefs now!  
Not so the golden trophy *Venus* gain'd,  
'Twas with the ruins of a *Troy* she reign'd,  
When slighted *Juno*, raging with despair,  
Led sternly out her boot'd *Greeks* to war.  
So griev'd the god, and stung with fury fled,  
Where jealous rage and pale resentment led.  
Sacred to secrecy and sweet repose,  
Rose an alcove where rang'd in artful rows,  
(By *Dian* wrought) the drowzy poppy grows.  
The virgin here, like *Sol's* declining ray,  
Withdrew her lustre, and retir'd from day.  
Gay fancy, ever-waking, here retains  
Her liveliest visions, and her softest scenes;  
While slumbers round their silent station take,  
And seal those eyes that keep the world awake.  
Where wedding-cake, inspiring pleasing dreams,  
The happy partner of her bed proclaims;  
While guardian loves the merry dance begin,  
And jolly *Hymen* leads the bridegroom in.  
In caskets here unnumber'd trophies lay,  
And loaded shelves their mimic pomp display.  
Here paper towns their waving turrets shew,  
And forests from her scissars taught to grow;  
There the proud ship extends its wond'rous frame,  
And to the maid brings home eternal fame;  
Carnations here the ling'ring eye regale,  
Here ever blows the lilly of the vale;

The lavish rose here wantons all the year,  
So spreads its blooming leaves, so blushes here.  
Here, to repair his loss, poor *Cupid* flies,  
And darts in ev'ry cask his restless eyes.

Beneath a gilded pile of billet deaux,  
*Cupid* at length the marbled quarto views,  
That taught her words a sable hue to wear,  
And bid 'em please the eye, as well as ear.  
In virgin order, the coy letters move,  
Nor modest know the closer ties of love;  
Yet not the chief, that boasts a flourish'd train,  
(The rolling beauties of a hasty pen)  
With all his gaudy ornaments cou'd please  
More than the simple elegance of these:  
Here *A*, by himself *A*, firnam'd the great,  
With awful front o'erlooks the little state,  
And like *Aeneas*, with majestick pace,  
'*T*' *Italian* order leads his letter'd race;  
While, next him, little *a* with youthful pride,  
Trips like *Lulus* by his father's side;  
Here bending *c's* disclose half orbs of light,  
Like the new honours of the queen of night:  
There *i*, like the fifth *Edward*, stands display'd,  
His crown for ever hanging o'er his head:  
There *o*, distinguish'd by his curious round,  
And *q*, by children in the corner found.  
The *f*, with arched neck, and tail reclin'd,  
And the twin *v's* in sacred friendship join'd.  
Each letter thus, by diff'rent beauties known,  
In order led the gay succession on.  
Trembling, with eager joy, he snatch'd the prize,  
*Dian* no more grew hateful to his eyes;  
And now in hast his golden wings he spread,  
And, all impatient, sought the beauteous maid.  
Fix'd to the lyre, he found the tuneful fair,  
The mystick numbers well deserv'd his ear;  
She sung, 'When ghosts approach, why lights  
burn blue,  
'Why candles shew the future billet deaux;  
'Why from the taper rose the virgin strife,  
'Why chastest breath recalls it into life;  
'Why the young *Hylas* bids his father run  
'*T*' obey the summons of a watry fun;  
'And why, to think, shou'd aid the house-wife's  
skill,  
'And thro' the joint conduct the lucky steel;  
'What certain ills succeed, if crickets call,  
'Why states, and salt-sellers together fall.'  
End of Canto I. (To be continued.)

The old Elm in Hurworth in the County of Durham.

**H**A I L, venerable Elm! the villa's pride,  
That lovely *Tees* enriches with its streams,  
Which softly wind, and form a pleasing seat,  
Most grateful to the muses! Thee I sing,  
And, if my song were equal to my wish,  
For ever thou shouldst flourish, shouldst excel  
The oak sacred to *Jove*, which erst inspir'd  
With a prophetic art, (wond'rous to hear!)  
Reveal'd futurity with human voice:  
Thou shouldst excel the laurel too, belov'd  
By *Phœbus*, which in elegantly smooth,  
But artful strains, the bard describ'd, and well  
Deserv'd the laurel for his charming verse.  
Happy beneath thy shade I sit, and tune  
My slender reed, (accept the grateful lay)  
Whilst zephyrs cool-attemperate the sun  
To mildness in the summer's eye; the best,  
The sweetest solace to the tuneful bard.

The



The luckless youth, that glows with ardent love,  
 Seeks thy kind shade, and in his gen'rous heart  
 Designs the amiable she, and much  
 Extolls the blushing graces of her cheeks,  
 Her lips, her neck, and oh! how much he burns  
 With each resistless sparkle of her eye,  
 He mourns her absence, thinks it wretchedness,  
 But happy, above measure happy, calls  
 The youth, who in warm whispers, not disdain'd  
 By her he loves, breathes out the softest things  
 Beneath the shelter of the silent elm.  
 His native elm (to sapience still a friend)  
*Merones* loves, and meditates beneath  
 The verdure of thy shady leaves: See there  
 How silently he sits! and, lost in thought,  
 Weighs in his mind some great design! revolves  
 He now his subtle *Fluxions*? or displays  
 By truest signs the *Sphere's* projection wide?  
 Wide as thy sphere, *Merones*, be thy fame.

How well things similar agree! the men  
 Of hoary hairs do thee coeval love.  
 Beneath thy well-known shade they early meet,  
 And late retire, each man an ornament,  
 And blessing to his country. There they sit,  
 Like senators, that rule the conquer'd globe.  
 Their strength decays, their wisdom gains increase;  
 But yet their tongues are talkative. They first,  
 As usual, praise the lovely season; then  
 Foretell the weather's strange vicissitudes,  
 By signs unerring. Soon they change the theme,  
 And make a kind enquiry how their herds  
 Of cattle fare? if they still brouze in fields  
 Untainted, or distempers dire infect;  
 Distempers such as neither they, nor e'er  
 Their fathers knew. On this they long debate—  
 Whether the taint from air or earth's deriv'd?  
 Whether by man or beast convey'd around;  
 Or whether Med'cine can its force assuage?  
 Unanimous they own it is a scourge,  
 Sent us by providence: Unanimous,  
 They pray, that heav'n would stop the malady.

They tell of that malignant plague that rag'd,  
 When they were boys; and how succeeding soon  
 The conflagration, with relentless sweep,  
 The city buried in one dreadful pile.

Time is the rust of things; the world decays.  
 With what disdainful pomp didst thou appear  
 In days of yore, when thy huge body stood  
 On firmest base; when thy aspiring head  
 Did brave the stars; And when thy arms robust,  
 Extending wide, were cloath'd with foliage green,  
 By nature neatly wrought, thyself a grove.  
 But now, how art thou chang'd from what thou  
 wast?

Fall'n is thy crest, and wither'd are thy leaves.  
 Thy strength decays; thy glory brighter shines:  
 Thou shalt be stil'd, to monarchy a friend;  
 And to thy native soil a patriot firm.  
 For thou, to *Britons* dear, didst bear aloft  
 On thy rejoicing head the pitchy flames,\*  
 (Thou' sure to perish in the glorious deed)  
 When the rebellious clans were overthrown  
 In dreadful fight, by *Cumberland* the great,  
 The people's darling, and the monarch's boast.

The soldier thus worn out with age and arms,  
 When late discharg'd, some quiet village seeks,

\* *Tar barrels fixed upon the top of this tree at  
 the battle of Culloden.*

Where he may spend his eve of life in peace:  
 But if per chance he hears his country's foes  
 Are greatly routed in some signal field,  
 His heart beats high, he swoons, he falls, & wit  
 The transports of too big a joy he dies.

### On MAY MORNING.

ALL hail! thou pleasing, chearful morn,  
 Sweet harbinger of *May*,  
 Welcome, thrice welcome, thy return,  
 Which makes all nature gay.

At thy soft call, the genial earth  
 Yields up her verdant stores,  
 Her flow'ry off'spring now spring forth,  
 Awak'd by vernal show'rs.

The bright parterres for thee display  
 Their utmost blooming pride,  
 Behold the varying tulip gay,  
 In all the rainbow dy'd.

There rich auriculas appear,  
 In powder'd lustre drest,  
 The modest polyanthus here,  
 In Nature's humbler vest.

In one the finish'd toast we trace,  
 In one the rural maid;  
 Art there bestows the foreign grace,  
 But here with-holds her aid.

Yet, tho' the first more brilliant shows,  
 The last is not less fair,  
 She fears not every blast that blows,  
 But blooms thro' all the year.

Behold on yonder fragrant bush,  
 Where blows the lovely rose,  
 Thy warm approach has made it blush,  
 And all its sweets disclose.

Thy smiles have fill'd, hills, dales, and grove  
 With beauty and with song,  
 Have imp'd with speed the wings of love,  
 And urg'd his shafts along.

Thy influence bids soft numbers flow;  
 To thee I tune my lays,  
 To thee the joys thy smiles bestow,  
 Return in artless praise.

Still as the kind revolving year,  
 Thy charms renews again,  
 To Nature's voice I'll tune my lyre,  
 And bless thy happy reign.

Yorkshire, May 24, 1756.

OPHELIA

### EPIGRAM.

TWO who were deaf, I know not where,  
 To blame I know not whether,  
 Before a justice did repair,  
 The justice deaf as either.  
 Says one, 'Twas due a month ago,  
 'For which I sue this fellow —  
 Says t'other, "is't a crime. I'd know,  
 "That I get sometimes mellow?" —  
 The justice thought he guess'd their plight,  
 And cries, *whence all this pother?*  
*Hear—I decree, as meet and right,  
 That each maintain his mother.*

May 8, 1756.

R.R.Oxq



## DIVINITY, MORALITY.

1. THE paths of virtue delineated, or the history in miniature of the celebrated *Pamela*, *Clarissa Harlow*, and *Sir Charles Grandison*, familiarized and adapted to the capacities of youth. 2s 6d Baldwin.

2. Three tracts: 1st, Remarks upon this question, whether the appearances under the Old Testament were the true God, or some spiritual being representing him, and acting in his name. 2d, An essay on the *Schechinah*, or divine appearances mentioned in the scriptures.

3. Texts of scripture relating to the Logos considered. By the late Rev. Mr *Moses Lowman*. 3s few'd. Noon.

3. Two letters to Mr *George Whitfield*, upon the workers of iniquity, and Anti-Christian spirit of dissention, dividing our brethren from the church of their nation. 3s Marshal.

4. A free and candid examination of the principles advanced by the Bp of *London*, in his sermon and discourses on prophecy. *Davis*.

5. The great secret disclosed; or, an infallible salve for opening the eyes of those whom the God of this world has blinded, by applying of which may be seen the true cause why religion decays and methodism daily encreases amongst us, and with it all that train of vice and immorality so common in the nation, with an effectual method for bringing about a reformation, and destroying methodism. 1s Reason.

6. Scripture marks of salvation. 9d Buckland

## SERMONS.

7. The sure foundation: Two sermons preached before the university of *Oxford*, April 11, from *Isaiah xxviii. 16*, By *Wm Romaine*, M. A. 1s Worral.

9. Several sermons preached in *Newcastle upon Tyne*. By *A Mumton*, M. A. 5s Bathurst.

9. The divine judgments against the *Midianites* vindicated and applied as a warning against the modern *Midianites*, preached before the several associations of Anti-Gallicans at *St Peter's church* in *Cornhill*, on *St George's day*. By *Stephen Roe*, A. M. 6d Millar.

10. On the late earthquakes, more particularly that at *Lisbon*: Wherein the subject is considered, both in a philosophical and religious light, preached at *St Andrew's, Plymouth*. By *Tho. Alcock*, M. A. 6d Baldwin.

11. Two sermons; one a preparatory to, and the other on the fast day; preached at the churches of *Hooe* and *Mingford, Sussex*. By *N. Torriano*, M. D. curate of the said parishes. Together with his letter to the parishioners and prayer before the fast sermon.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

12. A short history of the *Israelites*, with an account of their laws, customs, &c. from the *French* of *Abbe Fleury*. By *E Farnborough Whiston*.

13. An essay on the writings and genius of *Pope*. Vol. I. 8vo. 334 pages. Cooper.

—This author acknowledges that *Pope* was superior to all mankind in a certain species of poetry, but insists that his species was not of the first class. The first class is the sublime and pathetic, the second didactic, the third descriptive, both of nature and manners, the last mere versification. He has not determined

which of these classes of poetry was *Pope's* otherwise than by the general tenor of his work, and by adopting the following passage of *Voltaire*, which he says characterise *Pope* with as much exactness as it did *Boileau*, for whom it was originally intended, "Being incapable as well of the sublime that elevates, as of the pathetic that melts the soul, but able to give new lustre to the thoughts of those who excelled in both severe, pure, and harmonious, he became at length the poet of Reason." — He proceeds to examine the works of *Pope* as they are ranged in Mr *Warburton's* elegant edition, and the sum of his observations will be found under the following heads, in the same order.

## Of the Pastorals.

In the pastorals of *Pope*, the ideas of *Theocritus*, *Virgil*, and *Spencer*, are expressed in the most pure and mellifluous language, but they do not contain one rural image that is new: In this respect they are defective, but they contain a mixture of *Grecian* and *British* ideas, and in this respect they are chargeable with impropriety. *Pastolus* is coupled with *Thames*, and *Windsor* with *Hybla*; complaints of immoderate heat, and wishes for gloomy caverns, are proper in the character of a *Grecian*, but not in that of a *British* shepherd. *Theocritus* heard the murmurs of a brook, and the whispers of a pine, during the ardors of *Sirius*, with a pleasure which *Pope* could never have felt. *Pope*, tho' the scene of his pastoral is in *Windsor* forest, speaks of the sultry *Sirius*, the grateful clusters of grapes, of a pipe of reeds, the antique fistula, of thanking *Ceres* for a plentiful harvest, and of the sacrifice of lambs; tho' in other instances, he has adopted images that are proper to the scene, and in translating

*Audist Eurotas, jussitque adiscere LAUROS* — He has rejected the laurel appropriated to *Eurotas*, & given its native willows to the *Thames*. *Thames* heard the numbers as he flow'd along, And bade his willows learn the moving song.

The imitations from *Theocritus* are below the original, and the riddle of the royal oak in the first pastoral, in imitation of the enigmas of *Virgil's* 3d eclogue, favours of pun and conceit, for with what propriety could the tree which protected a king, by hiding him with its leaves, be said to be prolific of princes? The principal excellence of the pastorals is said to be the correct and musical versification.

## Of the Windsor Forest and Lyric Pieces.

Descriptive poetry was by no means *Pope's* talent, as appears by the images introduced into the *Windsor Forest*, of which there are but very few that are not common to every other rural place. The sports of shooting and fishing are not peculiar to the spot, and the stag chase is inferior to that of *Somerville*.

The digressive description of the remains of 30 villages destroyed by *Wm* the conqueror is well imagined. The story of *Lodona* is pretty, and much in *Ovid's* manner, but there is scarce a single incident in it that is not borrowed from some of his transformations. The picture of a virtuous and learned man in retirement is



highly finished, the subject suited his genius, and waked his enthusiasm.

*I seem thro' consecrated walks to rove,  
And hear soft music die along the grove,  
Led by the sound I roam from shade to shade,  
By godlike poets venerable made.*

The enumeration of the princes born or interred at *Windsor*, is judiciously introduced, yet the author missed the opportunity of describing the castle, so venerable in its antiquity, and the prospects which it commands so fruitful and extensive. The transition from the miseries of war to the blessings of peace is managed with great dexterity. Old father *Thames* is raised, and speaks, and acts with becoming dignity, among his insignia

*His sea green mantle waving in the wind,*  
is highly picturesque, the relievo of his urn is finely imagined, and he is attended only by such rivers as are his tributaries, his subjects, or his neighbours.

The following wish is worthy admiration, both for its benevolence and poetry.

*O stretch thy reign, fair peace, from shore to shore,  
'Till conquest cease, and slavery be no more;  
'Till the freed Indians in their native groves  
Reap their own fruits, and woo their sable loves,  
Peru once more a race of kings behold,  
And other Mexico's be roof'd with gold.*

The two epithets *native* and *sable* have peculiar elegance and force, and as *Peru* was famous for its long succession of Incas, and *Mexico* for many magnificent works of massy gold, there is great propriety in fixing the restoration of the grandeur of each to that object for which each was once so remarkable.

The allegorical personages that appear with their insignia in the lines that immediately follow this passage, excel those of *Virgil* in his celebrated description of the dreadful beings who have their residence near the gate of hell.

The introduction of moral sentences and instruction in an oblique and indirect manner, in descriptive poetry, is an art from which it derives great beauty, dignity, and use.

Of this art Mr *Pope* has exhibited some specimens in the *Windsor forest*, but not so many as might be expected from a mind which had so strong a propensity to moral writing.

In the following passage he has introduced a reflection that is far-fetch'd and forced, a fault to which he was by no means addicted:

*Here waving groves a chequer'd scene display,  
And part admit, and part exclude the day;  
As some coy nymph her lover's warm address  
Not quite indulges, nor can quite repress.*

The fancy consists in giving design and artifice to the wood as well as to the coquet, and in putting the light of the sun and the warmth of the lover on a level. But it should be remarked, that, in this poem, *Pope* has happily introduced a reflection of the pathetic kind. When he has described a pheasant shot, he breaks out into a very masterly exclamation,

*Ab! what avail his glossy, varying dies,  
His purpled crest, and scarlet-circled eyes,  
The vivid green his joining plumes unfold,  
His painted wings, and breast that flames with gold?*

This picture of helpless beauty destroyed in

sport by a blow equally unexpected and unprovoked, strongly excites compassion, and therefore pleases more than the finest sentiment that is merely moral.

*Pope's* ode on *St Cecilia's* day is inferior only to that of *Dryden*. The first stanza which describes various instruments in numbers that correspond to the sounds they produce is itself a concert: The beginning of the second stanza is not equal to the end: The song of *Orpheus* to the *Argonauts* is the subject happily chosen for the third, and his descent into hell is gracefully introduced in the fourth; the description of the infernal regions is well imagined, and the effects of his lyre on the inhabitants of hell, is elegantly translated from the 4th *Georgic* of *Virgil*, and happily adapted to the subject; the supplicating song at the beginning of the 5th stanza is highly pathetic and poetical, but the conclusion is so burlesque and ridiculous, that it disgraces the ode of which it is a part.

*Thus song could prevail  
O'er death, and o'er bell,  
A conquest how hard and how glorious?  
Tho' fate had fast bound her  
With Styx nine times round her,  
Yet musick and love were victorious.*

By these numbers *Pope* intended to express triumph and exultation, but it is remarkable that they are the same which *Addison* thought proper to use in the comic character of *Sir Trufty*, with which he has degraded his opera of *Rosamund*, as having a low and ludicrous turn. The reader must judge for himself, whether *Pope* or *Addison* were not happy in their choice, or whether the same measure might not with equal propriety be adopted by both.

In the 6th stanza *Virgil* is again imitated, in the description of *Orpheus's* behaviour on the second loss of *Eurydice*. But some striking particulars are omitted, and the scenes where *Pope* has placed *Orpheus*, when he made his lamentation, are not so wild, so savage, and dismal, as those in which he is placed by *Virgil*; *Pope* places him beside the fall of fountains, *Virgil* among the caverns on the banks of *Strymon* and *Tanais*, the *Rhipæan* rocks, and the frozen deserts of the Polar circle; besides *Pope*, when he mentions *Hebrus* as wand'ring, adds, and adds only, that it rolls in meanders, a circumstance that does not at all heighten the melancholy of the place. There is an antithesis in 'be glow', amidst *Rhodope's* snows,' which it is hoped the poet did not intend, as it is a trivial and puerile conceit. But the death of *Orpheus* is told with a beautiful brevity and abruptness.

*Hark! Hæmus resounds with the Bacchanals  
cries —*

*Ab see, he dies!*

It is immediately added,

*Yet ev'n in death Eurydice be sung.*

But *Virgil* says *vocat*, which is more natural and tender. He uses also a very moving epithet, he says, *Orpheus* called *miseram Eurydicem*.

It is remarkable, that both this ode of *Pope* and the *Alexander's* feast of *Dryden*, conclude with an epigram of 4 lines, a species of wit as flagrantly unsuitable to Lyric as to Epic poetry.

The



The two chorus's for the tragedy of *Brutus* are extremely elegant and harmonious, but do not at all advance the main action, and might be inserted with equal propriety in twenty other tragedies.

The Ode on Solitude, which is said to have been written by *Pope* at 12 years old, is a striking instance of the contemplative and moral turn, which was his distinguishing characteristic, but this, as well as his other juvenile productions, have a finished correctness and purity, which in *Quintilian's* opinion is never found in the first productions of an elevated genius.

The dying Christian to his Soul, in imitation of the well known sonnet of *Hadrian*, seems to be taken from the only valuable ode of one *Flatman*, a justly forgotten rhimer of *Charles's* days. *Flatman* says,

*When on my sick bed I languish,  
Full of sorrow full of anguish,  
Fainting, gasping, trembling, crying,  
Panting, groaning, speechless dying,  
Methinks I hear some gentle spirit say,  
Be not fearful come away.*

*Pope* says,

*Vital spark of heavenly flame:  
Quit, oh quit this mortal frame:  
Trembling, hoping, lingring, flying,  
Oh the pain, the bliss of dying!  
Hark! they whisper; angels say,  
Sister spirit, come away.*

*Pope*, however, may answer those who accuse him of plagiarism in the words with which *Virgil* is said to have replied to those who accused him of borrowing all that was valuable in his *Aeneid* from *Homer*. *Cur non illi quoque eadem furta tentaret? Verum intellecturas facilius esse Herculi clavum, quam Homero ver sum surripere.*

[An epitome of the other articles in this entertaining work shall be given in our next.]

15. Collateral Bee-Boxes, or a new, easy, and advantageous method of managing bees, in which part of the honey is taken away, in an easy and pleasant manner, without destroying or much disturbing the bees; early swarms if desired are encouraged, and late ones prevented. By *Stephen White*, M. A. rector of *Holton*, in *Suffolk*.

—it has been generally thought desirable to prevent bees from swarming, and with this view several bee-boxes have been contrived and constructed at considerable expence, but to answer this end nothing more is necessary than to provide a large quantity of straw, and make hives that will contain two bushels. But tho' second or late swarms are prejudicial to the old stock, and of little worth in themselves, yet early swarms will, without damaging the old stock, enrich the bee-master with a new one. *Mr White's* view therefore was not to prevent swarming, but to procure a swarm at a proper season, and to take a considerable portion of honey, and yet preserve the bees to work for him another year; both these purposes he has at length effected, by a bee-box very simple, and easily constructed, after having tried almost every other form that his fancy could suggest without success, during forty years.

Each hive, or bee-house, consists of at least

two boxes of a cubic form, each being 8 inches and a half in height, 8 inches and a half in depth, that is, from back to front, measured within, and 8 inches and an half in width, that is, from side to side measured without.

The box must have no bottom, the back, and front, and top, are to be made of dry well seasoned deal, about an inch thick: In the middle of the bottom edge of the front board, a door must be cut 4 inches long, and half an inch high: In the back board a square hole must be cut from the top, 5 inches long, and 3 inches wide, with what the carpenter's call a *rabbit*, to receive a pane of crown glass, which must be flush with the outside, and fastened in with putty; this window must be furnished with a pendulous shutter, fastened by a piece of tape to the edge of the top board, and hanging over the glass so as totally to exclude the light, and yet be lifted up without noise or shaking the box.

The two ends or sides of each box must be of slit deal, the outside of which must be flush with the edges of the front and back boards, but the end boards must be something shorter than the back and front boards so as to leave a slit at the top of about an inch wide, and a slit at bottom of something more than an inch wide.

When two boxes thus made are set end to end, close to each other, the slits in the ends of each will coincide, so that a communication will be open between them; but the two outside ends will also communicate with the open air; to cover these therefore two loose supplemental end boards must be provided, they must be of deal about half an inch thick, and as they must be capable of being taken off and put on at pleasure, they must be kept tight to the end they are to cover, by a piece of tape in this manner: Let one end of the tape be fastened in the middle of the front board, about six inches above the door; on the back board at the same height must be fixed a wooden peg, with a flat end, so as to be easily turned round, and yet to be tight when pressed in. When the end board is put on, this tape must be brought over it, and being fastened to the peg must be strained tight, by turning it about; thus the top of the loose end board will be close to the perforated one, and if it gapes a little at the bottom it may be kept close by a nail driven slightly into the board on which the boxes stand.

As it will be expedient to put these moveable end boards sometimes at one end, and sometimes at the other, it will be proper to have two pegs in the back board, one on each side of the glass, that on which end soever the board is placed, the string that fastens it may not be brought over the glass, or its shutter. The pegs should be of ash.

When the boxes are thus constructed, a stick must be put into each, reaching from end to end, about three inches from the bottom, to be a stay to the comb, and nothing remains but to prepare a floor to set the boxes upon, which will furnish them with a bottom.

This floor should be a pretty thick board, seven feet and a half long, and one inch wider than



than the boxes; the upper side must be very smooth and even, that the boxes may stand true upon it.

The frame for this floor is formed of four oaken posts, like those used to dry cloaths. These four posts must be fixed in the ground so as to form an oblong square nearly the size of the floor. About a foot from the ground a strong piece of board may be nailed, joining the two posts at each end together, and the upper edge of this board will afford a ledge for the ends of the floor to rest upon, which must be supported also in the middle, to keep it from swagging. Strong pegs driven into the posts above may serve to support the ends of a second or third floor. Upon this floor there will be room for three colonies or sets of boxes, each set consisting of three boxes, and, if need be, to add a fourth box to one of the sets. In summer the second floor must be four or five inches above the tops of the boxes on the first floor, but in winter it may lie flat upon them.

As to the situation of these stands for the bee-boxes, nothing more is necessary than that they should be sheltered from rain, and so placed that the sun cannot shine at all upon them in winter, and only on the part where the bees go in and out in summer, for bees are never injured by cold.

In order to receive a new colony into the habitations thus prepared, take two boxes, one having the close end-board tied on on the right hand, and the other having it tied on on the left. Set these two boxes close to each other side by side, so that the two uncovered end-boards may meet and join, then tie them strongly together, with a string going 5 or six times round them. They will then form a kind of a double cube, communicating with each other by the slits in the meeting end-boards, and closed at the outward ends by the moveable end-boards, having no opening outwards but the niches, one of which was cut in each box for a door. The shutter must also be tied close to the glass behind, that the light may not enter. As soon as ever the bees are hived, cover the boxes with a linnen cloth thrown loosely over them; lay also some green boughs upon them to keep them from the piercing heat of the sun. In other respects proceed as in the common way.

When a swarm is thus hived in two boxes, and placed in the evening where they are to remain, the string which tied the boxes together may be taken away, and the shutters being at liberty, the bee-master must look thro' the glass, to see in which of the boxes the bees are settled. The door of that box must then be close stopped with a slip of board, that the bees may go out thro' the empty box. They will soon begin to work, and will fill the inner box before they begin in the other. Soon after they begin to work in the outer box, it will be proper to give them a third. The bees will by this time have joined the outward end-board to that which it covers, all round the upper slit with a kind of wax; through this wax a thin knife must be passed till the end-board is at liberty. The string that ties the board must then be loosened, and a plate

of double tin, of a sufficient size, must be gently passed between the box and end-board; then taking the end-board away, an empty box must be placed with its open end-board close to the tin plate, and the tin plate being then drawn away, the third box must be pushed quite close to the second, and the door of it stopped up, that the bees may go in and out only at the door of the middle box.

About the middle of *August* the boxes should be inspected, and those bees that have filled three boxes may without damage spare one. It is best to take the box in which there are fewest bees, and the properest time is about three in the afternoon. When you have fixed on the box that is to be taken, which must however be one of the end-boxes, open the door of it, then separate it from the middle box in the same manner as is directed for the separation of the end-board when a new box is to be added, first dividing the wax with a knife, and then sliding in the plate of tin. In a short time after the communication is thus stopped, the bees in the single box will all quit it, and join their fellows in the other two boxes, leaving a box of pure honey, which may be taken away without destroying a single bee. As soon as the boxes are divided the end-board must be pressed close to the tin, and, when the tin has been drawn away, made fast with the string, in which state they may be left till the next spring.

If the bees are confined in the spring to two boxes, which are about equal to a small hive, they will swarm early; if three boxes are allowed them, the swarm will be later and larger, which will generally be most advantageous. After the first swarm a third, or even a fourth box must be added for the accommodation of the remaining stock, to prevent a second swarm, which will always be weak and unseasonable. Such bees as require four boxes to prevent a second swarm, will allow two boxes to be taken in autumn.

By these boxes the bees are secured from the mouse, a dangerous enemy; but the moths may find a way into them. These however may be discovered through the glass window, before they can have done much damage, so that the box may either be cleaned or taken away, to prevent the mischief from spreading to the other boxes.

If two stocks are poor, either both must be suffered to perish, or the bees of one must be destroyed, and their box joined to the other; for it has been found by experience, that bees cannot be preserved but by a store of the wax called bee-bread, and honey in a natural state.

But though all the stocks and all the swarms are preserved, there will not, as is generally imagined, be a perpetual increase; for the flowers in the neighbourhood will maintain but a certain number, to which there can therefore be no addition. The village in which this author lives will feed no more than ten colonies, tho' some which promise less have been found to maintain more.

There is in this little tract such an appearance of benevolence and piety, as would incline those who derive most advantage from the



the instructions it contains, to wish that the author had not had leisure for those discoveries, which have enabled him to give it, when they are told, that this leisure was the effect of the smallness of his cure.

15. A natural history of Aleppo and the parts adjacent, containing a description of the city and the principal natural productions in its neighbourhood; together with an account of the climate, inhabitants, and diseases, particularly the plague, with the method used by the Europeans for their preservation. By Alexander Ruffel, M. D. *Millar.*

The author's intention, when he began to regulate his materials for this work, was only to give an account of the epidemic diseases at Aleppo, particularly of the plague which raged there three years during his residence in the city. But having, by a long and extensive practice as a physician, acquired great knowledge of the customs and manners of the inhabitants, and finding that no account yet extant was so full and particular as to preclude what he could relate, concerning the people, the natural productions of their country, and the site of their city, he enlarged his plan, and determined to give a succinct but exact account of the particulars expressed in his title.

It is divided into two parts; the first contains an account of the city, its inhabitants, their habits, and manner of life, and of the natural productions of the country. The second consists of observations on epidemical diseases, and is divided into chapters. Chap. 1. contains an account of the weather in general, with the variations of every month, as indicated by the thermometer and barometer. Ch. 2. treats of the weather from the year 1742 to 1747, and during the years 1751 and 1752. Ch. 3. of the epidemic diseases from the beginning of 1742 to the end of 1747, and from the beginning of the year 1752 to the end of the year 1753; with the method of cure that was found most successful. Ch. 4. treats first, of the plague in general; 2dly, of the plague as it appeared at Aleppo in 1742, 1743, 1744; and 3dly, of the methods used by the Europeans to preserve themselves from the infection. And Ch. 5. describes a disease called the Mal d' Aleppo.

The whole is a natural, entertaining, and well-connected series, in which all the particulars are regularly classed. The language is significantly plain, perspicuous, and expressive, and the whole is illustrated with 16 copper-plates. The first eight represent various plants; the 9th represents a bird which had never before been described, called a *Kata*; the 10th, a singular kind of bittern; the 11th, a bird like a lapwing, remarkable for a spur in each pinion; the 12th and 13th, several uncommon fishes; the 14th, a Turkish concert taken from the life, the inner court yard of an house, with the alcove, fountain, Mosaic pavement and stair-case, (see p. 241.) and part of a mosque. The 15th shews the manner of decorating and furnishing their rooms, particularly the carpet, mattrass, and cushions of the Divan, (see p. 242.) an outward court yard, with the piazza and stair-case, the Kios,

and the habits of four different characters. And the 16th represents a Turkish lady of condition, in the proper dress of Aleppo, sitting on a divan, smoking a pipe, and a servant presenting her with a dish of coffee.—We shall from time to time gratify our readers with an epitome of several parts of this work. For the first, see p. 241.

16. A vindication of natural society; or, A view of the miseries and evils arising to mankind from every species of artificial society. In a letter to Lord \* \* \* by a late noble writer. *Cooper.* 1s. 6d.

Whether this is really the work of the late Lord *Bolingbroke*, or of some other writer, who in the abundance of his wisdom has thought fit to adopt his lordship's principles, is a question of too little importance to be debated.

The principles advanced in this tract are these: That God never intended man for a state of happiness, having subjected him to many natural evils which he has greatly increased by every attempt of his art and policy to alleviate or cure. That this is the case with respect to artificial society, which men invented to obviate the evils to which they were exposed in natural society. That the human mind has been continually employed to multiply artificial wants upon a being whose natural wants are few, and artificial rules to guide that nature, which if left to itself is the best and surest guide. That it finds out imaginary beings, prescribing imaginary laws, and raises imaginary terrors to support a belief in these imaginary beings, and an obedience to these imaginary laws. That as error naturally propagates error, the mistaken notion that government of any kind is necessary to our well being, produces a reverence for an artificial religion, without which government could not subsist. It is therefore, according to this writer, of the highest importance to reject government as the only expedient wholly and effectually to reject religion.

To support these principles, so divinely moral, he considers government, with respect to its relation to other states, as a whole; he considers also, the relations between the several parts of which it consists. As it relates to other states, he says, it is productive only of war, and the lives that have been lost in all the wars that have been waged since the formation of artificial society, or government, he computes to amount at least to 80,000,000,000, or 160 times the number of people now living on the whole globe. As to its internal relations, it produces all the miseries of tyranny and slavery; abject dependance and excessive labour on one hand, effeminacy, luxury, and disease on the other; inverting the law of nature, which ordains a man's acquisition to be in proportion to his labour, and ordaining that those who labour most shall have least.

He has indeed very accurately enumerated the evils of society, but he has said nothing of the alternative, otherwise than that in a state of nature men can be sensible of no wants, which moderate labour will not supply, and therefore there will be no slavery; neither will there



there be any luxury, because no single man can supply the materials of it. Life is simple, and therefore it is happy.

It is however true, with all due deference to this great philosopher be it spoken, that such a state of nature as he supposes cannot possibly subsist; as soon as labour has first produced property, property may be obtained by force without labour; that which one man has acquired may be violently taken away by another; the attempt will produce contest, and this contest all the miseries of war, in many small circles, which the aggregation of men into large bodies, extends to one that is more capacious. Every man in a state of nature soon found that he was liable to greater evil by the violence he might suffer, than he could procure good by the violence he might act, men therefore by common consent gave up their power of hurting others, for the sake of being secured from being hurt by them; and thus society was formed to obviate evils, which were found to be intolerable. That the evils resulting from society are tolerable, appears by the subsistence of societies: That intolerable evils result from a state of nature appears by the universal consent of mankind to quit it, for there is not now any such state of nature subsisting as this writer recommends.

18. The observer observ'd, or remarks on a tract, intitled, Observations on the Fairy Queen of *Spencer*. By *T. Warton, M.A. Crowder*

19. A letter to Mr *Mason*, occasioned by his ode to *Independency*. 6d *Owen*.

20. A new and accurate description of the present great roads and principal cross roads of *England and Wales*, with the distances from place to place in measured miles, commencing at *London*, and continued to the farthest parts of the kingdom. 4s *Dodley*.

21. A dissertation on the nature and cure of the venereal disease. By *M. Mooney, M.D. Osborn*

22. The history of the four thief-takers. 1s

23. The cornfactor's check; or, tables shewing the value of the last, cart-load, quarter, &c. of corn, at all prices, with tables of freight, meassage, and interest. 1s *J. & S. Johnson*.

24. A treatise on ruptures. By *Percivall Pott*, surgeon to *St Bartholomew's hospital*. 4s *Hitch*.

25. The proceedings of the last sessions at the *Old Bailey*. 4d *Robinson*.

26. A list of the officers in his majesty's army on *British and Irish* establishment. *Millan*.

27. The lady's present to the fair sex; being an infallible guide for their happy deportment thro' every stage of life. The whole extracted from the politest, economists, philosophers, poetry and divines. 1s 6d *Read*.

28. A general abridgment of cases in equity. With a large collection of cases never before published. Vol. II. By a gentleman of the *Middle Temple*. 1l 1s 6d *Waller*.

29. Four letters from *Sir Isaac Newton* to *Dr Bentley*, containing some arguments in favour of a deity. 1s *Dodley*.

30. Some reflections on the trade between *Great Britain and Sweden*. By one who resided some years there. 6d *Robinson*.

31. A satyrical review of the manifold falsehoods and absurdities hitherto published, con-

cerning the earthquake at *Lisbon*, to which is annexed an authentic account of it, and the present state of that capital. By a man of business. 1s 6d *Corbet*.

—This writer takes occasion from the various mistakes that have happened in the accounts of the late earthquake to abuse in more scurrilous terms than perhaps were ever printed before, all who have contributed to lay them before the publick. He calls them "daftardly mongrel insects, scribbling incendiaries, starveling savages, human shaped tygers, senseless yelping curs, blusheless caittiffs, common plunderers, groveling treacherous plunderers, heartless thieves, vipers, doubly malignant wretches, ribbalds, growling groveling bipeds, scandal yelping crew, varlets lavish of falsehood, rogues, drones, logger-heads, journalistical fire eaters, superlative coxcombs, crack-brained dealers in absurdity, drrellers, oafs, cubs, jack-a-lanterns, hounds, pragmatical ghosts of entity, daring, blusheless, heartless, freebooting aliens, crawling vermin, unnatural fry of barbarous insects, one is a heartless witling that chokes himself with swallowing a flight, another is a little gripping understrapper with a dirt raking mind, and spurious breast. It is no wonder that by creatures so strange, strange crimes should be committed, that they should be guilty of cannibal libertinism, that they should gall a reeking wound, and produce horroious effects, that they should throw out random hints which appear to a man's bowels and brains to be the transports of a savage, that they should be big with their own downfall, and commit intellectual mendicity in buffoonesk terms.

It is, indeed, difficult to conceive what has provoked this man of business to impute to premeditated malice, the mistakes of persons who related a calamity, of which no man could be witness without such confusion and distress as must make accuracy impossible. His own hand, however, has sufficiently punished him in the very act of his offence, for such rancour and such nonsense as are to be found in his book must disgrace the author more than any other person. To the quotations already made it would be injurious not to add the following:

"Villains, says he, whatever be the climate in which they first drew their vital breath, are still ubiquitary abortions from human nature, whose hereditary soil is that of the gallows to which they are born, improbity being every where an exotic." *See notice signed GWT to 1838*

The following passage contains sentiments equally elevated and just, in heroic measure, four syllables only being omitted.

A ragged sinner then is like a blunt  
Obscenity—

However pleasing be the guilt, the garb  
Disgusts, but vice when in a gorgeous trim  
Is like a smutty speech in double meanings,  
The glossy shell helps off the rotten kernel,  
Or rather is it like—

A fashionable French ragout whose spices add  
A relish to the carrion they conceal.

To add one specimen of his philosophy to those of his rhetoric, he accounts for the tremors that succeeded the first violent shocks thus:

"I look on these last consumptive rumblings as  
the



The *waisting efforts* of the *identic fluids*, caused by the settling of the earth in the several parts where nature re-assumes its former posture; wherefore in spite of the *rare* hypothesis of some moderns, I still believe the above symptoms are but the *ubiquitary effects* of all vehement earthquakes."

The authentic account of the present state of *Lisbon*, which is opposed to the falsities and misrepresentations hitherto published, is contained in a letter, said to have been written by a great man in that city to another in *London*, dated *Feb. 10, 1756*, and is in substance as follows:

"Tho' the destruction has been excessive, yet we are not in extreme decadency; for there are many capital cities in *Europe*, which have not as much, either in circumference or extent, as is left of *Lisbon*.

"In the neighbourhoods of the hill of *Bairro Alto*, tho' the fire caused great havock from the *Convertidas* on one side, and from the palace of *Don Emanuel de Sousa* on the other, quite down to the corner of the royal palace; yet all the parish *das Mercês* escaped, and from its lowest extremity quite to the middle of the north street. But in the strait part of the street, the palaces of the marquiss of *Maria Luza*, of Signior *John Xaveir*, where the *Dutch* minister resided, and of the count of *St Tiago* on the opposite side, to the above-mentioned places, were all burnt. Great part of the neighbourhoods and parish of *St Katherine*, the districts of *Jesus*, of *Rato*, of *Mocambo*, of *St Joseph*, quite down to *St Sebastiao da Pedreira*; of *Moiraria* quite to *Royos*, turning toward *St John dos bem Casados*, also escaped. — the whole district of *Paraizo*, which takes in the great opening of *S. Caira* and all its dependences; and finally all the vast territory from this district quite to *Maroilla*.

"To shew then by these districts, that the town has not been entirely demolished, it needs only be remembered, that from *St Paul's*, where the fire stopped, to *Belem*, is five miles *English*; that from *Moiraria* to *Royos* is two; and that from *St Joseph* to *St Sebastiao da Pedreira* is at least two more; all which spaces have received but little damage. The district of *Alfama*, quite to *Maroilla*, an extent of more than two miles, also escaped the conflagration: and even in the centre, where the flames wrought the greatest havock, there is a street or two through which the fire never passed. All the other parts above-mentioned are almost every where inhabited, and shops and manufactures carried on. It is true there are great numbers of barracks in all the openings and air-lets, as *Campo de coral*, *Cotovia*, *Banos Ayres*, *Boa morte*, near the silk manufactory, and other places.

"The greatest part of the houses are propt, some on account of damage, but more by precaution. Still, as they are almost all secured with props, it is thence conjectured by the people that all are ruinous. Most of the churches are down; even those which have not fallen are considerably shattered; for as the earthquake wrought the strongest impressions where it met with most resistance, there received the greatest damage.

"The churches which, having first suffer'd by the tremor, were destroyed by fire, are, *Loyos*, *S. Maria mayor*, *Madalena*. *Conceicao nova e velha*, *Misericordia*, *S. Justa*, *S. Nicolao*, *S. Juliao*, *Victoria*, *S. Domingos*, *Patriarcal*, *Boa Morte*, *Spirito Santo*, *Martyres*, *S. Francisco*, *Corpo Santo*, *Sacramento*, *Carmo*, *Trindade*, *Loretto*, *Igreja nova*, *Chagas*, and *S. Paolo*.

"The churches which fell entirely were, *S. Vicente*, *S. Clara*, *S. Monica*. *N. S. da Monte*, *N. S. da Penna de Franca*, and the church of that parish; *S. Pedro de Alcantara*, *S. Anna*, *Calvario*, and *S. Antonio dos Capuxos*.

"The churches of the *Paulists*, of *Jesus*, of *S. Benedict*, suffered no damage; but those of the *Bernardines* of *Madre de Deos*, and *Santos Velha*, tho' standing, are much shattered.

"The number of dead at first was made to amount to 14 or 15,000; some have since swelled it to 40,000. But I can by no means bring myself to give into it.

"*Setuval*, tho' but a little town, has greatly suffered; for of all its churches, only three or four of the smallest escaped; and they compute to 4000 persons of both sexes, as having perished there, part in the ruins, part by the sea, which rose above the walls, and swept off the people in its reflux.

"By letters and persons from *Beira*, and from beyond the mountains, we have learnt, that they felt the same shocks there.

"From *Brazil* we have hitherto no news; tho' a rumour was spread, that the *Babia de todos os Santos* was entirely lost, which is nevertheless false."

To this letter the following particulars may be added:

The center of the city, which suffered most, was unfortunately the commercial part of it, it consisted of large heavy old crazy buildings, very near the exchange, where much room was to be had for little rent, a circumstance which induced our merchants to settle there, and brought so great a share of the publick loss upon our factory. As their majesties and the royal family where in their palace at *Belem*, which is still standing, there was no foundation for the idle stories that were told of their sitting naked in their coach, running bare foot to the water side, being deserted by their attendants, and in want of necessary food. Neither was it true that the royal orders were not obeyed, that authority was treated with irreverence, either by the priests, the soldiers, or the people; many wise regulations were immediately made to restore publick safety, tranquillity, and plenty. Those who began after the first consternation to dig in the ruins, were protected by eight regiments of the king's troops, and recovered great part of the treasure that had been buried. Justice was speedily executed upon the wretches who attempted to plunder the ruins. After the first inevitable confusion there was no want of provisions. The dead were interred, not with dispatch only, but decency. Places were appointed for divine worship, and others for tribunals so fit for dispatch of business, and the entrance and clearance of the shipping, none of which were detained longer than five days.



32. Observations on Mr Fauquier's Essay on raising money without increasing the public debt; to which is added, an account of several national advantages, derived from the nobility and gentry of the present age, living in London a greater part of the year than their ancestors used to do. *Tho. Payne.*

To Mr Fauquier's scheme, (for an account of which, see p. 143) this writer objects, that two of the three millions to be annually raised must come from the 52 counties of *England* and *Wales*; that the stock of money in these counties is about 14,000,000, so that the whole stock would just pay the tax proposed for seven years, at the end of which time, he says, above 10 of the 14,000,000 will be in *London*, so that their stock will be gradually reduced from 14,000,000 to 4,000,000; for the money drawn from the counties by the tax will not return by being laid out in the purchase of the manufactures of those counties, because there will be no increased demand of those manufactures either by home consumption or foreign trade. It will follow therefore, that in proportion as money becomes scarce, the price of the commodities sold by the farmer will be low; and when he can no longer sell his corn, cattle, butter, cheese, and wool, for so good a price as he does now, he will no longer be able to pay so much rent as he does now; and the gentlemen of fortune, who now pay 4s. in the pound land-tax, could not pay it when their lands should produce only a fourth of what they produce now, which must be the case at the end of seven years, when 3s. of 4s. in every county will have been carried out of it. The articles of luxury must also suffer from the same cause, and so the manufacturer who supplies them must perish for want of employment. Such is the sum of this writer's objections to Mr Fauquier's scheme. The advantages which he says arise from the residence of the nobility and gentry in *London*, are, the effect of the consumption of various commodities, which by their living in *London* is increased, for *London* only provides houses, the materials even for those houses, as well as the cloathing and provision for the people, are provided in the country.

33. Considerations on the utility and necessity of a marine in every trading country. To which is annexed, a scheme for augmenting the navy, and a plan of operations in time of war with *France*. *Hunt. 6d.*

These considerations are such as are common to all political pamphlets and news-papers that have appeared in the memory of man. The scheme for augmenting the navy, and the plan of operations, are in substance as follows:

Let there be constantly 16,000 sailors, and 16,000 marines; let the marines be always quartered near the sea-coast, and be exercised on board the fleet as often as occasion should require. Let there be a dock at *Kingsale* for building and refitting, and let 10,000 sailors be supported on the *Irish* establishment, and a proportionate number by *Jamaica* and *Barbadoes*. Let the government always have 179 ships ready for service, 55 of 84 guns, 43 of 74, 31 of 64, 20 of 36, and 30 of 24 guns, besides

sloops, bomb-vessels, tenders, and fire-ships; and let none of these ships have more than two decks; let them however be as strongly timbered and carry guns of as large a bore as the best three-deck ships of 112 guns; for three deck ships cannot conveniently continue at sea so long as two-deck ships; and the disadvantage of having no first rates would be overbalanced by the advantage of having two instead of one.

As to the destination of this fleet in a time of war with *France*, let it be divided into ten squadrons. Let the first, consisting of 18 ships of 84 guns and 3 of 64, cruise before *Brest*, and after a month, let the 84 gun ships be relieved by three at a time every week, and let the 64 gun ships return one at a time, at the discretion of the commander, to be docked. As these large ships would be obliged to cruise at a distance from shore, and if the wind should blow strongly at west may be obliged to change their station, let two 24 gun ships and three sloops cruise as near *Brest* as possible, and by signals or otherwise give notice to the fleet of the motions of the enemy. If the enemy continued in harbour, let the fleet as soon as possible return to its station; if the enemy comes out, let the fleet give chase.


Let a second squadron of 3 ships of 74 guns, and 3 of 64 guns cruise to the distance of 20 leagues on and off *Kingsale*; a third, of 3 ships of 84 and 6 of 74 guns, attended by 3 of 24 and 3 sloops, cruise between *Lisbon* and *Gibraltar*, one third of the squadron to be relieved every six weeks. Let a 4th squadron of 12 ships of 74 guns, and 6 of 84 block up *Toulon*, to be relieved by 6 ships every four months. Let 3 ships of 36 guns and 6 of 24 be employed in the *Mediterranean*, to annoy the enemy's trade. These might be careened at *Port Mahon*.

Let a 5th squadron of 6 ships of 68 guns, 6 of 74, 5 of 36, and 6 of 24, be reserved for the *Downs* and *Spithead*, between which places small sloops should continually cruise, to signify by proper signals when one part of the fleet wanted the assistance of the other. This squadron, as it may be spread from *Portsmouth* to the *Lizard*, would render the privateers of the enemy useless. Let a 6th squadron of 3 64 and 2 36 guns cruise off the *Orkneys*. A 7th of one 84 guns, two 74, and two 64, be ordered to the *East Indies*, to protect the trade and settlements. An 8th, of three 84 guns, three 74, and three 64, be destined to *Halifax*, to stay till *October*, then come home, and return back in *April*. In the mean time, that the coast may not be quite without defence, four of the *Kingsale* squadron may be stationed there, in the room of the others. A 9th squadron of three 84, three 74, and three 64 guns, attended by three of 36, and three of 24, should cruise off the *Leward Islands*; and a 10th, consisting of three 84 and six 64, aided by two of 36 guns and three of 24, should be stationed at *Jamaica*; both these squadrons to be relieved every four or five months, with two 84, five 74, and five 64 gun ships. This writer also strongly urges, that the ships be kept clean, and the men well fed, well used, and well paid.



# Historical Chronicle, May 1756.

On the present Occasion every article relating to the invasion of Minorca must deserve particular regard; we shall therefore endeavour to bring together the different accounts with a view to discover the real state of affairs in that island

HE first letters that mentioned this expedition with certainty were dated from Toulon the 16 of last month; and assured us, that on the 8th the fleet set sail for the Isles of Hieres, where it was formed in order, & remain'd till the 12th, when 230 sail including vessels of all kinds, took their departure for Minorca with a favourable wind. But the next day a storm arose which scattered the transports, and disorder'd their convoy. In this storm a merchantman and 14 tartans received so much damage that there was a necessity for sending them back, after taking out the troops and provisions they had on board. When the Marshal Duke de Richelieu, who commands the land-forces left Toulon he order'd the post-master to send to Minorca the packets that should come from court directed to him, which left the expedition he was engaged in no longer a secret. The transports were convoy'd by the Marquis de la Galissonniere with 10 ships of the line besides frigates, and at the same time seven ships of the line, three frigates two xebecs and two sloops were left to guard the port.

The same mail which brought the account of the sailing of this formidable fleet brought also the news of its arrival on the 18th before Ciutadella, once the capital of Minorca, and about 25 miles distant from fort St Phillips at the mouth of Mahon Harbour, which is now the only place of strength capable of repelling so great a force. The letters with this unwelcome news were dated at Paris, May 1, and as people in the first transports of their joy, are apt to magnify every seeming advantage, they boasted not only of the landing of their troops without opposition, but of their taking the citadel with 300 men prisoners, the military chest, and vast quantities of stores; also that their Admiral had so disposed his fleet that seven English men of war shut up in the harbour of Mahon must fall a sacrifice: Other accounts however, of the same date and from the same quarter, were more moderate; importing, that the garrison had retired, the town of Mahon surrendr'd, and the ships in the harbour being dismasted, their crews were employ'd in making preparations for defending St Phillips.

In this state of uncertainty, the impatience of the public for intelligence by a less suspicious channel, is not to be express'd; at length a ship arrived with letters to the Admiralty from the hon. Augustus Harvey, Captain of the Phoenix, one of commodore Edgcombe's Squadron, dated at Villa Franca, April 18, advising, that being sent to Leghorn to take in stores, he had called at Villa Franca for Letters; that finding the French fleet had sailed for Minorca on the 13th, he intended sailing that evening and endeavouring to get into the harbour of

Mahon; or if that should be so block'd up by the French as to make it impossible for his ship to get in, he should try to convey to Mr Edgcombe the news of a fleet being actually sailed from England for their assistance and relief, and endeavour to get the commodore's orders for his farther proceedings: That if he should not be able to receive those orders, he would then go away for Gibraltar, and cruize in the gutt, in hopes of meeting the English fleet.—With this gentlemen's letters came the following list of the French fleet: Le Fondroyant of 80 guns; La Couronne of 74; Le Redoubtable of 74; L'Hercule of 64; L'Achille 64; Le Triton of 64; Le Lyon of 64; Le Contant of 64; Le Sage of 64; and L'Alcion of 50; La Pomone of 36; Le Zephir of 30; La Rose of 30; La Gracieuse of 24; and La Nymphe of 20. Convoy'd by these, about 180 transports set sail, 90 of which are tartans and having a Majorca xebecque for their pilot.—He added, That the whole number of troops, labourers, &c. &c. &c. shut up in the castle of St Phillips, amounted to 5000 men; that the French army doth not exceed 11,000; so that he thinks the attack upon the castle of St Phillips, will scarce be effectual, before the fleet, under admiral Byng, will probably arrive; and that all necessary precautions were taking when he left Mahon, for the defence of fort St Phillips, and the best disposition made for that of the harbour.

After this account, which was publish'd in the London Gazette, had been circulated, every body's fears began to abate, and the advices from France were every day more favourable; it was said by some, that they had re-imbark'd their artillery in order to bring it round by sea, because the roads were impassable, and the weather so hot, that the cattle fainted under their labour; by others, that the trenches were open'd before St Phillips the 25th of April with the loss of 900 men and a lieutenant general, that Marshal Richlieu had sent for a re-inforcement of 4000 men, and that, instead of blocking up seven men of war in the harbour, they had only retaken ten of their own merchantmen of great value. In this manner the accounts from France continued to vary, while those received by our own shipping were little more to be depended on; only this seem'd certain that the Admirals Byng and West made the rock of Lisbon on April 17, & doubled cape St Vincent the 19th; that Commod. Edgcombe with his little Squadron escaped Galissonniere on the 20th; and that Mahon had that day fallen into the enemy's hands; on this occasion the generals receiv'd the complements of the magistracy, and the marshal in return made them this short speech: Gentlemen, we are not come to attack you: the king, in sending me hither, intends only to revenge the outrages and insults of the English. You may depend on my protection, and that I will take care to make my troops behave well, and pay for every thing they want; but I charge you hold no correspondence with our enemies, for I will spare none that are guilty of it.

It was probably the sudden surrender of all the



the defenceless towns on the island that gave rise to the notion which the *French* had entertain'd of being masters of *St Phillips* in a few days; but Governor *Blakeney*, like an experienced commander, knowing the importance of the place, collected his whole force to defend it; those therefore, who, deceived by first appearances themselves, had deceived others, began now to perceive the difficulty, and to speak with more caution; for besides the obstructions arising from the badness of the ways, provisions began to fail, and a supply was deny'd them at *Majorca*; the heats grew intollerable, and the troops began to sicken; but what was worse than all, the ground before the fort proved so shallow upon trial, that no trenches could be dug more than two feet deep: these disasters and disappointments increasing, the general press'd the succours he had before solicited, which private letters affirm were sent him about the beginning of this month under the convoy of several men of war; hence a rumour was every where propagated that fort *Charles*, adjoining to the main fort, was carry'd by storm, and the garrison of 150 men put to the sword.

Subsequent accounts soon destroy'd the credit of this report, and establish'd one more favourable in its room; these last are of the 14th instant from *Paris*, and of the 28th past from *Ciudadella*, and seem of good authority: We have not yet, says the *Writer*, fired a single musket, though we are masters of the whole island, the forts of *Marlborough* and *St Phillip* excepted. The latter, if the garrison behave like men, will cost us dear. Three *English* men of war, adds he, and all the prizes are sail'd out of *Mahon Harbour* to join admiral *Byng*. *M. de la Galissonniere* sent some ships to give them chase, but without success.

Upon the whole, as no authentic account is yet received of the arrival of Admiral *Byng* at *Minorca*, nor of the opening the trenches before *St Phillips*, we may reasonably conclude, that the fate of the island will depend on the event of an engagement at sea. If we prove victorious, and remain masters in the *Mediterranean*, the *French* must surrender of course. Unprovided, as they already acknowledge themselves to be with provisions, and unable to procure any from the adjacent isles, their cattle exhausted with incessant labour, and render'd unfit for food by excessive heat; in such circumstances an army cannot long subsist in an island where the necessaries of life are scarce sufficient for the maintenance of the settled inhabitants, many of whom without a supply from abroad must perish for want.

But while the public have their eyes fix'd on *Minorca*, an object of equal importance has appear'd in the north. Sixteen men of war, with several frigates, the combin'd fleets of *Sweden* and *Denmark*, have join'd at *Elleneur*. They are double mann'd, and the Admirals of the two nations have received orders from their respective courts to cast lots, when they arrive at a certain latitude, for the chief command of this formidable squadron, whose equipment and destination are no secret to the *British* Court.

## OCCURRENCES.

March 27. Three large fishing boats, fitted out by the *French* Admiralty at *Dunkirk*, sailed from that port to the northward, with each 30 sailors on board and a chest of small arms. Their foremasts are much larger than usual, and their top-masts very tall.

A March 29. Admiral *Boscawen* in the *Invincible*, with the *Cambridge*, *Yarmouth*, *Elizabeth*, *Colchester*, *Bedford*, *Prince Frederic*, *Romney*, and *Stirling Castle*, sail'd from *Spithead*; the *Harwich*, *Bristol*, and *Anson* sail'd two days before with the westward-bound trade. These are to relieve Admiral *Hawke's* squadron off *Brest*. Later accounts say, that when the Adm. pass'd by *Plymouth*, he deliver'd a letter sealed up to every captain under his command.

## SATURDAY May 1.

A man genteely dress'd, who for some days before had been asking charity of the gentlemen of the university of *Cambridge* on pretence of being lately converted from popery, and had received considerable benefactions, was apprehended for endeavouring to enlist men into foreign service, and by the mayor committed to the town goal.

## MONDAY 3.

The president, treasurer, and trustees of the *Westminster Hospital* held a general board, when the treasurer reported, that he had received a legacy of 100 *l.* from the executors of *Mr Salterson*, and one of 20 *l.* from those of *Dr Watson*; and by the collection at church and at dinner on the feast day 321 *l.* 6 *s.* 9 *d.*

## TUESDAY 4.

At the rehearsal of the music for the feast of the sons of the clergy the collection at *St Paul's* amounted to 336 *l.* 9 *d.*

The sessions at the *Old Baily* ended, when *Charles Cane*, *William Watts*, and *James Sherlock* for burglaries; *Jones Mores* and *Thomas Mores* for sheep-stealing; and *John Borroughs* for stealing a bullock, receiv'd sentence of death.—*Venables*, the corkcutter, for the murder of the young officer whom he found in bed with his wife, (see p. 203.) was found guilty of manslaughter, and slightly burnt in the hand.—*Charles Frederick Wyssentball*, a *Dresden*-worker, for subornation of perjury in exciting two young girls, his apprentices, whom he had himself debauch'd, to swear a rape against a fellow whom they had never seen, was sentenced to remain in *Newgate* one year, and be transported seven. Surely the crimes of perjury, and subornation of perjury, in cases where life is concern'd, deserve the consideration of the legislature. This is the cruellest kind of murder, and all concern'd in murder are principals.—Another uncommon Criminal was convicted at this session; his practice was to take houses on building leases, and strip them of the lead and iron. This man, whose name is *John Ventris*, is said to have stolen six tons of lead and iron from one house belonging to a noble lord; in consequence of which a bill has already been read in parliament for punishing and preventing this species of villainy.

But tho' many innocent persons have been murder'd in open court in the presence of the Judges of the realm by willful and corrupt Perjuries,



aries, and one most notorious case of this kind is now actually depending, yet because no great man's life has been affected by it no bill has been offer'd in parliament to inflict an adequate punishment for so horrid a crime.

THURSDAY 6.

Was held the anniversary feast of the sons of the clergy, at which were present the Bps of *Durham, Ely, Rochester, Norwich, Peterboro', Litchfield* and *Coventry, St David's, Chester, and Gloucester*; *L. C. J. Willes*, the Lord Mayor, Recorder, &c.—The collection at church amounted to 183*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* at the hall 417*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* which, with Tuesday's collection, is 951*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

SATURDAY 8.

Admiral *Hawke* in the *St George*, with the *Dunkirk, Edinburgh, Medway* and *Torbay*, arrived at *Portsmouth*. (See p. 147.)

TUESDAY 11.

The copy of a treaty with the K. of *Prussia* sign'd at *Westminster*, Jan. 16, 1736, was laid before the House of Commons; with the copy of a secret and separate article.

A message was sent by his Majesty to both Houses of parliament, signifying, 'that his majesty being desirous to be prepared against all attempts and designs whatsoever that may be formed by his enemies in the present critical conjuncture, and considering that sudden emergencies may arise, which may be of the utmost importance, and be attended with the most pernicious consequences, if proper means should not be immediately applied to prevent or defeat them; his Majesty hopes that he shall be enabled by his parliament to concert and take such measures as may be necessary to disappoint or defeat any enterprises or designs of his enemies, and as the exigency of affairs may require.'—Both houses voted addresses.

THURSDAY, 13.

In consequence of the above message it was resolved by the Commons, 'that a sum not exceeding one million be granted to his Majesty upon account.

Two men of war with 45 transports, having 8000 *Hessian* foot and 900 horse, anchor'd in *Margate Road*.—The account of their arrival in last Mag. p. 203, was premature.

SATURDAY 15.

The *Hessians* landed at *Southampton*, with a train of 114 pieces of cannon. They are divided into eight regiments, ten companies in a regiment, 80 in a company; each regiment having 90 engineers, 87 horses, and 18 field-pieces. The principal officers are Lieut. Gen. Count *Isenburg*, Kt of the *Teutonic* Order, who is the first in command; Lieut. Gen. Baron *Diebe*, Kt of the same order, who commands the artillery; and Baron *Fustenburg* and Prince *Isenburg*, brother to the Count, Major-Generals. The troops make a fine appearance, being generally straight, tall, and slender; their uniform is blue turn'd up with red, and laced with white in imitation of silver; and their hair platted behind hangs below their waist. The officers, who are well made, are richly dressed in blue laced with gold, with that on their hats remarkably broad. They are quarter'd in all the neighbouring towns, where they observe the most exact discipline.

Orders have been issued to the surveyors of excise to make an exact list of the public houses in their respective divisions, with the conveniences for entertainment in each; but whether for military or parliamentary purposes is not very clear.

MONDAY 17.

Notice was stuck up at the post-office, that mails were no longer to be forwarded to *France*. A resolution was agreed to by the Commons, that a sum not exceeding 20,000*l.* be granted to his majesty, to make good the engagements lately enter'd into with the king of *Prussia*.

TUESDAY 18.

War was declared against *France* with the usual solemnity. (See p. 237.)

His Majesty in council was this day pleased to order, that a commission should be prepared to empower the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to grant letters of marque or commissions to privateers for seizing the ships and goods belonging to the *French* king and his subjects, or others inhabiting within any of his countries, territories, or dominions, and such other ships and goods as are or shall be liable to confiscation, pursuant to the respective treaties between his majesty and other princes, states, and Potentates.

THURSDAY 20.

Was held the anniversary feast of the *Middx Hospital*, of which the E. of *Northumberland* is president, when the collection at church and at dinner amounted to 210*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*

Lord *Loudon*, appointed commander in chief of the forces in *N. America*, embark'd this day at *Portsmouth* on board the *Nightingale*, which set sail immediately.

FRIDAY 21.

The *Hannoverian* troops in *British* pay, to the number of 10000 men, landed at *Chatham*, and began their march in two divisions; the first for *Maidstone*, and the other for *Canterbury*. They were received with great civility, and behaved with remarkable regularity. At *Maidstone* some little disturbance happen'd, and complaint being made to the commanding officer, Point me out the man, said he, and prove him the aggressor, and you shall see him hang'd immediately; but this was thought too severe, and no particular man was pitch'd upon.

The first regiment of foot-guards perform'd the *Prussian* exercise in *Hyde-park* with great applause.—An experiment had been tried by stretching 50 yards of canvas against a wall to a mans height, and ordering 50 men drawn up in a line to fire against it, at the distance of 50 yards, in the ordinary way, when three only of the balls were found to take place; whereas in the new way almost every one took place.

SATURDAY 22.

The master of a vessel cleared at *Newcastle* for *St Sebastians* in *Spain* with a loading of coals, was detected not only in using a fictitious name for himself and ship, but also of his being directly bound for *Bordeaux* in *France*: upon searching a pass sign'd by the *French* king was found in his custody, in whose service he is said to have engaged his vessel for 5 months.

SUNDAY 23.

His Majesty's ship the *Lyme*, Capt. *Vernon*, of



of 20 guns, arrived at *Plymouth*, who on the 17th instant, in company with the *Colchester*, Capt *O'Brien*, of 50 guns, fell in with two *French* men of war off *Rockfort*, one of 60 the other 36 guns, with whom they had an engagement, the particulars of which are so variously related that we shall defer the farther account of it till it is given us on better authority. The *Colchester* is unfortunately missing.

MONDAY 24.

*William Goodman*, a soldier who had been 13 years in the service, was shot in *Hyde-park* for desertion. He had been four times pardon'd for the like offence, but the frequency of the practice at this time renders some examples necessary.

THURSDAY 27.

His Majesty, after signing the bills that lay ready for the royal assent, put an end to the sessions with a most gracious speech; in which he thank'd the members of both houses for their unwearied application to public business, and for their vigorous and effectual support in maintaining the just and national cause. — He acquainted them, that as the injuries and hostilities which have been for some time committed by the *French* are now followed by the actual invasion of *Minorca*, an island guaranteed to *Great Britain* by all the powers of *Europe*, and in particular by the *French* king; he had therefore found himself obliged to declare war in form, and relied on the divine protection, and the vigorous assistance of his faithful subjects. — Then addressing the Commons, his Majesty thank'd them for their readiness and dispatch in granting the large supplies; and gave his royal word they should be strictly apply'd to the good purposes for which they were granted. — He concluded in these words, speaking to both houses: "Nothing has given me more inward satisfaction, than the confidence which you repose in me. It is the most acceptable return you could make to me; and you may be assured, shall be made use of only for your good. The preservation of your religion, liberties, and independancy, is, and always shall be my great aim; and I trust you will not be wanting to yourselves."

The Chancellor then, by his Majesty's command, adjourn'd both houses to the 18th of June next.

Among the bills sign'd this day by his Majesty were the following: — For making a new road from *Paddington* to *Islington* — for building a new bridge from *Blackfriars* to the opposite shore — for repairing and widening *London-bridge*; the respective commissioners are empower'd to raise money for these purposes by separate tolls — for planting commons, and preserving trees — for encouragement of seamen — for extending the act for the government of the navy to vessels employ'd on the rivers, lakes, and great waters in *N. America* — for the better recruiting his majesty's forces, and preventing desertion there — for encouraging the sugar colonies — for preventing unlawful combinations of workmen employ'd in the woollen manufactory, and the better payment of their wages — for enabling infants, lunatics, and femes covert to surrender leases and renew the same — for encouraging the fisheries in *Scotland* — for

rendering more effectual the act for making a free market for fish at *Westminster* — for preventing the stealing of lead, iron, copper, brass bell-metal or solder, and the buying or receiving the same (see p. 258. H) — for relieving debtors with respect to the imprisonment of their persons — for appointing constables, and compelling jurymen to present nuisances in *Westminster* — for indemnifying persons who have omitted to qualify themselves for offices, and concerning the admission of officers and members of corporations — for granting his majesty certain sums out of the *sinking-fund*, and applying the monies remaining in the *exchequer* to the service of the current year — for raising One Million by loans or exchequer bills — for widening the ways from *Charing-cross* to the parliament house, and granting further powers to the commissioners of *Westminster-bridge* — The rest were private bills.

The militia-bill that had passed the Commons, was upon the 3d reading in the house of lords, refer'd to another session; in the mean time it was recommended to the members of both houses to take the sense of the people in their respective neighbourhoods upon it that it may be made effectual.

MONDAY, 31.

Letters from *Italy* advise, that the *Genoese* have signed a treaty with the *French* to assist them as auxiliaries, for which the latter have agreed to pay a subsidy of 150,000 livres per month; and that the *Genoese* have already furnished the *French* with 2500 sailors. These letters add, that half the garrison of *Genoa* are to be *French*, commanded by their own officers; that no *English* ships are to be admitted into the ports of that republic; and further, that the *French* have declared they will secure *Corfica* to the *Genoese*.

The captain of a *Dutch* ship has certify'd, that on the 29th of last month Admiral *Byng* with his fleet, and a regiment of soldiers on board, sail'd from *Gibraltar* for *Port Mahon* with a fair wind; and the captain of another ship has likewise certify'd, that on the 2d inst. early in the morning, he fell in with the above fleet so near *Port Mahon*, that he doubts not but they arrived there by noon next day.

AMERICAN NEWS.

The last letters from General *Sbirley*, which seem authentic, import, that a body of 5000 *French* and *Indians* have march'd from the rivers *St Lawrence* and *Iroquois* towards *Oswego*, and have laid siege to that fortress, the strongest on the lake *Ontario*. The design of the enemy in this enterprize is to secure *Crown-point* by diverting our chief force another way, and to endeavour to put a stop to the navigation already begun on that lake, and which if once properly establish'd, will effectually defeat all the schemes of the *French* to secure the possession of the neighbouring countries, (see p. 212) This being properly represented, most of the provinces animated with a becoming zeal for the glory and true interest of their country, declared their readiness to concur in every vigorous measure that should be concerted for the advantage of the common cause; in consequence of which, it is affirm'd, that 20,000 pro-



provincial troops, besides those in the king's pay, will be employ'd this summer to distress the enemy. The utmost pains have been taken to regain the affections of the Indians, and some appear'd at a late meeting at mount Johnson in the *Mohawke's* country that never were seen at any treaty with the *English* before.

LIST of French Ships taken by our Men of War. (Continued from Vol. xxv. p. 522.)

**T**HE *Deliverance* from Newfoundland for Havre de Grace, sent into Plymouth, by the *Weymouth*.

The *Amiable Katherine*, from Newfoundland for Havre, and the *Vainqueur* from Guardaloupe for Bourdeaux, sent to Plymouth.

The *St Dennis* from Newfoundland for Honfleur, sent into Plymouth by the *Rocheester*.

The *Society* from Guardaloupe for Honfleur; the *Phoenix* from St Domingo for Bourdeaux; the *Jean Lewis* from Newfoundl. for Nantz; and the *Vilembere* from Newfoundland for Honfleur, sent into Portsmouth.

The *Venus* from St Domingo for Nantz, sent into Portsmouth by the *Sheerness*.

A ship from Martinico for Marseilles, carried into Gibraltar by the *Fortune* sloop.

The *Prince d'Angole*, a fine ship of 18 guns and 40 men, from St Domingo for Havre, sent into Portsmouth by the *Essex*.

A ship from St Domingo, and one from Martinico, loaded with sugar, coffee, indigo, &c. carried into Mahone by the *Princess Louisa*.

The *St Pierre* from Martinico for Marseilles, the *Grand Duke* from Bourdeaux for Cape Francois, the *Partein*, with 280 slaves, and the *Alcion*, with 511, both from Africa for St Domingo; *Le Infante de Bourdeaux* fr. Guardaloupe for Bourdeaux; *Le Deaux Petits* from Martinico for Bayonne; *L'Amiable* from Melimba, with 177 slaves, for Martinico, carried into Antigua by Commodore Frankland.

A ship from Newfoundland sent into Portsmouth by the *Seaforth*.

The *Les Ames du Purgatoire*, from the Currant islands for Marseilles, carried into Leghorn by the *Portland*.

*Le Prince de Dombes* from Bourdeaux for Louisburgh, carr. into Halifax by the *Otter* sloop.

*La Margaretta* of Nantz, for Guiney, sent into Barbadoes by the *Humber*.

A snow, from St Domingo for France, carried into Jamaica by the *Hind* sloop.

11 vessels sent into Mahon by the *Phoenix*.

*La Marville* from Havre for Morlaix sent into Dover by the *Falmouth*.

9 ships carried into Jamaica by Commodore Coats, and five by the *Greenwich*.

A Martinico ship for France, value 250,000 dollars, taken within two leagues of Cadiz, by the *Experiment*.

A brig of 16 carriage guns, and a sloop of 10, both well armed, and a large merchant man mounting 18 guns, who had taken a ship bound for Philadelphia.

*La Seine*, *La Marianne*, and *l'Hector*, belonging to Nantz; *le Serieux*, and *le Roy de Suda*, belonging to Bourdeaux, carried into Jamaica by Commodore Coates.

The *Gabrielle* from Nantz for Rochfort, and

the *Hirondelle* from Bayonne for Nantz, sent into Plymouth by the *Lyme*.

The snow *Adrian*, from St Domingo for Nantz, sent into Dover by the *Lyme*.

The *Amitie* fr. Martinico for Marseilles, with 800 hogsheads of sugar, 700 bales of coffee, &c. carried into Gibraltar by the *Experiment*.

Two ships from Martinico for France, loaded with sugar, coffee, and cotton, &c. two sloops and 2 schooners from Martinico for St Eustatia, with sugar, molasses, &c. and a schooner from St Eustatia for Martinico, with provisions, sent into St Kitts by Commodore Frankland.

Two ships carried into Heneaga, by the *Garland* on the Jamaica station.

Two ships with soldiers on board. (See p. 203)

The *Vestal* fr. St Domingo for Nantz, taken by the *Dunkirk*; the *Bon Ami* schooner from Bourdeaux for Zeubeck, with provisions; *L'Abbe* from Brest for Cape Breton, with 180 soldiers, taken by the *Newcastle*; and the *Dauphin* from Martinico for Bourdeaux, by the *Medway*, all brought into Portsmouth.

The *Duke of Anjou* from Rochelle for Louisburgh with stores, and *Grand St Urfin* from Rochelle, with 130 soldiers on board, sent into Plymouth by the *Sheerness*.

The *Amiable Katherine*, and *Count de Clermont*, both from Martinico for France, carried into Barbadoes by the *Winchester*.

*L'Amiable Victoire* fr. Bourdeaux for Poitou, and *St Michel* from Bourdeaux for Morlaix, both loaded with wine and brandy, sent into Portsmouth by the *Gibraltar* and *Ferret*. Where are also sent in by a cutter, the *Vigilante Magdalene*, and the *Vulton*, both from Rouen for Port L'Orient, loaded with bale goods, powder & shot.

The *Fortune* from Rochfort for Mississippi, burthen 450 tons, having on board 140 soldiers, and 30 women going to settle the e.

List of Births for the Year 1756.

Apr. 28. **L**ady of the Hon. Tho. Pelham, Esq; member for Suffex, delivered of a son.

MAY 3. Lady of Bp of Chester—of a daughter.

6. Lady of Tho. Herbert, Esq; of a son.

14. — of Geo. Oxenden, Esq;—of a son.

List of Marriages for the Year 1756.

**M**R Joseph Whiting, a Lisbon merchant, —to Miss Fryer of Exeter. 40,000 l.

John Sayer of Lavenham, Suffolk, Esq;—to Miss Neville.

Rev. Mr Fludger, rector of St Aldate, Oxford,—to Miss Norton of Putney.

Humphry Sturt, Esq; member for Dorsetshire,—to Miss Pitfield.

Tho. Havers of Thelton, Norfolk, Esq;—to Miss Dutry, niece to Sir Dennis Dutry, Bt.

Wm Bromley of Baggington, Warwickshire, Esq;—to Miss Davenport.

Rich. Bostniff, Esq; counsellor at law,—to Miss Froggit of Hull, with 5000 l.

Wm Kell of Saxmondham, Essex, Esq;—to Miss Kell of Stratford.

Mr Micajah, attorney, at Shadwell,—to Miss Pears of that place, with 15,000 l.

Rev. Mr Mulloe, nephew to the Bp of Peterborough,—to Miss Young.



Peter Muilman, jun. Esq;—to Miss Jurin of Hackney, 10,000 l.

Rev. Mr Filmer,—to the eldest daughter of Sir John Honeywood of Evington, Kent, Bt.

Walter Jones of Wyfields, Esq;—to Miss Kempster of Barking.

Peter de Vaumorell, Esq;—to Miss Charlotte Yonge, sister to Rev. Dr Ph. Yonge.

Lord North, son of the Earl of Guilford,—to Miss Speke, daughter and heiress of the late Geo. Speke of Somersetshire, Esq; 4000l. per Ann

Jasper Kingfman of Sifford, Essex, Esq;—to Miss Ann Booth of Glatton Hall, Hunting. sh.

Major Durand of the 1st R. of foot-guards,—to Miss Drake of Twickenham, 10,000 l.

Henry Chapman, Esq; attorney at law,—to relict of the late judge Nicholls.

#### *List of DEATHS for the Year 1756.*

Apr. 22. **R**Ev. Mr Wolfey Johnson, R. of Wilbey, Northamptonshire.

Tho. Metcalfe of Napper, Yorkshire, Esq;

Colin Campbell of Skipness, Scotland, Esq;

24. Dr Archibald Campbell, professor of ecclesiastical history at St Andrews, Scotland.

29. Rev. Mr Sturges, lecturer of St George's Bloomsbury, and usher of Westminster school.

George Putland of Putney, Esq;

Rich. Blake of Holme, Herefordshire, Esq;

Rev. Mr Yardley, at Trinity college, Oxford.

Rev. Mr Grove, vicar of Witherby, Yorksh.

M. de Cassini, the celebrated French astronomer, and member of the R. Acad. at Paris.

MAY 2. Capt. Rob. Turnbull, Lieut. Gov. of the castle of Dumbarton.

Lady of John Comyns, Esq; at Petits, Essex.

3. Sir Wm Cowper, Bart.

Lady dowager Viscountess Middleton.

Mr Harvey, supervisor of the stamps, in the stamp office.

James Scott, Esq; of the Register office in Simmonds Inn.

Rich. Harris, Esq; at Tiverton, Devon.

Baron Diemar, who resided here in a public character from the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel.

Capt. Smith, of the Royal navy.

Eldest daughter of Sir Rowland Aston, Bart.

5. Mr Pine, bluemantle pursuivant at arms, engraver to the king's signet, & stamp office.

6. Sir Edward Leighton of Loton, in Shropshire, Bart. aged 74.

Rev. Mr Wheatley, lecturer of St Leonard, Shoreditch, aged 70.

Rev. Mr Blackburn, min. of Northey, Wilts

John Harrison, Esq; at Reading.

Beverley Ogborne of Newington, Esq;

Alex. Abercrombie, Esq; captain of a company in his father's regiment.

8. Rev. Mr Morgan of Frome, Somersetsh.

Countess dowager of Roseberry, in Scotland.

Rt Hon. John Lord Visc. Arbuthnot, aged 64; he is succeeded in honour and estate by his cousin german John Arbuthnot of Fordon, Esq;

Col. Knivett of the 3d Reg. of foot guards.

11. Lady of the Hon. Edw. Vernon, Esq; member for Ipswich.

Relict of Sir Ambrose Hyde, Bart.

Rev. Mr Mickleburgh, R. of Landbeach and Impington, professor of chemistry in the university of Cambridge, a conservator of the

river Cam, and a proctor of the clergy for the diocese of Ely.

12. Daniel Dove, Esq; at Putney.

Rev. Tho. Stevenfon, D. D. at Bath.

14. Henry Lane, Esq; at Chelsea.

18. Lady of James Whitehead, Esq; member for St Ives, Cornwall.

19. Wm Crouch, Esq; at Camberwell.

20. Capt. Charlton of Teddington, aged 68.

Edm. Squires of Waddington, Essex, Esq; deputy recorder of Saffron Walden.

21. Col. John Jordan of the 9th Reg. of dragoons in Ireland.

Rt Hon. Countess of Arran.

Tho. Hawes of Bill Hill, Berkshire, Esq;

Rev. Mr Resdon, at Hook, in Devonshire.

23. Wm Henry Fleming, Esq; at Waltham.

24. Sir Edw. Manly, Knt. at Wimbledon.

Stamp Brooksbank, Esq; a bank director.

25. Sir Dudley Ryder, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench. He was to have waited upon his majesty the day before on account of his being created a peer, by the title of Lord Ryder, of Harrowby, Lincolnshire, but his indisposition prevented it.

Tho. Pike of the isle of Purbeck, Dor. sh. Esq

26. Tho. Harvey, Esq; at Mile-End.

#### *List of Promotions for the Year 1756.*

*From the London Gazette.*

*Whitehall,* **T**HE king has been pleased to

Apr. 27. grant unto Tho. Pakenham, Esq; of the county of Longford, in the kingdom of Ireland, the dignity of a Baron of the said kingdom, by the name, stile, and title, of Baron Longford, in the said county of Longford.

— to grant unto Harvey Morres, Esq; of the C. of Kilkenny, in the kingdom of Ireland, the dignity of a Baron of that kingdom, by the name, stile, and title, of Baron Mount Morres, of Castle Morres, in the said Co. of Kilkenny.

— to grant unto John Maxwell, Esq; of the C. of Cavan, in the kingdom of Ireland, the dignity of a Baron of that kingdom, by the name, stile, and title of Baron Farnham, in the said county of Cavan.

— to grant unto Joseph Leeson, Esq; of the Co. of Wicklow, in the kingdom of Ireland, the dignity of a Baron of that kingdom, by the name, stile, and title, of Baron Russborough, in the said county of Wicklow.

*Dublin, April 27.* Rt Hon. John Ponsonby, Esq; elected speaker of the House of Commons in Ireland.

*Whitehall, May 1.* The king has been pleased to grant unto Matthew White of Blagdon, in Northumberland, Esq; and his heirs male, and in default of such issue, to the heirs male of Elizabeth, sister to the said Matthew White, now the wife of Matthew Ridley of Heaton, in Northumberland, Esq; the dignity of a Baronet of Great Britain.

*Whitehall, May 6.* By his majesty's command, Wm Blair, Esq; was sworn one of the clerks of the Privy Council in Ordinary; and Stephen Cottrell, Esq; one of the clerks of the Privy Council in Extraordinary.

*Whitehall, May 8.* The king has been pleased to appoint Richard Whatley, Esq; Consul General



neral at Tetuan, in the dominions of the emperor of Morocco, in room of William Peti-crew, Esq; deceased.

*Whitehall, May 15.* The king has been pleased to appoint Wm Gollop, Esq; one of the commissioners for licensing hackny coaches and chairs.

*Kensington, May 17.* His majesty in council to approve of Wm Denny, Esq; to be deputy or Lieut. Gov. of Pensilvania, upon the appointment of Tho. and Rich. Penn, Esqrs, proprietaries of that province.

*From other Papers.*

**C**apt. Policarpus Taylor, appointed commander of the Prince George.

Capt. Donkley of the Nightingale,—commander of the Aldborough, a new ship,

Mr Haldane,—accountant of the new duty on plate.

John Lovell, Esq;—fort major of the fort and garrison at Tilbury fort.

Tho. Farraine, Esq;—deputy auditor of the Exchequer. (James Thomas, ref.)

Lord Cathcart,—high commissioner to the general assembly of Scotland.

Clifton Wintringham, M. D. & John Pringle, M. D.—physicians of the hospital for the service of the forces of Great Britain.

Robert Adair, Esq;—chief surgeon and inspector of the regimental infirmaries.

Wm Younge and Geo. Corryn,—surgeons.

Edw. Blithe, & Rich. Turner,—apothecaries.

And, John Catheart, Esq;—director and surveyor of the said hospital.

John M'Kenzie, Geo. Wirgman, Geo. Tutting, and Stevenson,—surgeons to the Royal American Reg. of foot.

Brice Fisher, Esq; member for Malmesbury, Wilts,—agent victualler to Gibraltar.

Mr Hopkins,—an usher to the Common Pleas. (Mr Burnham, dec.)

In Berkenhout, Esq;—Capt. in Bragg's foot,

Francis Bonham,—Major. Ant. St Leger,—Captain. James Irwine,—Capt. Lieut.

Tho. Fuller and Godfrey Woodward Vane,—Lieuts. in E. of Albemarle's dragoons.

James Stuart, Esq;—Lieut. Col. of Anstruther's foot.

Peter Hennis, Walter Campbell, M'Donald of Knock, and Rob. Skeane,—Captains in Montague's foot.

Tho. Palmer,—Fort Major of Dartmouth.

George Moreland,—cornet in Earl of Albemarle's dragoons. (Buckle, lately kill'd.)

John Bristow, Esq;—sub governor of the South Sea company. (Burrel, dec.)

Dr Knight, F. R. S.—first librarian of the British museum.

Mr Cawne,—clerk of the Mercers company.

**ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.**

*From the London Gazette.*

*Whitehall, May 15.* **T**HE king has been pleased to order a conge d'elire to the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Bristol, for electing a Bishop of that See, void by the death of Dr John Conybeare, dec. and likewise a letter recommending unto the said

dean and chapter, John Hume, D.D. one of his majesty's chaplains, and a canon residentiary of St Paul, to be elected Bp of that See.

— to grant unto David Gregory, D. D. the place & dignity of dean of the cathedral church of Christ, Oxford. (Bp Conybeare, dec.)

— to grant unto Wm Friend, D. D. one of his majesty's chaplains, the place and dignity of a canon in the cathedral church of Christ, Oxford. (Dr Gregory, preferr'd.)

— to grant unto Tho. Green, D. D. one of his majesty's chaplains, the place and dignity of a prebend of the collegiate church of St Peter, Westminster. (Dr Friend, pref.)

— to order a conge d'elire to the dean and chapter of Bangor, empowering them to elect a Bp of that See, void by the translation of the Rt Rev. Dr Pearce to the See of Rochester, and likewise a letter recommending John Egerton, B. L. one of his majesty's chaplains, & dean of Hereford, to be by them elected Bp of Bangor.

— to order a letter, directed to the cathedral church of Hereford, recommending unto them Fra. Webber, D. D. master of Exeter college, Oxford, to be chosen dean of that church, now void by the promotion of Dr John Egerton.

*Alterations in the List of Parliament.*

| Place.      | Elected           | In room of          |
|-------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Cheshire,   | Tho Cholmondeley, | his father, dec.    |
| Wexham,     | Edw. Rudge,       | John Porter, dec.   |
| Dover,      | — Jones,          | Peter Burrell, dec. |
| Cumberland, | Sir Wm Fleming,   | Bt. Lowther, dec.   |

**B——K R——T S.**

Wm Hulls, late of St Botolph, Aldersgate, scrivener.  
David Griffiths of Carmarthen, merchant.  
Simon and Ambrose Blackwell, of Elder-street, weavers.  
Chr. Dent of St Giles's in the Fields, linen-draper.  
Edw. Dickens of St George Hanover-square, chapman.  
Henry Aildwin, jun. & James Ouvry, jun. of the Tower liberty, weavers and partners.  
Geo. Robinson of London, insurance broker.  
John Wilks of Ludgate-Hill, linen-draper.  
John Sanders of Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, vintner.  
Jafer Lucas of Nag's Head court, Gracechurch-st. merch.  
Owen Lawton & Hump Pugh of Crispin-street, dyers.  
Isaac Gregory of St Mary le Bone, merchant.  
Joseph Hemmings of Garlick Hill, paper stainer.  
Arthur Grainger of Whitechapel, cow keeper.  
Wm Cullerne of Watling-street, baker.  
John Lord, sen. of Little Hinton, Wilts, malster.  
Isaac Worthington of Macclesfield, Chesh silk throwster.  
Rob. Rushton of Dorset-street, Spittle-fields, chapman.  
Francis Moore, jun. of King-street, London, haberdasher.  
John Langford of Southampton, merchant.

**BILL of Mortality from Apr. 27. to May 25.**

| Buried            |     | Christened        |     |
|-------------------|-----|-------------------|-----|
| Males             | 802 | Males             | 578 |
| Females           | 806 | Females           | 589 |
| Under 2 Years old |     | 1608              |     |
| Between 2 and 5   |     | 1167              |     |
| 5 and 10          |     | Buried            |     |
| 10 and 20         |     | Within the walls  |     |
| 20 and 30         |     | Without the walls |     |
| 30 and 40         |     | Mid. and Surry    |     |
| 40 and 50         |     | City & Sub. West. |     |
| 50 and 60         |     | 1608              |     |
| 60 and 70         |     | Weekly May 4.     |     |
| 70 and 80         |     | 11. 411           |     |
| 80 and 90         |     | 18. 394           |     |
| 90 and 100        |     | 25. 391           |     |
| 100 and 101       |     | 1608              |     |
|                   |     | 1608              |     |



# EACH DAY'S Price of STOCKS in MAY 1756:

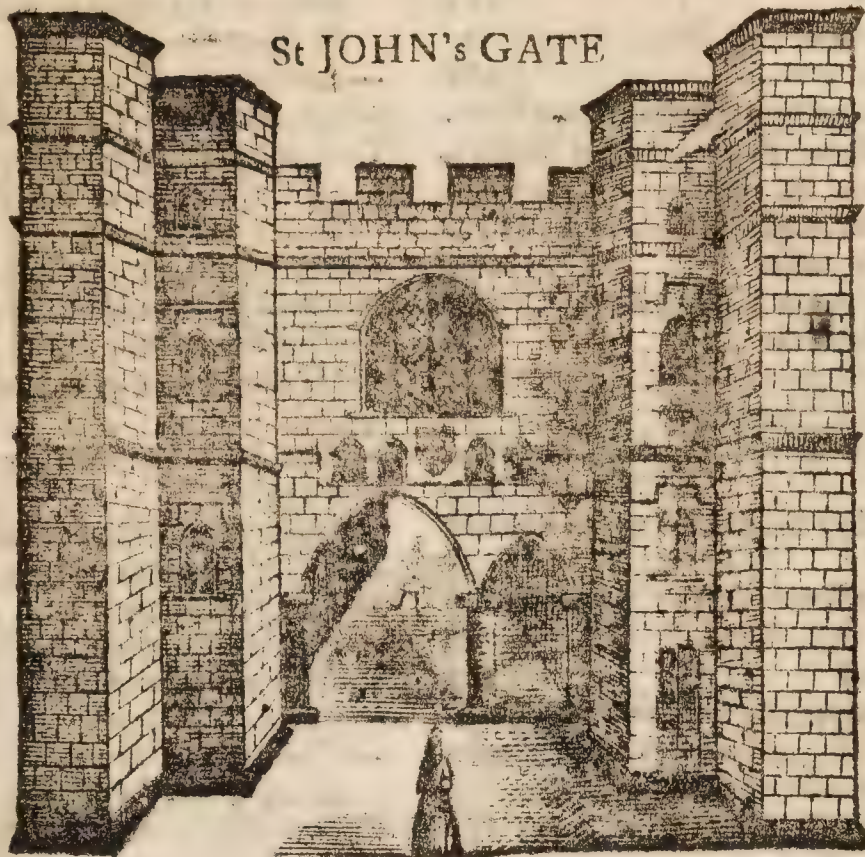
| Bank | Stock.  | India.  | South Sea | Sea old | S. Sea | 3 1/2 A. 18 S | 3 A. 2d | Sun new | 18 S. 2d | Subscr | 3 1/2 A. An. | Ba. An. | 3 1/2 A. An. | 3 per Cent. | 3 per Cent. | Bank | In. Bonds | B. Cir. pre | Lot Tick | Wind at   |
|------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|--------|---------------|---------|---------|----------|--------|--------------|---------|--------------|-------------|-------------|------|-----------|-------------|----------|-----------|
| 28   | 118     |         |           |         |        |               |         |         |          |        |              |         |              |             |             |      |           |             |          | DEAL.     |
| 29   | 118 1/4 |         |           |         |        |               |         |         |          |        |              |         |              |             |             |      |           |             |          | South     |
| 30   |         |         |           |         |        |               |         |         |          |        |              |         |              |             |             |      |           |             |          | N E       |
| 1    | Sunday  |         |           |         |        |               |         |         |          |        |              |         |              |             |             |      |           |             |          | N by E    |
| 2    |         |         |           |         |        |               |         |         |          |        |              |         |              |             |             |      |           |             |          | NNW       |
| 3    |         |         |           |         |        |               |         |         |          |        |              |         |              |             |             |      |           |             |          | SW        |
| 4    |         |         |           |         |        |               |         |         |          |        |              |         |              |             |             |      |           |             |          | NNW       |
| 5    | 118 1/4 | 142     | 102 1/2   |         |        |               |         |         |          |        |              |         |              |             |             |      |           |             |          | SW        |
| 6    |         |         |           |         |        |               |         |         |          |        |              |         |              |             |             |      |           |             |          | West      |
| 7    | 118 1/4 | 142     |           |         |        |               |         |         |          |        |              |         |              |             |             |      |           |             |          | SW        |
| 8    |         |         |           |         |        |               |         |         |          |        |              |         |              |             |             |      |           |             |          | Do        |
| 9    | Sunday  |         |           |         |        |               |         |         |          |        |              |         |              |             |             |      |           |             |          | S SW      |
| 10   |         |         |           |         |        |               |         |         |          |        |              |         |              |             |             |      |           |             |          | SW        |
| 11   | 118 3/4 | 141 1/2 | 102 1/2   |         |        |               |         |         |          |        |              |         |              |             |             |      |           |             |          | NNW       |
| 12   |         |         |           |         |        |               |         |         |          |        |              |         |              |             |             |      |           |             |          | N.E. by N |
| 13   | 117 1/2 | 140     | 101       |         |        |               |         |         |          |        |              |         |              |             |             |      |           |             |          | SW        |
| 14   | 117 1/4 | 140     | 101       |         |        |               |         |         |          |        |              |         |              |             |             |      |           |             |          | East      |
| 15   |         |         |           |         |        |               |         |         |          |        |              |         |              |             |             |      |           |             |          | S.E.      |
| 16   | Sunday  |         |           |         |        |               |         |         |          |        |              |         |              |             |             |      |           |             |          | East.     |
| 17   |         |         |           |         |        |               |         |         |          |        |              |         |              |             |             |      |           |             |          | N E       |
| 18   | 117 1/4 | 140 1/2 | 101 1/2   |         |        |               |         |         |          |        |              |         |              |             |             |      |           |             |          | Do        |
| 19   | 117 1/2 | 140 1/2 | 101 1/2   |         |        |               |         |         |          |        |              |         |              |             |             |      |           |             |          | Do        |
| 20   | 117 1/2 | 140 1/2 | 101 1/2   |         |        |               |         |         |          |        |              |         |              |             |             |      |           |             |          | Do        |
| 21   | 117 1/2 | 140 1/2 | 101 1/2   |         |        |               |         |         |          |        |              |         |              |             |             |      |           |             |          | Do        |
| 22   |         |         |           |         |        |               |         |         |          |        |              |         |              |             |             |      |           |             |          | E. by N   |
| 23   | Sunday  |         |           |         |        |               |         |         |          |        |              |         |              |             |             |      |           |             |          | NNE       |
| 24   |         |         |           |         |        |               |         |         |          |        |              |         |              |             |             |      |           |             |          | N E       |
| 25   | 117 1/2 | 140 1/2 | 101 1/2   |         |        |               |         |         |          |        |              |         |              |             |             |      |           |             |          | Do        |
| 26   | 117 1/2 | 140 1/2 | 101 1/2   |         |        |               |         |         |          |        |              |         |              |             |             |      |           |             |          | Do        |
| 27   | 117 1/2 | 140 1/2 | 101 1/2   |         |        |               |         |         |          |        |              |         |              |             |             |      |           |             |          | Do        |
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For JUNE 1756.

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| <p>I. Character of the celebrated <i>Voltaire</i>, by a royal pen.</p> <p>II. New translation of the <i>French king's</i> declaration of war.</p> <p>III. Instructions to Gen. <i>Braddock</i>, published by the <i>French</i> court.</p> <p>IV. Treaty betw. the <i>Austrians</i> &amp; <i>French</i>.</p> <p>V. <i>Hue and cry</i>, from the <i>Monitor</i>.</p> <p>VI. New list of admirals.</p> <p>VII. Meteorological journals of weather.</p> <p>VIII. Fruitless expedition to <i>France</i>.</p> <p>IX. Live animals in stones accounted for.</p> <p>X. Mr <i>Archibald Bower's</i> case stated.</p> <p>XI. Original letters on this subject.</p> <p>XII. Mr <i>Pegge's</i> letter on <i>Saxon</i> coins.</p> <p>XIII. <i>Hutchinson</i>, revivor of an old sect.</p> <p>XIV. Letter from the president and council of <i>New Jersey</i>.</p> <p>XV. Curious discov. on sea corallines.</p> <p>XVI. Nat. history of <i>Aleppo</i> continued.</p> <p>XVII. Farther account of <i>Whiston Cliffs</i>.</p> <p>XVIII. Mr <i>Tye's</i> notion of time defended.</p> | <p>XIX. Object. to <i>British</i> militia obviated.</p> <p>XX. Case of the thief-takers illustrated.</p> <p>XXI. <i>French</i> encouragem. of privateers.</p> <p>XXII. Mr <i>Cox's</i> narrat. of the thief-ta.</p> <p>XXIII. Naval strength of <i>England</i> and <i>France</i> compared.</p> <p>XXIV. History of botany continued.</p> <p>XXV. POETRY. Song set to musick; <i>The Kite, canto 2. Lines to Ireton, &amp;c.</i></p> <p>XXVI. BOOKS. Essay on the writings and genius of Mr <i>Pope</i> concluded—Second letter from a merchant at <i>Lisbon</i>.—Letter from a member of parl. on the plate tax.—Scheme for reducing the national debt.</p> <p>XXVII. HISTORICAL CHRONICLE. New treaty of alliance with the <i>Czarina</i> and the <i>K. of Prussia</i>.—Affairs of <i>Minorca</i>.—Admiral <i>Byng's</i> letter to the admiralty. M. <i>Galissanier's</i> acct of the fight in the <i>Mediterranean</i>.</p> <p>XXVIII. Preferments, bankrupts, &amp;c.</p> |
|---|--|

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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T H E

# Gentleman's Magazine ;

For J U N E 1756.

The following satirical Description and Character of the celebrated M. de Voltaire was transmitted to us by an ingenious Correspondent of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin, and is said to have been written by a great P—ce.



de Voltaire is below the stature of tall men, or, in other words, he is a little above those of a middling size; he is extremely thin, and of an adust temperament, hot and atribilious; his visage is meagre, his aspect ardent and penetrating, and there is a malignant quickness in his eye; the same fire that animates his works appears in his actions, which are lively even to absurdity; he is a kind of meteor perpetually coming and going with a quick motion, and a sparkling light that dazzles our eyes. A man thus constituted cannot fail of being a valetudinarian; the blade eats away the scabbard; gay by complexion, grave by regimen; open without frankness, politique without refinement, sociable without friends: He knows the world, and he forgets it; in the morning he is *Aristippus*, and *Dio- genes* at night; he loves grandeur, and despises the great; with his superiors his carriage is easy, but with his equals constrained; he is first polite, then cold, then disgusting. He loves the court, yet makes himself weary of it; he has sensibility without connections, and is voluptuous without passion. He is attached to nothing by choice, but to every thing by inconstancy. As he reasons without principle, his reason has its fits like the folly of others. He has a clear head, and a corrupt heart; he thinks of every thing, and treats every thing with derision. He is a libertine without a constitution for pleasure, and he knows how to moralize without morality. His vanity is excessive, but his avarice is yet greater than his vanity;

he therefore writes less for reputation than money, for which he may be said both to hunger and thirst. He is in haste to work, that he may be in haste to live; he was made to enjoy, and he determines only to hoard. Such is the man, and such is the author.

There is no other poet in the world, whose verses cost him so little labour, but this facility of composition hurts him because he abuses it: as there is but little for labour to supply, he is content that little should be wanting, and therefore almost all his pieces are unfinished. But tho' he is an easy, an ingenious, and elegant writer of poetry, yet his principal excellence would be history, if he made fewer reflections, and drew no parallels, in both of which however, he has sometimes been very happy. In his last work he has imitated the manner of *Bayle*, of whom, even in his censure of him, he has exhibited a copy. It has been long said, that for a writer to be without passion and without prejudice, he must have neither religion nor country, and in this respect Mr *Voltaire* has made great advances towards perfection. He cannot be accused of being a partisan to his nation; he appears on the contrary to be infected with a species of madness somewhat like that of old men, who are always extolling the time past, and bitterly complaining of the present. *Voltaire* is always dissatisfied with his own country, and lavish in his praise of those that are a thousand leagues off. As to religion, he is in that respect evidently undetermined, and he would certainly be the neutral and impartial being so much desired for an author, but for a little leaven of Anti-jansenism which appears somewhat too plainly distinguished in his works. *Voltaire* has much foreign and much French literature, nor is he deficient in that mixed erudition which is now so much in fashion. He is a politician, a naturalist, a geometer, or whatever else he pleases, but he



he is always superficial, because he is not able to be deep. He could not, however, flourish as he does upon these subjects without great ingenuity. His taste is rather delicate than just; he is an ingenious satyrift, a bad critic, and a lover of the abstracted sciences. Imagination is his element, and yet, strange as it is, he has no invention. He is reproached with continually passing from one extream to another; now a *Philanthropist*, then a cynic; now an excessive encomiast, then an outrageous satyrift. In one word, *Voltaire* would fain be an extraordinary man, and an extraordinary man he most certainly is!

*The French King's Declaration of War.*

IT is known to all *Europe*, that the king of *England*, in the year 1754, was the aggressor in the contests concerning the settlements in *North America*; and that in the month of *June* last the *British* fleet, in contempt of the laws of nations and the faith of treaties, began to commit the most violent hostilities against the ships of his majesty, and the navigation and commerce of his subjects.

The king, justly offended by this perfidious conduct, and the many insults that were offered to his flag, would not have suspended his resentment, and withheld what he owes to the dignity of his crown for eight months, if he had not been unwilling to expose *Europe* to the calamities of a new war. It was upon this salutary principle, that *France* behaved with the utmost moderation, during the most injurious proceedings of *England*.

While the *British* fleet, sometimes by the basest artifice, and sometimes by the most outrageous violence, were seizing the vessels of *France*, which were sailing without suspicion of danger, under the common safeguard of public faith, his majesty sent back to *England* a frigate which had been seized by the *French* fleet, and suffered the *British* merchantmen to continue trading without interruption in the ports of *France*.

While the *French* soldiers and sailors, captives in the *British* islands at a time of peace, were treated with a severity by which the bounds that the laws of nature and the common principles of humanity have set to the rights of war, were exceeded, the *English* lived and traded without molestation in *France*, under the protection of that reciprocal kindness and respect which civilized nations owe to each other.

While the *British* ministry, under the appearance of sincerity imposed upon his majesty's ambassador by false protestations, they caused orders directly contrary to the deceitful assurances they had given of an approaching reconciliation, to be executed in all parts of *North America*.

While the court of *London* was exhausting all the subtilties of intrigue and all the subsidies of *England*, to engage the other powers of *Europe* to act offensively against *France*, his majesty did not demand even the succours which guaranties, or defensive treaties, authorized him to require of them, but advised only such measures as might best conduce to their peace and security.

Such has been the conduct of the two nations, and the striking contrast of their proceedings cannot but convince all *Europe* of the jealousy, ambition and unreasonable desires of the one, and the honour, justice, and moderation of the other.

His majesty hoped that the king of *England*, acting upon principles of natural equity and the true interest of his honour, would at length have disavowed the scandalous excesses which the officers of his fleet continued to commit, especially as his majesty gave him an opportunity of doing it with equal justice and decorum, by demanding a speedy and complete restitution of all the vessels of *France* which had been taken by *British* ships, and had offered, upon this preliminary condition, to enter into a negotiation concerning other satisfactions which his majesty had a right to expect, and readily to concur in an amicable accomodation of the differences concerning *America*.

The king of *England* having rejected this proposition, his majesty could not but consider his refusal as the most authentic declaration of war, as his majesty had said he should do in his requisition.

The *British* court therefore might have dispensed with a formality which was become needless; the manner in which she had already declared war was a better reason than any that was explicitly assigned, why she would not submit to the judgment of *Europe*, the pretended grievances which were alledged against *France* in the written declaration of war that was published at *London*.

The vague imputations which that writing contains have not the least foundation in truth, and the very manner in which they are set forth would have confuted



confuted them, if they had not been demonstrated to be false in the memorial which his majesty has caused to be remitted to all the courts of *Europe*, containing an exact state of all the *facts* relative to the present war, and the negotiations that preceded it, supported by incontestible evidence.

There is however one fact of great importance, which is not mentioned in that memorial, because it was not possible to foresee that *England* would carry her indelicacy, in the choice of the means of illusion, so far, as she now appears to have done.

She talks much of the military works carrying on at *Dunkirk*, and of the troops which his majesty has caused to assemble upon the coast; and it might be fairly concluded from her declaration of war, that these works and these troops have alone determined her to seize whatever she finds at sea belonging to his majesty or his subjects.

It is however universally known, that the works at *Dunkirk* were not begun till after the capture of two of his majesty's ships, which were attacked in a time of profound peace by an *English* squadron of 13 men of war. It is equally notorious, that the *English* fleet had been making prizes of *French* vessels more than six months when the first battalions, which his majesty ordered to the sea-coast, began their march.

If the king of *England* should ever reflect on the falshood of the reports which have been made to him concerning these facts, he will not surely forgive those who have betrayed him into the assertion of what is so far from being true, that it cannot by any artifice be rendered specious.

That which his majesty owes to himself and to his subjects has at length obliged him to repel force with force; but being still steady to his favourite principles of justice and moderation, he has directed his military operations to be carried on only against the king of *England*, his aggressor, and all his political negotiations have been intended merely to justify the confidence which has been placed in his friendship, and the integrity of his intentions, by the other nations of *Europe*.

It is not necessary to assign more particularly the motives which have induced his majesty to send a body of his troops into the island of *Minorca*, and which have at length obliged him to declare war against the king of *England*, as the king of *England* has declared war against him both by land and sea.

His majesty thus acting upon principles so worthy to determine his resolutions, doubts not but to find, in the justice of his cause, in the valour of his troops, and in the love of his subjects, such assistance as they have always hitherto afforded him, but above all he relies for protection upon the Lord of Hosts.

[This declaration of war concludes in the usual form, except that a severe prohibition of all communication and intelligence with the subjects of *Great Britain* is added upon pain of death.]

The following Letter, written by Col. Naper to Gen. Braddock, and published by the French Court, is very remarkable, if considered only as a Proof of the excellent military Skill of the Prince by whom it was dictated.

S I R,

HIS Royal Highness the Duke, in the several audiences he has given you, entered into a particular explanation of every part of the service you are about to be employed in; and as a better rule for the execution of his majesty's instructions, he last *Saturday* communicated to you his own sentiments of this affair, and since you were desirous of forgetting no part thereof, he has ordered me to deliver them to you in writing. His Royal Highness has this service very much at heart, and it is of the highest importance to his majesty's *American* dominions, and to the honour of his troops employed in those parts. His Royal Highness takes likewise a particular interest in it, as it concerns you, whom he recommended to his majesty to be nominated to the chief command.

"His Royal Highness's opinion is, that immediately after your landing, you consider what artillery and other implements of war it will be necessary to transport to *Willes's Creek*, for your first operation on the *Ohio*, that it may not fail you in the service; and that you form a second field train, with good officers and soldiers, which shall be sent to *Albany*, and be ready to march for the second operation at *Niagara*. You are to take under your command as many as you think necessary of the two companies of artillery that are in *Nova Scotia* and *Newfoundland*, as soon as the season will allow, taking care to leave enough to defend the island.

"When *Shirley's* and *Pepperel's* regiments are near compleat, his Royal Highness



Highness thinks you should cause them to encamp, not only that they may be the speedier disciplined, but also to draw the attention of the *French*, and keep them in suspense about the place A you really design to attack.

“The most strict discipline is always necessary, but more particularly so in the service you are engaged in. Wherefore his Royal Highness recommends to you that it be constantly observed among the troops under your command, and to be particularly careful B that they be not thrown into a panic with which they are yet unacquainted, by the savages, whom the *French* will certainly employ to frighten them. His Royal Highness recommends to you the visiting your posts night and day, that your colonels and other officers be careful to do it, and that you yourself frequently set them the example, and give all your troops plainly to understand that no excuse will be admitted for any surprize whatsoever.

“Should the *Ohio* expedition continue any considerable time, and *Peppe- rel's* and *Shirley's* regiments be found enough to undertake in the mean while the reduction of *Niagara*, his Royal Highness would have you consider whether you could go there in person, leaving the command of the troops on the *Ohio* to some officer on whom you might depend, unless you shall think it better for the service to send to those troops some person whom you had designed to command on the *Ohio*; but this is a nice affair, and claims your particular attention.

“If after the *Ohio* expedition is ended, it should be necessary for you to go with your whole force to *Niagara*, it is the opinion of his Royal Highness that you should carefully endeavour to find out a shorter way from the *Ohio* thither, than that of the *Lake*, which however you are not to attempt under any pretence whatsoever, without a moral certainty of being supplied with provisions, &c. As to your design of making yourself master of *Niagara*, which is of the greatest consequence, his Royal Highness recommends to you to leave nothing to chance in the prosecution of that enterprise.

“With regard to the reducing of *Crown Point*, the provincial troops being best acquainted with the country, will be of the most service. After the taking of this fort his Royal Highness advises you to consult with the governors of the neighbouring provinces,

where it will be most proper to build a fort to cover the frontiers of those provinces. As to the forts which you think ought to be built (and of which they are perhaps too fond in that country) his Royal Highness recommends the building of them in such manner that they may not require a strong garrison. He is of opinion that you ought not to build considerable forts, cased with stone, till the plans and estimates thereof have been approved by the government here. His Royal Highness thinks that stockaded forts with pallisades and a good ditch, capable of containing 200 men, or 400 upon an emergency, will be sufficient for the present.

“As Lieut. Col. *Laurence*, who commands at *Nova Scotia*, hath long projected the taking of *Beau-Sejour*, his Royal Highness advises you to consult with him, both with regard to the time and the manner of executing that design. In this enterprise his Royal Highness foresees that his majesty's ships may be of great service, as well by transporting the troops and warlike implements, as intercepting the stores and succours that might be sent to the *French* either by the *Baye Francoise*, or from *Cape Breton* by the *Baye Verte*.

“With regard to your winter quarters after the operations of the campaign are finished, his Royal Highness recommends it to you to examine whether the *French* will not endeavour to make some attempts next season, and in what parts they will most probably make them. In this case it will be most proper to cantoon your troops on that side, at such distances, that they may easily be assembled for the common defence. But you will be determined in this matter by appearances, and the intelligence, which it hath been recommended to you, to procure by every method, immediately after your landing. It is unnecessary to put you in mind, how careful you must be to prevent being surprized. His Royal Highness imagines that your greatest difficulty will be the subsisting of your troops. He therefore recommends it to you, to give your chief attention to this matter, and to take proper measures relative thereto, with the governors, and with your quarter-masters and commissaries. I hope that the extraordinary supply put on board the fleet, and the 1000 barrels of beef destined for your use, will facilitate and secure the supplying of the troops with provisions, &c.”



TREATY concluded between the Courts of Vienna and Versailles on the 1st of May.

**I**N the name of the most holy and undivided Trinity, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, amen. Be it known to all whom it doth or may in any wise concern, that his most christian majesty, and her majesty the empress queen of Hungary and Bohemia, having concluded a convention or act of neutrality which has this day been signed by their respective ministers plenipotentiary, with a view to hinder the flames of war that may be kindled by the differences between *England* and *France* about the limits of their respective possessions in *America* from spreading, and disturbing the harmony and good understanding which now happily subsists between their majesties.

His most christian majesty and her majesty the empress queen, persisting in so salutary views, and desiring to strengthen more and more, and to perpetuate the bands of the most sincere friendship and perfect union, have thought it necessary to add to the above neutrality a treaty of friendship and union, purely defensive, and no ways tending to the prejudice of any other power; with the sole view of establishing peace on a more solid foundation in their respective kingdoms and estates, and of contributing as much as lies in their power, to the maintaining the general tranquillity. To this end his M. C. M. has named and authorized the most illustrious lords *Arbony, Lewis, Rouille, &c.*

The first article imports, that there shall be a sincere and constant friendship and union between his most christian majesty and the empress queen of Hungary and Bohemia, their heirs and successors, kingdoms, estates, provinces, countries, subjects and vassals, without exception.

By the second, the treaty of *Westphalia* in 1648, and all subsequent treaties, particularly the aforesaid convention of neutrality with this treaty, are renewed and confirmed.

By the third, the empress queen guarantees all the *French* king's dominions in *Europe* against all powers whatsoever, and for ever, the case of the present war between *England* and *France* only excepted.

By the fourth the *French* king guarantees all the queen's dominions without any exception, according to the order of the pragmatic sanction.

By the fifth article, the contracting

powers are to employ in concert their good offices to prevent a threatened invasion of the dominions of either.

By the sixth, if either be attacked the other is to furnish a succour of 24,000 men, the case of the present war between *England* and *France* only excepted.

According to the seventh article, this succour is to consist of 18,000 foot and 6000 horse, which are to march in six weeks after requisition is made by the party attacked, or threatened with an invasion. These forces are to be paid by the party that furnishes them, and the other is to give them winter quarters. But the party entitled to make the requisition may make a demand of money as an equivalent for the troops; which shall be paid monthly after the rate of 8000 florins of the empire for each 1000 foot, and 24000 for each 1000 of cavalry.

By the eighth article, their majesties reserve to themselves a power of inviting in concert any other powers to take part in the present treaty, which is purely defensive.

According to the ninth and last article, the ratifications of this treaty are to be exchanged in six weeks from the time of its being signed.

This treaty was preceded by the following convention of neutrality, which was signed the same day.

The differences between his most christian majesty and the king of *Great Britain*, concerning the limits of their respective possessions in *America*, seeming more and more to threaten the public tranquillity, his most christian majesty and the empress queen of Hungary and Bohemia, who equally desired the unalterable duration of the friendship and good understanding that now happily subsists between them, have thought it necessary to take proper measures for that purpose.

To this end the empress queen declares and promises in the most solemn and binding manner, that she will not, either directly or indirectly, take any part in the above differences, in which she is now no way concerned, but on the contrary she will observe an exact and perfect neutrality during the whole time of the war that may be occasioned by the said differences between *England* and *France*.

His most christian majesty on his part, far from desiring to engage any other power in his private quarrel with *England*, reciprocally declares and promises, in the most solemn and binding manner,



ner, that he will, on no pretext or reason whatsoever, attack or invade the Low Countries, or any other kingdoms, states or provinces, under the dominion of her majesty the empress queen; as likewise neither directly nor indirectly injure her possessions or rights; which her majesty the empress queen doth in the same manner promise with respect to the kingdoms, states, and provinces, of his most christian majesty. This convention or act of neutrality shall be ratified by the empress queen within the space of six months, or sooner if possible.

From the MONITOR.  
O yes! O yes! O yes!

Whereas two ADMIRABLES with a strong squadron of men of war, belonging to a certain European potentate, have lately disappeared, and to the great surprize of all the good people of this nation, have not yet been heard of;

Whoever can give any satisfactory intelligence concerning them, and will apply to the sign of the Anchor and Hope near Charing-Cross, shall be rewarded with the brains of a Sea Lion, a jowl of Newcastle salmon, and a Fox's brush.

A NEW LIST of ADMIRALS.

|                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| Admiral of the Fleet.  | Hon. John Forbes,      |
| James Steuart, Esq;    | Hon. Edw Boscawen,     |
| Admirals of the White. | Charles Watfon, Esq;   |
| Hon. George Clinton,   | Rear-Adm. of the Red.  |
| Sir Wm Rowley, Kt.     | Temple Well, Esq;      |
| of the Bath.           | George Pocock, Esq;    |
| Admirals of the Blue.  | Hon Geo. Townshend,    |
| Wm. Martin, Esq;       | Savage Mostyn, Esq;    |
| Isaac Townsend, Esq;   | Francis Holburne, Esq; |
| Governor of Green-     | Rear-Adm. of the White |
| wich Hospital,         | Henry Harrison, Esq;   |
| Lord Anson,            | Tho. Coates, Esq;      |
| Hon. John Byng.        | Tho. Frankland, Esq;   |
| Vice-Adm. of the Red.  | Lord Harry Paulet,     |
| Hen. Osborn, Esq;      | Harry Norris, Esq;     |
| Vice-Ad. of the white. | John Brett, Esq;       |
| Tho. Smith, Esq;       | Rear-Adm. of the Blue, |
| Tho. Griffin, Esq;     | Tho. Broderick, Esq;   |
| Sir Edw. Hawke, Kt.    | Sir Char. Hardy, Kt.   |
| of the Bath.           | Earl of Northesk,      |
| Vice-Adm of the Blue.  | Char. Saunders, Esq;   |
| Charles Knowles, Esq;  |                        |

Admirals out of the Service.

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| Edward Vernon, Esq; | } Senior to all the fore-<br>going Admirals.<br>next before |
| Earl of Granard,    |   |
| Lord Vere,          |   |

Meteorological Journal of the Weather, in  
Ludgate-street, by Ja. Ayscough.

| Days | Baro- | Th. | Th. | Wind | WEATHER.                   |
|------|-------|-----|-----|------|----------------------------|
| M    | meter | L.  | H.  |      |                            |
| 25   | 29,69 | 48  | 55  | N E  | Cloudy day                 |
| 26   | 29,54 | 48  | 54  | N E  | Ditto                      |
| 27   | 29,83 | 47  | 51  | N E  | Morn. sun shine clo. af.   |
| 28   | 29,74 | 50  | 55  | W    | M. sun sh. clo.&rai. af.   |
| 29   | 30,15 | 50  | 57  | S W  | Fair all day               |
| 30   | 30,28 | 52  | 57  | N W  | Ditto                      |
| 31   | 30,11 | 53  | 58  | S W  | Ditto                      |
| 1    | 29,68 | 55  | 61  | S W  | Ditto                      |
| 2    | 29,60 | 55  | 58  | S E  | Morn. clo. fm rain,        |
| 3    | 29,53 | 54  | 57  | S W  | M. cl. hail N. sun sh. af. |
| 4    | 29,66 | 54  | 57  | S    | M. clo. sun sh. after.     |
| 5    | 29,74 | 54  | 59  | S    | Fair all day               |
| 6    | 29,86 | 55  | 60  | S W  | M. clo. rain aftern.       |
| 7    | 29,71 | 54  | 57  | S W  | M. clo. much rain aft.     |
| 8    | 29,51 | 56  | 58  | S W  | M. clo. much rain af.      |
| 9    | 29,43 | 54  | 56  | S W  | Much rain all day          |
| 10   | 29,53 | 53  | 56  | S W  | M. clo. sun sh. af.        |
| 11   | 29,88 | 53  | 60  | S W  | Ditto                      |
| 12   | 29,87 | 58  | 60  | S W  | M. sun sh. rain after      |
| 13   | 29,80 | 58  | 62  | S W  | Morn. cl. sun sh. after.   |
| 14   | 29,77 | 58  | 60  | S W  | M. cl. r. af. ra. in night |
| 15   | 29,74 | 57  | 59  | S W  | Mor. ra. thud. lig. nig.   |
| 16   | 29,86 | 56  | 60  | N W  | Mo. fm. rain sun sh. af.   |
| 17   | 29,97 | 57  | 61  | N E  | Mo. sun sh. clo. after.    |
| 18   | 29,80 | 57  | 62  | S E  | Mo. fm. ra. sun sh. af.    |
| 19   | 30,1  | 59  | 61  | S W  | Mo. fm. ra. sun. sh. af.   |
| 20   | 30,9  | 59  | 61  | S W  | Morn. clo. rain after.     |
| 21   | 30,34 | 59  | 63  | S W  | Fair all day               |
| 22   | 30,22 | 60  | 62  | S E  | Ditto                      |
| 23   | 29,94 | 59  | 67  | N E  | Ditto                      |
| 24   | 29,56 | 59  | 70  | S W  | M. f. sh. th. m. ra. ni.   |

Meteorological Journal of the Weather in  
Cumberland near Carlisle.

| Days | Baro- | Th. | Wind   | WEATHER.                  |
|------|-------|-----|--------|---------------------------|
| M    | meter |     |        |                           |
| 25   | 29,45 | 42  | N E    | Fair all day.             |
| 26   | 29,30 | 45  | N E    | M. rain, fair aftern.     |
| 27   | 29,40 | 50  | W      | Fair all day              |
| 28   | 29,18 | 46  | S      | Mor. rain fair after.     |
| 29   | 29,60 | 53  | S W    | Mor. rain fair            |
| 30   | 29,76 | 46  | S W    | Some small showers        |
| 31   | 29,55 | 59  | S      | Fair all day.             |
| 1    | 29,20 | 50  | S      | Fair all day.             |
| 2    | 29,15 | 61  | S      | Morn. rain, fair aftern.  |
| 3    | 29,10 | 51  | S E    | M, rai. thun. rain after. |
| 4    | 29,20 | 64  | S      | Much ra. at 2 fair after. |
| 5    | 29,30 | 52  | S      | Morn. fair rain aftern.   |
| 6    | 29,40 | 58  | S W    | Fair all day              |
| 7    | 29,20 | 48  | S      | Rain all day              |
| 8    | 29    | 56  | S W    | Mor ra. fair from 10 to 6 |
| 9    | 29    | 51  | S E    | Fair morn rainy aftern.   |
| 10   | 29    | 58  | S W    | Rain all day              |
| 11   | 29,36 | 49  | N      | Rainy morn. fair after.   |
| 12   | 29,26 | 51  | E b SE | Fair all day              |
| 13   | 29,15 | 61  | S      | Fair morn. rainy aftern.  |
| 14   | 29,12 | 54  | S W    | Small shower at noon      |
| 15   | 29,15 | 57  | S b SW | Fair all day              |
| 16   | 29,30 | 52  | SWW    | Shower at noon            |
| 17   | 29,40 | 56  | S b SE | Morn. fair rain. aftern.  |
| 18   | 29,50 | 61  | S S W  | Morn. fair rain after.    |
| 19   | 29,22 | 54  | S S E  | Rain morn. fair after.    |
| 20   | 29,60 | 62  | S      | Fair all day              |
| 21   | 29,75 | 56  | S W    | Ditto                     |
| 22   | 29,70 | 59  | S      | Rain at noon              |
| 23   | 29,80 | 63  | S E    | Fair all day              |
| 24   | 29,90 | 59  | N E    | Ditto                     |



LIFE of GEORGE VILLIERS, the first D. of Buckingham, continued from p. 237.

**R**OCHEL was possessed by French protestants who had been persecuted with great cruelty, and were at this time in dread of farther hostilities; they had in the height of their distress impatiently expected succours from England, but in this remission of their sufferings they were afraid of irritating their persecutors by joining with the English, and therefore shut their gates against the duke. There was on board the fleet with him the Duke of Sobize, who had solicited the equipment of the fleet, and Sir Wm Beecher, who had letters of credence from the king.

When it appeared that the Rochellers scrupled to join forces with the English, Sobize and Beecher went on shore: being, tho' not without difficulty admitted into the town, they declared they had a message from Buckingham, upon which the magistrates called an assembly: Sir William then declared to them that the duke had been sent by the king his master in compassion to their sufferings, to require from the king of France a performance of the articles of peace, which had been made by his mediation in behalf of the French protestants, and that if now they should refuse to join forces for that purpose he protested before God and man, in the name of the king his master, that he was fully quit of his engagement to afford them relief. But notwithstanding this declaration, there being a court party in the town, and a French army being ready to march against them, the magistrates and principal burghers could be brought to give no other answer than that they rendered hearty thanks to the king of Great Britain for his care, but were bound by an oath to do nothing without the unanimous consent of the rest of their protestant brethren in France, and therefore prayed to be executed for suspending the conjunction of forces till they could know their opinion. But though this was the answer that was given in form to Sir Wm Beecher, yet a well affected party in the town gave Sobize the strongest assurances that they were both willing and able to preserve it for the English, and to assist them with supplies. When Sobize went from on board the fleet to Rochel with Sir William Beecher on this message to the burghers, the duke told him that he was determin'd to land his forces in the isle of Oleran, which was

(GENT. MAG. June 1756.)

very near Rochel, and not at Rhee as had been first intended, not only because Rhee was a little farther distant, but because it was furnished with a considerable force both of horse and foot, which would make the landing difficult, and had besides a citadel extremely well fortified. Sobize greatly approved of this design, but before he returned from Rochel, Buckingham again changed his resolution, and directed his course to Rhee. Toras who was then governor of the island, having discovered the fleet at sea, marched with all his force to prevent a debarkation, which however, after an obstinate dispute in which many of the assailants were killed, and almost all the survivors wounded was effected by 200 horse, seconded by 2000 foot, the duke himself assisting at the landing in an open boat; the French were driven to their citadel, and the whole English army was put on shore.

This victory, however dearly bought, the duke neglected to improve, for instead of pursuing Toras, he suffered the whole army to continue inactive five days; so that Toras had time not only to encourage his men, but to get a considerable re-inforcement, and plenty of victuals out of the island into the citadel. He even neglected to seize a small fort near the landing place called *la Prie*, tho' it might have been done with equal ease and advantage; for it was now poorly manned by the enemy, and when taken it would have been a secure retreat for the English, and beside have enabled them to prevent the landing of any French during the siege.

The duke after two days march, came with his army before a fort at St Martin's near the citadel, where he published a manifesto, justifying his master's taking arms against the French. At the duke's approach, the inhabitants of St Martins fled into the citadel, which he immediately blockaded, and so disposed his fleet as might best prevent any supply of provisions by sea; but notwithstanding these precautions, the French found means from time to time to throw in succours; and the duke being impatient of the delay, requested a reinforcement from England. He waited for this reinforcement with the utmost solicitude and anxiety, though he concealed the true state of his mind under cheerful looks and encouraging language, from all but Dr Mason, his secretary, who lay in a pallet bed near him in the same room. To this gentleman,

M m

man,



man, at the dead of night, when he was withdrawn from every other eye and ear, he threw off the disguise which he wore at other times with so much constraint, and broke out into the most bitter and passionate exclamations, declaring that his mind never before suffered equal perturbations, and that the thoughts of ill offices done him to the king in his absence drove him almost to distraction. Such, at this juncture, was the condition of a man universally the object of envy, to whose state, those who were greatest aspired with ambition, and the rest looked up with timid malignity and involuntary admiration.

The king indeed was preparing to send the succours required under the command of the earl of *Holland*; but as he directed the men for this service to be raised by a press, and to rendezvous at *Plymouth*, they were necessarily retarded till they could be of no use. In the mean time, however, Sir *Pierce Crossby* and some other commanders, with about 1600 *English* and *Irish*, joined the duke before the citadel, and the governor began to foresee all the extremities of famine.

In this exigence the governor prevail'd with 3 of his men to attempt to swim from the island to the continent, with each of them a message to the king of *France*, acquainting him with the danger to which he was exposed, and soliciting relief. Two of these daring adventurers, after swimming till their strength was quite exhausted, were forced to relinquish the struggle, and perished in the sea; the other gained the shore, and delivered his message to the king.

The king was extremely alarmed, and though upon the first news of the duke's landing he had offer'd honourable terms to the protestant towns if they would not join the *English*, yet upon the receipt of this message from *Torras*, he immediately blocked up *Rochel*, not perhaps so much with a design to take it, as that he might watch an opportunity to land his forces on the island of *Rhee*, under favour of fort *la Prie*, which *Buckingham* by a fatal error had neglected to take, and to throw fresh supplies of ammunition and provisions into the citadel. He did indeed find means to furnish the citadel with supplies, but the *Rochellers*, after many animosities and divisions among themselves, thinking they had nothing to hope from the clemency of the *French*,

published a manifesto, in which they declared for *England*. The duke of *Rhoan*, a partizan of the protestant cause, gave commissions to raise forces to assist the *English*, protesting however to demand nothing but the strict observation of two edicts of peace then subsisting, but the king, on his part, declaring that he would observe those edicts, proscribed the dukes of *Rhoan* and *Soubize*, promising that whoever should kill them should be accounted noble.

By this time the *French* had obtained a great supply of shipping from *Spain*, so that their fleet consisted of 100 sail. They avoided however an engagement with the *English* at sea, and applied to the relief of the citadel, which was now furnished with such plenty of provisions, after *Torras* had amused the duke by pretences of surrender, from time to time, upon honourable terms, that his men held up mutton, capons, turkeys, and other provisions upon their pike-heads, to let the *English* see they were in no danger of being starved out.

*Buckingham* having now no hope of success by blockade, was taking measures to proceed by mine and battery, when he received intelligence that the *French* had landed more forces near another castle which he had also neglected to man. Upon receiving this news he suspended the operations of the siege, and leaving his trenches unguarded, he drew out his men to encounter the enemy that had landed behind him.

The first charge was made with some success, but the *French* securing themselves in the castle, the duke's forces were compelled to retreat. This however was not the worst, for the vigilant enemy had taken possession of the trenches that had been so imprudently left without defence, and were obliged to recover them by force, which cost them many lives.

Under these discouragements *Buckingham*'s resolution failed him; the winter was coming on, he had an enemy behind and before him, his army was diminished, and his victuals consumed. He therefore called a council of war, in which it was resolved to retreat. This resolution, and the reasons upon which it was founded he communicated to *Soubize*, who was grieved and surprized at a measure so fatal, and so unexpected, and remonstrated zealously against it. He said that it could not now be long before the supplies under Lord *Holland* would arrive; that the relief to the citadel was not considerable, nor the troops



troops that had been landed so numerous as much to be dreaded in the intrenchments; that the retreat would inevitably draw after it the loss of *Rochel*, which founded all its hopes on the assurance given by himself and the duke, of assistance and relief; and above all, that it would bring irreparable loss and dishonour on his majesty of *Great Britain*, and upon himself, who had been appointed to conduct the expedition, which would thus terminate without the least service from which either honour or profit would accrue.

The duke was piqued by this remonstrance, and determined at all events to continue the siege; but being impatient of farther delay, and perhaps imprudently zealous to wipe out any imputation of timidity, he determined to storm the citadel and its works. In this rash attempt he was encouraged by the *French* officers, and discouraged by the *English*. He was not however to be diverted from any purpose on which he had fixed his mind, and therefore on the morning of the 6th of *November* a general assault was made, but without the least show of success; for the fort was inaccessible, and well manned with fresh troops from the *French* fleet, which at the same time took away all that were sick, wounded, and unserviceable. The assailants therefore, after a desperate effort desperately continued, were obliged to retire with great loss; and the duke hearing that the *French* troops in the other forts were continually increasing, once more determined to raise the siege and reembark for *England*. Early in the morning of the 8th of *November* the drums beat, and the army prepared for a march; but the rear guard had scarce quitted the trenches when the enemy appeared with an equal body of infantry, and a much stronger of horse. These had been landed from time to time in small parties during the siege, under favour of the two little forts, *la Prie* and *Meadow Castle*, of which the duke at his first landing, had so unaccountably neglected to take possession. But it was not the design of these troops to give the duke battle; they knew, that to harass him on the march would be to use their force with much greater advantage. They continued therefore to hover about the wretched remains of an army exhausted by fatigue, diminished by desperate attempts, and dejected by continual disappointments, till some new advantage was offered by the an-

skilfulness or negligence of their commanders. For these opportunities they watched with great diligence, and improved them with constant success. A They knew that *Buckingham* had a narrow causey and lane to pass, on each side of which were deep ditches and salt-pits, and at the end a bridge; and that he had not only neglected to raise a fort at the entrance of this defile to secure his retreat, but had not so much as thrown up a defence of any kind at the end of it, to secure a passage over the bridge, having only a paltry work so small as not to be tenable beyond it. B They waited therefore till the foot had entered the defile, and then with great fury fell upon a rear guard of horse, which they soon threw into confusion and drove into the defile with such precipitation, that the foot were thrown into the utmost disorder, and seized with a general panic. The enemy still urged on and destroyed those in the rear without any resistance, those before being driven in crowds one upon another; some were miserably C trampled to death under foot, others were forced into the salt-pits, and drowned, and great numbers perished in the river, being pushed from the bridge by the multitude that rushed from the defile with an impetuosity not to be resisted. D

The miserable few that survived this dreadful slaughter got on board the fleet Nov. the 9th, and *Buckingham* promising the *Rochellers* to come again to their relief, set sail for *England*, and met the Earl of *Holland* just as he was coming out of *Plymouth* with the fleet of supply. E

"In this fatal expedition, says Lord *Clarendon*, there was scarce a noble family in the kingdom that did not lose a son, a brother, or near kinsman, without such circumstances as are the usual consolations and recomences of such losses. The retreat was a rout, in which the *French* had their revenge by the disorder and confusion of the *English* themselves, in which great numbers of noble and ignoble were crowded to death or drowned, almost without the help of an enemy." F

The people had been greatly dissatisfied with the accounts which they had from time to time received from *Rhee* while the duke was there; they had sometimes heard that *Toras* was in treaty with him to surrender; sometimes that this treaty was an artifice to get time till relief came. They heard of H



the neglect to secure the forts, of the delay in following *Texas*, of suffering provisions to be sent into the citadel, and many other miscarriages of the duke, so that they sung in ballads how all things went there

"the clean contrary way."

Upon his return to *Plymouth*, when the total loss he had sustained was known, and the shameful neglect of securing a retreat, which cost the lives of several thousands, who might otherwise have returned with him, the public was exasperated beyond all patience, and just after he had set out on horseback from *Plymouth*, he met a special messenger who had been dispatched with a letter by Lord *Goring*, advising him not to come the usual road to *London*, for that he had credible intelligence of a plot against his life, which was to be put in execution by assassinating him in his way to *London*. The duke read the letter without any apparent emotion, and putting it coolly into his pocket, rode on with his company, who were not above eight in number, nor otherwise provided for defence than by such swords as they usually wore. When he had proceeded about three miles farther, still keeping the high road, an old woman was brought to his horse side, who having earnestly enquired whether the duke was of the company, and being told that he was, was very importunate to be brought to the speech of him, alledging that she had something to communicate of great moment. This being told to the duke by those who brought the woman to him, he ordered them to withdraw, and leave her alone with him. She then told him, that in the very next town through which he was to pass, and which was now within sight, she had heard a band of desperate men solemnly vow his death, and would have directed him to go about by a surer way. This casual intelligence following so soon upon *Ld Gower's* letter, induced him to communicate both that and the account given him by the woman to his company, who were unanimously of opinion that he should take her council, and quit the main road for the way that she should direct. The duke however dissented from their opinion: he said, that if he should but once encourage his enemies by shewing that he was afraid, he would never after be free from danger, as their attempts would increase with their hopes. It is also probable, that he might have

some suspicion of the woman's sincerity, and imagine, that possibly she might be employed by those who were to assassinate him, to induce him to take a bye road where they might execute their purpose with greater convenience and security. But however this be, he determined to proceed without changing his rout; upon which the young Lord *Fielding*, his nephew, who was one of the small party that was about him, earnestly requested that he would at least honour him with his coat and blue ribbon for the rest of the journey, pleading that his uncle's life, in which the hope of his whole family centered, was of all things under heaven the most precious to him; and urging, that he could so muffle himself in his cloak and hood, as the duke's manner was when he rode in cold weather, that no man should be able to discover the deceit. An instance of the most heroic and generous friendship, of the kindest concern for others, and the most noble sacrifice of life to social virtue, scarce to be paralleled, but in the fabulous tales of antiquity, or the more splendid fictions of romance. The duke, who with all his faults had the strong sensibility of a glowing mind, and a soldier's high notions of generosity and honour, caught the youth in his arms in a transport of tenderness and admiration, and kissing him with tears of gratitude and joy in his eyes, declared that he would sooner perish than risque a life so precious as that which was offered in his defence.

Having therefore liberally rewarded the poor woman, and given directions to his company how they should behave if an encounter should happen, he proceeded on his journey with great seeming composure of mind. But he had no sooner entered the town, than a soldier seized his horse by the bridle in such a manner that the duke was in doubt whether he was drunk, or whether his design was only rudely to beg. However a gentleman of his train, who was at some distance behind him, seeing a man rudely seize the duke's bridle, immediately rode up and rushed between them. The duke being thus disengaged rode forward with his company, and hastily passed the town; nor was any step taken to secure the man either for punishment or examination, the duke still thinking it most prudent to dissemble his apprehensions of danger, if any such he had.

When he came to court he was silently



lently accused by every eye that saw him, of the death of some relation or friend, who had fallen a sacrifice to his ill conduct. By the public he was censured with the bitterest invective and loudest clamour. In his own defence he alledged, that what he did at *Rhee* was generally by a council of war, and if orders were given and not observed, it was not his fault; that the miscarriage should rather be imputed to the Earl of *Holland* than to him; for if the supplies he was to have brought had come as soon as they should have done, he had so blocked up the harbour and citadel by sea and land, that it must have been reduced by famine. The earl of *Holland* alledged, that the delay imputed to him was the fault of others, for that when he was ready to have gone on board the fleet at *Plymouth*, the ships with provision were not come out of *Chatham*; that when the provisions were shipped he could not get the ships to a rendezvous; and that when they did come to a rendezvous the winds proved contrary. The murmurs of the people however were not stilled by these endeavours to shift the cause of their sufferings from one person to another. In the fleet and armies there were mutinies, of which the pretence was want of pay, but the real cause a detestation of the service, and the authority of the duke. In the counties throughout the whole kingdom the people were so incensed, that they refused to suffer soldiers to be billeted upon them. The pressing new men for the army was opposed by force, which produced a resort to martial law, by which many were executed; and this again encreased the asperity of the people to such a degree, that every man's countenance, whether rich or poor, expressed confusion, trouble, and resentment. In this general commotion it was thought necessary to call a parliament, and almost the first step taken in that assembly was to declare the duke the cause of all the public miseries, and move for a declaration against him, of which the king being informed, immediately adjourned the house. The house however resumed the subject when it was next assembled, and it was resolved, upon the question, that the excessive power of the duke was the cause of all the evils and dangers to the king and kingdom. A remonstrance was then drawn up and presented against him, upon which the king sent a message to put an end to the session at a short day,

and in the mean time caused an order to be made in the star chamber, with respect to the complaints before exhibited against him, that his majesty knowing them to be false, they should, together with the duke's answers, be taken off the file, that no memory might remain upon record against him which might tend to his disgrace.

*(To be concluded in our next)*

## HISTORY of BOTANY.

*(Continued from p. 227.)*

IT is an ingenious as well as grateful method the botanists now have of affixing to the *genera* of plants newly discovered, the name of the inventor or of some other present or former professor, who by his labours has contributed to forward the science. A reward as Dr *Linnaeus* observes, ought to be appropriated to its followers; that thereby posterity may learn to whom they are indebted for improvements therein, and that it may serve as a spur to others to exert themselves in like manner, in order to merit the same distinction, especially those who travel into distant countries to extend the science.

And by the labours of its many learned professors, botany is now arrived to such a pitch, as to vie with other sciences, it having attained far greater perfection than either of its relations zoology and mineralogy, which are as yet but in their infant days, as this was in the great *Gesner's* time, owing to the hazard and expence in augmenting the one, and the great fatigue and uncertainty in improving the other; though we may hope to see these advance in their turn, and natural history be thereby rendered more compleat. But botany or phyto-logy is free from the inconveniencies that attend the others, the keeping of plants being a far easier thing than the maintenance of animals; nor does it require us to penetrate or descend into the bowels of the earth, as we must for fossils. No wonder then if in all times and places vegetables have been a favourite study of mankind; all being naturally desirous to inform themselves of those products of the earth, without which they could not subsist.

These, with the pleasures arising from the contemplation of those beautiful scenes of nature, first gave birth to the science, and gradually improved it in every age: then what may we not expect



pect in these present times, wherein it meets with all imaginable success, and the study thereof is become so fashionable, the chief of our nobility not disdain to cultivate that which not only gives present delight, but affords a clear prospect of future gain; and two great potentates of *Europe*, esteeming it not below their royal dignity to patronize and favour it: I mean the kings of *Sweden* and *Spain*, who have been so enamoured therewith, as to send learned men (the worthy disciples of the great *Linnaeus*) to the remotest parts of the world, and most generously encouraged them to explore the productions of nature in those distant regions.

It is to be hoped from the taste that now universally reigns of introducing foreign vegetables from all countries, that we shall in time be enabled to discover such useful properties in some of them, as may be far superior to those already found out; in short by this means we may probably be furnished with new and beautiful timbers for architecture, &c. Colours for dying, and valuable materials for other manual arts; but much more will it be useful to mankind in enlarging the bounds of the *materia medica*, whereby we shall either discover new and efficacious medicines unthought of before, which may prove sovereign remedies to some of those fatal disorders that now baffle the utmost efforts of the medical art; or at least may find new gradations to those already known, and thereby more readily be able to accommodate them to the various ages, constitutions, and temperaments of mankind, as also to the different seasons, climates, and other accidental circumstances. And as the learned Dr *Haller*, in his *Programma inaugurale*, published in his *Opuscula Botanica*, says, 'The usefulness of botany to the practitioners in medicine is such, that without it they can never judge of the genuineness of the drugs and simples they receive from the shops; the necessity of this science being obvious from the ignorance of those who collect them at home, or the avarice of others prompting them to disguise, and adulterate those imported from abroad, especially the dearer sorts: And the consequence of thus varying, and often substituting others of different, perhaps opposite, and hurtful qualities must be clear to every one.' The benefit therefore of this study will most readily be owned, especially by those to

whose province it more immediately belongs to examine these things.

But to resume my subject, what an additional beauty must it add to estates improved by the introduction of foreign trees; and what delight must it give to see our hills covered with *Siberian* forests, and our valleys adorned with *American* groves. I would not in the mean time be understood to decry our own timbers, nor by the introduction of strangers to expel the natives, but only intimate the profit that might be made by covering with the stately evergreens of the new world; those places where our *English* oaks, &c. will not thrive, (and such are most of our moorish, hilly, stony and barren grounds, neither fit for corn or pasture, nor where any of our woods will grow, and which must therefore lie waste and useless to the owners;) might by this means be capable of affording as much profit as other improvements: I speak this only of trees, but when we consider the numerous kinds of shrubs and herbs, for diet, medicine, dying, or any useful purpose; exclusive of those by law prohibited to be cultivated here, I could name many sorts which would here turn to the utmost advantage, but that I shall decline, as it has been already done to my hands by several gentlemen, whose candour, integrity, and knowledge of these things will not permit us to doubt their assertions: I would only shew the vast advantage that might be made, by thus rendering useful the most barren lands in this kingdom; for there is no ground so bad, which might not be made capable of producing plants of some kind or other. But that this procedure may be carried on with judgment, and the planter not discouraged with bad success, I would earnestly recommend to those who undertake to furnish us with these plants, to observe particularly, while on the spot, the place, soil, situation, climate, temperature of the air, and other local circumstances, that we that here receive them from them may be enabled to adapt them as near as we can in the same manner; which will assist us to cultivate them with more success than has hitherto been done; for want of which precautions so many attempts of this kind have miscarried, and others thereby discouraged from proceeding.

And here all lovers of this science must acknowledge the obligations they lie under to those eminent botanists, *Gmelin*,



*Gmelin, Catesby, Kalm, Osbeck, Hasselquist, Clayton*, and other curious gentlemen, who have been, or are now carried forward by an ardent desire of promoting their favourite study, and exposing themselves to innumerable dangers, and painful travels, in vicissitudes of climates, rigours of seasons, and abandoning themselves to the inhospitable regions and inhumanity of savages, with other incident circumstances; to furnish us with plants hitherto entirely unknown, and which in time may amply recompence their pains, by a discovery of their properties and uses, and not only this, but those whose extensive genius pushes them farther to the general investigation of nature in all her parts, omit no opportunities of informing themselves, not only of the contents and state of the country, but also of the manners and customs of the inhabitants, with the uses they make of its products; in fine, by satisfying themselves with every thing worthy their curiosity, and communicating their observations to the public, they thereby extend the knowledge of natural history in all its branches as well as geography, meteorology, and other branches of physics. And thereby those blessed with an extensive education, and not too confined in their views, have it in their power to enlarge the bounds of learning in general; as is evident by the labours of several botanists, particularly of *M. Tournefort*, in his voyage to the *Levant*; the travels of the late learned *Dr Shaw* into *Africa*, and many others whose works do them honour: But I must not pass over in silence the various travels of the indefatigable *Dr Linnaeus*, in the northern parts of *Europe*, and of *Dr Haller* in *Switzerland*; of *Dr Gmelin* in the vast regions of *Siberia*, and of several of our own countrymen in *North America*.

To conclude, as botany is now become a favourite science among persons of all ranks and conditions, what a noble road is laid open for improvements in natural knowledge? And what renders it more agreeable, its being a study furnishing both fresh novelties, and a continued variety; things with which mankind are soonest taken, and consequently well adapted to our natural disposition. But above all what a spacious field of contemplation does it lay before us, in this unbounded, and striking view of the wonderful works of our beneficent creator! Amongst which vegetables

claim no small share of our attention: Whether we consider the infinite uses and repeated services they render us, or whether we reflect on those agreeable charms they daily display to our senses; amusing our eyes by an infinite variety of forms, enriched with the brightest colours; regaling the smell with the most exquisite odours; and gratifying the palate by the most delicious repasts; not to mention those whose productions are necessary to the support of human beings in general. What an infinite variety of uses do we draw from the internal parts of plants in our cloathing and habitations. To them we are indebted for the materials used in the construction of those enormous vessels, wherein we traverse the widest seas: In short, from them we draw wherewith to supply most of the wants, and furnish the chief conveniencies of life. When we consider those things, well may we in surprize, and astonishment, with gratitude and admiration, lift up our eyes and hearts, to that adorable Being who created, and thus exquisitely adorned them. Well may we cry out with the royal prophet: *Lord, how manifold are thy works, in wisdom hast thou made them all; the earth is full of thy riches!*

*Of living Animals found in the centre of the hardest Stones, without any pervious Passage from without, with Conjectures on this Phenomenon by M. le Cat, of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Rhovan, and Fellow of the Royal Society at London. (See p. 75 and 240.)*

THE first fact of this kind was communicated by *Don Antonio de Ulloa*, one of the *Spanish* gentlemen who accompanied the *French* academicians in their late voyage to the *Equator*, and fellow of the *Royal Society of London*. He saw at *Madrid* two worms found by the king of *Spain's* statuary in the midst of a block of marble.

The second fact was communicated by *M. le Prince*, statuary to the academy at *Rhovan*, who saw at *Ecretteville* a small toad lodged in the centre of a very hard stone four feet in length, and two feet thick, which he had employed some masons to saw asunder.

*Misson*, in his voyage to *Italy*, speaks of a living cray-fish found in the midst of a piece of marble near *Tivoli*.

*M. Peyssonnel*, the king's physician at *Guadeloupe*, having caused a well to be sunk near his house, the workmen found living frogs in the petrified *Strata*. And



And this gentleman, to avoid being imposed upon, went down into the well himself, and bored into the rock, from whence he brought up green frogs alive, and in all respects like the common ones. Having recited these, and some others of the like facts, *M. le Cat* inquires into the possibility and the means of these phenomena.

If there were any conveyance of the external air to the cavities which contain the animals, as has been discovered, according to *Bonani*, in the rocks from whence moles are extracted in *Italy*, the explanation would be rendered as he says easy; but it has been affirmed, that the worms found in the marble in *Spain*, and the toad seen in the centre of the hard stone in *Normandy*, had no such communication.

*M. le Cat* explains and refutes the opinion of some naturalists, who imagine that the eggs of these animals created by the Supreme Being, and swimming at the beginning of the world in the fluids of the universe, have ever since been inclosed in the substance of rocks. "It is not sufficient," says *Monf. le Cat*, for an egg to be formed; it must also be impregnated. Now, according to the commonly received opinion, all the eggs supposed to be disseminated throughout the universe by the Creator, having not received such impregnation, without which the concurrence of the male would not be necessary, the first correction to be made to this opinion, is that these eggs cannot have been contained in the primordial and universal magazine, which is not perhaps so necessary as may be imagined, to the system of generation, but that the egg of our toad for example, must have been taken from among those which were impregnated by a male of that species, and that the prime æra of that animal must have been the precise time when by some particular revolution, the so impregnated egg became involved with the substance which formed the rock."

"This observation may perhaps reduce the date of our amphibious animal some thousands of years, the formation of the rock having been probably much posterior to the creation of the world; but, manage the matter as we will, the difficulty will be no ways got over. A rock will always be considered as something very old, and we are at a loss to believe

such solid bodies contemporaneous with any animal now in being: Yet this is the case of the rock and toad of *Ecretteville*. Supposing this famous hard mass no more than 3000 years old, it would then very probably be the youngest of all the rocky race; and who can conceive that the life of a toad, a worm, a vile insect which ordinarily lasts but a few months, or years at most, should be thus prodigiously extended? Will it soften the paradox if we say that the sobriety of these animals must have been extreme; that their motions must have been extremely little and next to nothing; and consequently that their nutrition and different ages must have advanced infinitely slow; that their privation from air, or rather their defence from the various impressions of that corrupting element, all contributed to their preservation? Such reasons would, I own, be with me of great weight, did not the life of these animals surpass so very many times its natural and ordinary duration; I might for example, admit a worm in the above circumstances to live 50 years, though nature allows it but one. But 3 or 4 thousand years seem to me to surpass the bounds of possibility, and the paradox reverts in its full dimensions. The most aged persons I remember to have heard of are *Henry Jenkins* an *Englishman*, who died in 1670, aged 169. *John Rowin*, born at *Szatlova-Carantibetcher*, in the banat of *Temeswar*, who lived to 172, and his wife to 164, having been married together 147 years, their youngest son being 90 at his father's death. *Peter Zorten* a peasant of *Kereesch* also in the banat of *Temeswar* died at 185, the 5th of *January* 1724, the youngest of his children being then 97. This *Zorten* fed only on pulse. I saw at *Brussels* the full length portraits of the three last mentioned, and a succinct history of them in *Prince Charles's* library. Temperance seems to have been the main source of their double or triple lives: But supposing that farther precautions might have lengthened out their days yet a third or a fourth more, which may however admit of a doubt, what is 2 or 300 years for a man, in comparison with as many thousands for a worm? We must therefore turn the tables, (says *M. le Cat*) and deny as a thing impossible."



impossible that either the worm or the toad inclosed in marble should attain this prodigious age; and indeed where is the necessity for their so doing? Because the egg which contained them remained shut up 3000 years, is the animal's life to be dated so long back? Could a fecundated egg, thus close enveloped by the materials which had hardened into quarry, be possibly hatched at all? And would it not even have been petrified like all other parts of animals which we find incorporated in such substances, if, happily for it, when the consistence began to be formed upon the evaporation of the superfluous liquid, a small vacuity had not been left, which exempted it from petrification, and left it surrounded with a small atmosphere of air which preserved the existence of its animal fluid, and the vital principle of the whole compound? For being thus inaccessible to all impressions of external air and heat, the central seminal spirit concentrated in a germ, where there is no motion external or internal to dissipate it, may subsist through a succession of ages. If we can preserve the prolific virtue of eggs for years together by a bare varnish; and procure the same advantage to grain, by guarding it from the impressions of air and moisture, what may not reasonably be expected from an egg secured in the centre of a rock? We are led to conceive that in such a state of inactivity it may subsist thousands of years without hatching, nay that it cannot be brought at all to such a degree of unraveling but by extreme degrees of frequently reiterated, or long continued warmth. Then, if we recall to mind, the slow progress of our now hatch'd animal, however dissimilar to what a life of 3000 years would indicate, we cannot but conclude it considerable enough to afford us occasion, among the vast number which are continually sown, or broken asunder, of meeting with a stone which contains one of these solitary wonders."

*A particular Account of some late extraordinary Transactions relating to Mr Archibald Bower, who has been employed several Years in writing an History of the Popes.*

MR BOWER came to England in the year 1726, having renounced the GENT. MAG. June 1756.)

religion of the church of *Rome*, in which he had officiated as an officer of the Inquisition. Some time after his arrival in *England* he published proposals for printing *An History of the Popes*, with a view among others, to explode the doctrine of infallibility founded on an uninterrupted succession to the papal chair, by the indubitable evidence of facts. In consequence of the encouragement which he received on the publication of these proposals, he printed the first volume of his work about the year 1748.

Soon after the appearance of this volume Sir *Edward Mostyn*, a popish baronet, told Sir *Tho. Mostyn*, Bart. that *Bower* had left the *Roman* catholics because they would not make him a bishop, which he averred could be shewn under *Bower's* own hand writing. And about the month of *February* last, after a 3d volume of Mr *Bower's* history had been long promised and expected, he was informed by persons of great honour that Sir *Henry Bedingfield*, another popish baronet, had produced to them five letters, as written by him at several times between the years 1743 and 1747 to one *Sheldon*, an *English* Jesuit who is since dead, to whom they were directed by the name of *Elliot Brown*, importing, among other things, that he was again reconciled to the church of *Rome*, that he had great contrition for his apostacy, and that he was willing to go wherever the provincial or superior of the Jesuits should think fit to send him. Some queries Sir *Henry Bedingfield* also sent to Mr *Bower*, by one of the honourable persons, supposed to be Sir *G. L——n*, to whom he had shewn the letters which gave rise to the following series of letters and advertisements.

*To Sir Henry Bedingfield, Bart.*

S I R,

"MR *Bower's* answers to the queries you sent him by me is an absolute denial. He agrees with me in doing you the justice to think that you have been innocently and ignorantly imposed upon by the fraud of those letters you have in your custody, which are most evident and palpable forgeries; but he intends very soon to advertise in the news paper a reward for any person who shall discover to him the author and writer thereof, in order to his being prosecuted according to law."

*Feb. 11, 1756.*

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N n

To



To \* \* \* \* \*

S I R, Piccadilly, Feb. 12, 1756.

"I Received your letter last night to late to send an answer being just gone to bed, the Step Mr Bower intends to take I think a very proper one: I should reckon myself extreamly happy to be any wayse instrumentall in detecting forgeries of any kind, of any set of men and of any denomination whatsoever: I hope you will give me leave at my return from *Norfolk* (where I am advised to go for the change of air as soon as I can put on a shoe) to cultivate your acquaintance which *this little affair* has for me so happily renewed. I am, &c. Henry Bedingfield."

To Sir Henry Bedingfield.

S I R, Feb. 12, 1736.

"I Have just received the favour of your letter in answer to mine of last night, and shall be always glad to renew and cultivate an acquaintance with a gentleman of honour and merit, as I believe you to be; but I can by no means agree with you, that an attack on the character of an innocent man, so foully made, is a *little affair*, especially when it is made on no other account, than because he has distinguished himself in defence of the protestant cause: This way of answering *The History of the Popes*, may be the best that *Rome* can find, and may have an effect on some very weak people; but it must excite indignation and horror in the far greater part of mankind, and will certainly turn to the confusion of those who have been the contrivers of this infamous forgery. As I am perfectly satisfied that you could have no share in it, I am with the greatest regard and esteem, &c. \*\*\*\*\*

Mr Bower in the mean time drew up the following advertisement, which was first published in the *Public Advertiser* of Friday Feb. 13, 1756.

"Whereas five forged letters, containing most gross and evident falsehoods, and pretended to have been written by Archibald Bower, Esq; to an English Jesuit, now deceased, have been put into the hands of a very honourable gentleman of the Roman catholic religion in London, who, being imposed upon by the fraud of the author, has shewn them as genuine, to the prejudice of the character of the said Archibald Bower, after they had been concealed for several years; the said Archibald Bower does

hereby offer the sum of 100 guineas to any person who shall discover the author and writer of the said letters, that he may be prosecuted according to law."

A Mr Bower also on the next day wrote and sent the following letter to Sir Henry Bedingfield, in whose possession he was informed the letters were:

S I R, Feb. 14, 1756.

"AS I understand you are going soon into *Norfolk*, I think it necessary to ask a copy of the letters under my name, in your custody; a justice which I dare say you will not refuse to your humble servant, A. Bower."

To this letter Sir Henry returned the following answer.

To Mr A. Bower.

S I R, Piccadilly, Feb. 14, 1756.

"HAD you consulted Sir George Littleton about wording the advertisement you put in the news papers yesterday, I flatter myself he would not have advised those words to be put in, as genuine; for I told him when he did me the honour to call upon me, that as I never saw your hand-writing, I could not assert those letters were genuine, but was desirous that those gentlemen that were well acquainted with it, should give me their opinion, as for sending you a copy of the letters, which by your letter this morning you desire, I must first take the opinion of my council: If it is thought adviseable, I will acquaint you of it; if otherwayse, I shall not give you the trouble of a letter. I am, &c. Henry Bedingfield:"

Mr Bower, after having waited two or three days without hearing farther from Sir Henry, requested the same honourable person, who had before written two letters to Sir Henry on his behalf, to write him a third, which he did as follows:

To Sir Henry Bedingfield.

S I R,

G "MR Bower desires me to ask you, whether you have told any body by whom the letters, forged in his name were put into your hands, or from what motive you concealed them so long, from the sight of all, but a very few persons, and were induced to shew them more publickly now. I should be also glad to know how long it is since you shewed them to Mr ———, I think you cannot in justice deny Mr Bower a copy of those letters, which may be necessary.



cessary to enable him the better to detect and expose the forgery. I am, &c.—  
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To this letter, which does not appear to be dated, Sir Henry on the same day it was sent or the day after, returned the following answer without a date.

To \* \* \* \* \*

S I R,

“YOU will excuse me, if I do not at present answer any of the questions you make in your letter; when the affair comes into Westminster-hall, I believe then it will be the more proper time. I am, Sir, your humble Servant,  
Henry Bedingfield.”

While the affair remained in this state, Mr Bower published a second advertisement in the *Public Advertiser*, of the 2d of March 1756, and in other papers as follows.

“WHEREAS five letters, containing most gross and evident falsehoods, are pretended to have been written by me the under-signed Archibald Bower, to one Sheldon, the provincial or head of the Jesuits here in England, under the feigned name Elliot Brown; I do hereby declare that I wrote none of those letters; that I never did hold any correspondence by letter with the said Sheldon, either in his own or any feigned name; and that the said letters are forged and counterfeited; and, in order to vindicate my character, I have applied for a copy of the said letters, but have not been able to obtain it.

A. Bower:”

After this Mr Bower heard no more of Sir Henry till Thursday May 20, when he found the following advertisement in the *Evening Advertiser* of that date.

“WHEREAS Archibald Bower, Esq; by an advertisement in *The Public Advertiser*, of the 13th of February last, and in other subsequent papers, did declare, “That a gentleman (meaning me) had shewn as genuine certain letters alledged in the said advertisement to be forged, to the prejudice of the character of him the said Archibald Bower:” After so bold an assertion, I could expect nothing less than an action of slander and defamation; but the priestly Esquire seems to decline it: Charity obliges me to think, that so uncommon a forbearance must proceed from a christian disposition to forget and forgive; and that he offers this as a corroborating circumstance to the

public of his being made a true convert from popery: He hath also, in several public papers, as well as the paper signed J. B. in *The Evening Advertiser* of the 8th of April, complained that he had applied for a copy of the said letters, but had not been able to obtain it: As, therefore, no man of honour can have any reasonable objection to confirm, by oath, what he hath often voluntarily and with deliberation set his hand to, I do hereby declare, that, if the said Archibald Bower will confirm, upon Oath, in a public court, the several allegations in the abovementioned advertisement of the 13th of February last, I will, upon proof of his having made such oath, immediately take care that the desired copy of the said letters shall be ready for him: Then, also, if Mr Bower thinks that the printing of those letters can be of any service to his character, upon a proper application to me, that request shall be complied with.

H. Bedingfield.

Mr Bower in answer to this advertisement published the following in *The Evening Advertiser* of the 25th of May 1756.

“WHEREAS an advertisement has been inserted in *The Evening Advertiser* of the 20th instant, and signed Henry Bedingfield, promising to deliver to me a copy of the letters under my name, in his custody, provided I confirm by oath what I declared in *The Public Advertiser* of the 13th of February last, and in several other papers; viz. That he the said Sir Henry Bedingfield had shewn those letters as genuine; and that I had applied for a copy of the same letters, but had not been able to obtain it:” In answer to that advertisement, I say, that I cannot swear that Sir Henry Bedingfield ever asserted, in express terms, those letters to be genuine, as I have never been in his company since he produced them, nor ever present when he shewed them; but I know he has shewn them, and to persons utterly unacquainted with me, as well as with my hand writing: And why did he shew them to the prejudice of my character, if he did not think them genuine, and desire that others should think so too? That I applied for a copy of the said letters, but could not obtain it (which is insinuated by the advertisement signed by this baronet to be a false assertion), no oath is requisite to prove; my letter, of the 14th of February last, to Sir Henry Bedingfield, and



and his answer to it, bearing the same date, being fully sufficient: In the letter, Sir *Henry* expresses himself in these words: "As for sending you a copy of the letters, *which, by your letter this morning, YOU DESIRE*, I must first take the opinion of my council. If it is thought adviseable, I will acquaint you of it; if otherwise, I shall not give you the trouble of a letter." I have not heard from him since: When I received this answer to my letter, containing a request which I thought he could not in justice deny, I was much surprized; I might be more now, (knowing that I have a copy of my letter, and the original of Sir *Henry's*.) to observe it insinuated to the world, that no such request was ever made on my part, or a compliance with it declined on his.

Mr *Borwer* having waited from the publication of this advertisement to the 5th of *June*, without receiving any letter or message from Sir *Henry*, concerning the five letters, published in *The Evening Advertiser* of that date a long advertisement confirming the several facts related in this narrative, and denying all the charges mentioned to have been brought against him by the papists. Mr *Borwer* also further deposes, that he has not for 29 years last past used, or been present at any religious worship or ceremony of the *Romish* religion, or in any manner been reconciled to the *Romish* church; or declared by word or writing that he was willing or desirous so to be, but that he doth believe now, and hath for 29 years believed the principal tenets maintained by the church of *Rome* in opposition to protestants, to be impious and heretical. That during the time when he is by the said letters supposed to have been reconciled to the *Romish* church, he did in many companies both public and private, express the utmost abhorrence of the injustice and cruelty of the Inquisition; and the utmost contempt and dislike of popish superstitions.

That during the last 24 years he has joined in communion with the church of *England*, and during that time has used his utmost endeavours to convince several of his relations and other papists, of the errors of the *Romish* church; and that in the year 1754, he actually prevailed with three of them openly to renounce those errors, and profess the protestant religion, in which they have continued ever since. That he believes the conversion of these persons from popery gave offence to the papists; and

determined many of them to do their utmost to blast his good name. That the said letters have been many years in Sir *Henry Bedingsfield's* hands; that he has shewn them to many people, as well those who did not know his hand writing as those who did; that Sir *Henry* has declined to give an account how they came into his possession, and still refuses the deponent a copy of them, who verily believes they were forged with a view to injure his character, lessen the credit of his work, and prevent its being completed.

Upon this subject we shall forbear at present to make any remarks, but shall faithfully communicate in a regular series, such transactions as shall hereafter happen concerning it.

To the Rev. Dr JOHN TAYLOR, L.L.D.  
Chancellor of the Diocese of Lincoln.

DEAR SIR,

THAT very general and extensive knowledge you are confessedly master of, prevents you from being a stranger to the violent prejudice our antiquaries have conceived against the existence of coined gold amongst the *Anglo-Saxons*, I mean of their own fabrication; you are well aware at the same time of the force of the prejudice, and of the difficulty one commonly meets with in extirpating it; however this is the principal intention of *The Series of Dissertations*, &c. \* which, could I impute nothing to your friendship, and yet I am not without vanity on that head, I dare say your curiosity would induce you to peruse.

The prepossession I am speaking of, began as early as the days of *Camden*†, which is as much as to say, is as old as the very commencement of the study of our *English* antiquities; and having been, as I think, almost universally propagated by our authors engaged in this subject, 'tis become in a manner inveterate. But let us examine, if you please, a little into the merits of it. No *Saxon* coins, say they, in this rich metal have ever appeared; but you will think this a very weak argument in the case before us, if you reflect on what Mr *Thoresby* says in relation to the *Sticas*, namely, that the three in his collection were all that were known at *Oxford* so

\* See our Mag. of 1755, P. 575.

† *Camden's Remains*, in the Chapter of money.

‡ Dr *Plot* and Mr *Walker* may perhaps be excepted; see, dissert. 4. in the *Series of Dissertations*. lately



lately as the *Latin* edition of King *Ælfred's* life in 1678\*; and 'tis certain that till the year 1695, when a nest of *Sticas* was discovered at *Rippon* in *Yorkshire*, the *Saxon* money in copper was extremely scarce. The same gentleman also testifies, in regard to the pennies of *William* the conqueror and *William Rufus*, that they were so very rare in his time, tho' now so plentiful that there's hardly any collection but what will exhibit you half a dozen of them, that with the utmost diligence he could but procure one of either king till *A. D.* 1703, when a fire happening at *York*, occasioned the finding a box which contained 250 of them. It was some time before the learned antiquaries would believe there were any such pieces as groats of *K. Edward I.* and yet now they are fully convinc'd of it. And as to gold coins in particular, those of *Linus Severus* are exceeding rare in this kingdom; and those of *Allectus* every where. The late earl of *Pembroke*, at the suggestion of *Mr Folkes*, thought proper to purchase the gold *Allectus* in *Lord Oxford's* catalogue. The same I presume which is engrav'd in the *Pembrochian* tables Part I. plate 38. and *Mr Folkes* being commission'd by his lordship to bid for it, gave no less, as I have been told, than 60 guineas for it. But what is most to the present purpose, King *Henry III.* coined some gold, and yet I cannot learn that any of the pieces have yet appeared. *Mr Leake* indeed seems to doubt the fact, but there is no room for that; since, besides the manuscript chronicle of the city of *London*, by him cited, the words of the record in the *Tower*, if my copy be right, (and it came from the late *Mr Holmes*) asserts it most expressly.

*Rot. claus. Anno 41 R<sup>i</sup>. Hen 3. m. 3.*

*de moneta aurea*

*mandatum est majori et vicecomitibus London quod clamari faciant in civitate predicta quod moneta regis aurea quam rex fieri facit de cetero currat tam in civitate predicta quam alibi per regnum anglie tam ad emptiones quam ad venditiones faciendas, viz. quilibet denarius pro xx denariis Sterlingorum. Et quod moneta regis argentea currat similiter sicut currere consuevit. T. R. apud Cestriam XVI<sup>o</sup> die Augusti. Per Consilium Regis.*

'Tis here positively declared that the king had caused some gold money to be made, which was to pass for twenty pence (not twenty shillings, as is said in the notes on *Rapin*;) and yet no spe-

cimen of this money has been hitherto produc'd.

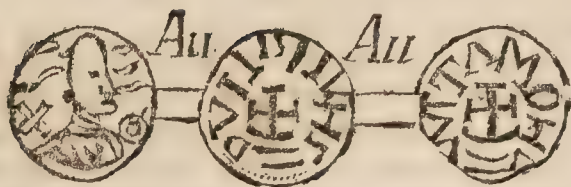
A The use I would make of these histories, is to shew the unreasonableness and inconclusiveness of the prejudice in question, as likewise the probability, after what has been said in the *Series of Dissertations*, of the *Saxons* having struck some gold, tho' so few of their pieces in that metal have as yet come down to us.

B But perhaps you may here ask, what can be the occasion of the *Saxon* gold coins being so scarce? The probable cause of this, I take to be, the scarcity of gold bullion amongst them. For as this island produced none itself, and our foreign trade in those times was but small, very little uncoined gold, I conceive, was imported into the kingdom. Besides, provisions and other necessities, were then so cheap, that there was little occasion for gold in the course of people's traffick one amongst another; consequently this species of coin being but little wanted for the purpose of commerce, there was the less necessity for the striking of any great quantity of it. These now were plausible causes of scarcity, and yet not such as to exclude the coinage of gold in some small portions, which is all that is asserted in the *Series of Dissertations*.

E So much in regard to popular prejudice; you would observe, Sir, that in the preface to the *Series of Dissertations* I mentioned a gold coin of my own which I imagined might be an *Anglo-Saxon*, and I dare say you would wonder that I caused it not to be engraved on that occasion. That, Sir, I did not think proper to do, because, though I was sufficiently satisfied myself, from the appearance of it, that it was a *Saxon*; yet, to say the truth, I could not at that time make out the reverse of it so clearly as I could wish; but it has happen'd since then, by a very particular good fortune, that my friend *Mr White*, to whom the second dissertation in the *Series* is addressed, sent me down a gold coin, which prov'd to be a duplicate to mine, and tho' imperfect in the legend of the reverse, as mine was, yet the imperfection being in a different part, the two coins both together furnish out a complete legend, and I have accordingly caused both the reverses to be here engraved! The reading is evidently *DVITA MONE*, that is, *Duita Monetarius*, and this I think a confirmation of the piece's being a real *Anglo-Saxon*.

\* *Tobersby's Museum*, p. 340.





At that time had the power of *W*, and you are sensible that *d* and *t* are the initial letters of many Saxon words; and that they should be so in proper names is certainly very analogous; probably the modern name of *Dwight* is no other than this Saxon one *DVITA*. But however that be, *DVITA* has the appearance of a genuine Saxon name, the first syllable of which occurs in that of *Duina*, one of the bishops of *Rochester*. \* And as *Wina* and *Duina* may be supposed to be the same name, so I apprehend *Witta* and *Duita* may be the same; and *Witta* is the name of the grandfather of *Hengist* †. The crosses upon these reverses are a good deal after the manner of the French, from whence one has reason to think, the moneyer chose to imitate the gold specie of that nation. This, Sir, is all I shall trouble you with at this juncture, only you must give me leave to intreat you to accept in good part this public testimony of regard from your old and invariable friend,

Whittington, June 12. S. PEGGE.

\* *Tanner's Biblioth.* p. 242. and the authors there quoted.

† *Cbron. Sax.* p. 13.

Mr URBAN,

I AM a plain man, and love to employ my leisure time in reading, and take particular pleasure in reading your *Magazines*. But I am quite confounded with many things I have met with there, in the *Monthly Reviews*, and other books, concerning those that are called *Hutchinsonians*. It seems very strange to me and many others, who do not understand the *Hebrew* language, that the *Hebrew* names of places and persons should contain, and be designed to teach the great doctrines and mysteries of the gospel. It seems to me, that the *Jews* never had this notion of them, and that it is quite unworthy of that infinite wisdom, which dictated the holy scripture, to express important doctrines in so obscure and dark a manner, utterly concealed from the unlearned, and about which the most learned cannot agree. I imagine the reason why many modern divines are so fond of this schemer, is, that they are willing,

and determined at all adventures, to support their favourite notions in divinity, and especially the *Athanasian* creed, and, having been quite driven out of the *New Testament* by fair reasoning, A just interpretation, and true criticism; and the authority of the fathers in matters of faith having sunk as low as it ought, they are endeavouring to prop up these notions by mystical and allegorical interpretations of the *Old Testament*, and even the letters of particular proper names. Some of your readers may think this a new and notable discovery, but I imagine that it is only an old error revived; (just as the notions of faith, espoused and propagated by some of the *Methodists* and *Moravians*, and, whom I am sorry to mention in their company, the celebrated Mr *Harvey*, are only a revival of the errors of Dr *Crisp*, and other Antinomians in the last century) for I lately met with a book entitled *The displaying of an horrible Secte of gross and wicked Heretiques, naming themselves the Family of Love, &c. newly set forth by J. R. 1578*; in which the author says "I pray you marke but this  
D "one thing in their teaching, how  
"they drive the true sense of the Holie  
"Ghost into allegories; and whensoever  
"any texte of the holie scriptures  
"is alledged, they aunswere, that we  
"little understand what is meant thereby:  
"and then if they be pressed to  
E "expound the place, by and by it is  
"drawne into an allegorie. For they  
"take not the creation of man at the  
"first to be historical, but meere allegorical;  
"alluding, that *Adam* signifieth the earthly man; the garden, the  
"woman; the serpent to be within  
"man, &c. When I was earnestly solicited  
F "by some of the family to imbrace that way, which the mercie of  
"the Lord kept me from, the first  
"steppe that I should have entered in-  
"to the depthe of their divinitie, was,  
"to learn the signification of the *Hebrew*  
"names of the scripture, and  
"thereby to expound the same, &c."  
The use I would make of this extract is, to admonish all your readers to be careful that they are not led by a shew of learning, to embrace notions in divinity, which cannot be clearly proved from the *New Testament*; that they be not swayed by the learning, or numbers  
H of those who countenance such notions; and to join with me in earnest wishes and prayers, that our divines may employ their learning and pains in promoting a greater regard to the indisputables in



in religion; and, instead of puzzling the common people with hard words, and feeding them with *Hebrew* roots, may in their sermons and writings inculcate repentance, faith, and obedience in all their branches; feed them with intelligible and wholesome doctrine, and unite their zeal to make their hearers and readers wise to salvation.

O. MWYTHIG.

The following Letter to Dr Mitchell, complaining of a material Error in marking the Limits of New Jersey in his Map of North America, is inserted at the Request of a very ingenious Correspondent, by whose Favour we have been enabled to oblige the Public with many valuable Discoveries, and who is desirous of settling a Point, which might, if suffered to pass unnoticed, mislead future Geographers.

S I R,

UPON perusing your late excellent map of the British dominions on the continent of North America, we observe that you have drawn a line from Rockland in latitude 40 deg. on Hudson's river to the mouth of the Lecha branch of Delaware river in the latitude of 40 d. 37 m. and call it Limits claimed by New York. This line is put upon an equal footing with the line called in your map, Limits claimed by New Jersey. Nay, if regard be had to the colouring of your map, greater credit is given to the line to the Lecha than to the latter line; a line, agreeable not only to the deeds of the province of New Jersey, but to the general and public estimate; and what is more, New Jersey has been allowed, by frequent and solemn acts of the people and government of New York, to extend up to that line, and the inhabitants of New Jersey have held the lands adjoining to the south-west side of the line for many years past in their actual possession.

We are sensible that it cannot be expected, that you should have minutely examined into the foundation of every line on your map, but believe they were drawn according to the best information you had obtained; and we doubt not that a gentleman of your general reputation for truth, justice, and integrity, will be ever ready to correct any mistake you might have fallen into, especially such as have a tendency to injure the property of others. As on the one hand we have not the least doubt that we shall be able to convince you of your error, so on the other, we as little scruple your willingness to give all the redress in your power. For that end we herewith transmit to you copies of all the papers which have lately passed between the two provinces of New York and New Jersey, concerning their line of division, by which you will easily perceive, that the line we complain of never was claimed by New York.—Tho' we refer you to all those papers, we cannot help inserting here a particular extract from the words of the governor and council of New Jersey.—It begins at the 31st line of the 58th page of their minute of August 23,

1754, and is in these words. 'We find, that the said report of March the 4th, alledges, "That the government of New Jersey hath extended its jurisdiction to the northward of the supposed line of 1686, by virtue of sundry pretences of right." As to which it appears to us, that the government and proprietors of Jersey have been always uniform in their pretensions concerning the line, viz. that it is to run from the latitude of 41 d. on Hudson's river, to the latitude of 41 d. 40 m. on the northernmost branch of Delaware; agreeable to the bounds of the deeds thereof, in article II. of the memorial.—We find, that it was agreed it should run so by the governor and council of New York in 1686; by the minutes of council of New York, set forth in page 42, No. XIII. annexed to the memorial; and that it was also agreed to run so by all the commissioners and surveyors of New York and New Jersey in 1719, appointed by acts of the general assemblies of both provinces; as from article 8 to 14 of the memorial; and that even the forefathers of the present owners of the Minisink and Wawayanda patents, did not pretend any thing to the contrary, as appears by their petition, No. 3. in pages 15 and 16, annexed to the said memorial. But the pretences of New York now to the contrary seem very various; for the attorneys for New York, by the proposals, No. 12, on the 4th of February, alledge, the line was agreed in 1684, to run from the southernmost end of Little Minisink island in Delaware, (which is about 40 miles below the latitude of 41 d. 40 m. discovered in 1719,) to over against the Yonkers on Hudson's river, (about four miles below the latitude of 41 d.)—The council of New York, by their said report of March the 4th, say, that a line was agreed in 1686, between the governor of New York and the governor of New Jersey, to extend from a place on Hudson's river, west from the Yonkers, to the southward of Great and Little Minisink; but how much southward they do not ascertain; and as Minisink extends southwards about fifty miles below the latitude of 41 d. 40 m. discovered in 1719. it must be somewhere southward of those fifty miles. His honour Lieut. Governor de Lancy, by his said letter to your Excellency of March 15, is pleased to say, that he conceives the Forks of Delaware (the place now known by that name, being about eighty miles below the latitude of 41 d. 40 m. discovered in 1719) are the Ne Plus Ultra of the northern boundary of Jersey on that side. It seems to us very strange, that those gentlemen should, within six weeks, differ so much from each other in their pretensions; and now for above four months after a demand of them severally, delay giving any proofs or reasons for those various pretensions, which proofs and reasons they ought severally to have had ready to produce, before they set up those pretensions.'

From the papers herewith sent, you will observe, Sir, that the assembly of New York, in a report of October 29, 1754, concur with the council



council of that province in the pretended line of 1686, explaining it to terminate on the northermost branch of *Delaware*, in the latitude of 41 d. 40 m. If after this you have recourse to the report of the council of *New York* of December 17, 1754, you will find that board expressly agreeing with the explanations of the assembly; and from the papers you will also discover, that his honour Mr *De Lancy*, the lieutenant governor (the author, as we believe, of the line which gives you the trouble of this letter) wrote to the government of *New Jersey* on the 6th of January last, transmitting both those reports, without the least objection against them, or assigning any arguments or proofs for his *Ne plus ultra*, which is the very line we now complain of.—If to this be added the consideration that his honour had then the chief command of the province of *New York*, and the presumption that he would in that office consult the interest of the government committed to his charge, it may be fairly concluded, that he acquiesced in those reports, and that whatever they contained was the sense of the whole legislative body of the province of *New York*. With justice therefore it may be said, that what was then claimed by those reports was the “*Limits claimed by New York*.” But a limit claimed by Mr *De Lancy*, a single person of that province, without any arguments or facts to support it, you will doubtless agree with us, is not a sufficient warrant for giving the line in question a place on your map as a *Limit claimed by New York*, especially after the above tacit retraction of his private opinion, with which we suppose you was unacquainted at the time of editing your map.

There is another minute of the governor and council of *New Jersey* of the 20th of August 1755, from which we beg leave to make an extract, beginning at the 33d line, page 106. of the papers now sent.

‘It seemeth to us that his honour must have meant those *Forks of Delaware* which are about eighty miles below the station point; because we find on Dr *Mitchell*’s excellent map, published this year, that a line from thence to *Hudson*’s river is laid down, and on it wrote *Limits claimed by New York*; whereas we never heard that any one of *New York* had publickly advanced such a claim, and put his name to it, except his honour, nor ever heard that he had gained a proselyte to his opinion in *America*; but it seems he has gained some in *Great Britain*, who have prevailed on Dr *Mitchell* to publish that, his honour’s claim, in his said map; but we think his own name ought to have been put upon that line instead of the words *New York* now upon it, and that it would have been more just and true, and would still be a proper correction.’

These things and the papers at length being considered, we doubt not, will convince you of the mistake in your map.—As to the line pretended to by the legislative body of the province of *New York*, we shall only add, that as it is allowed to terminate in the latitude of 41 d. 40 m. on the northermost branch of

*Delaware*, and as there neither is or can well be a more westerly branch of *Delaware* in that latitude, we presume, you cannot lay that point on your map different from the limit there claimed by *New Jersey*, discovered in 1719 by 8 commissioners and surveyors on oath, under the legislative authority of both provinces.

Upon reading the papers now laid before you, you will easily observe that the agreement of 1684, pretended to by the attorneys for *New York*, and that of 1686, set up by the council and assembly of that province, are by incontestible matters of record, proved to be forgeries: Mr *De Lancy*’s pretence is as yet secured from the same fate for this very obvious reason, because he assigns neither argument nor evidence for its support, tho’ demanded and insisted on.—The whole foundation for that line on your map is, as far as we know, his bare *ipse dixit*, and we are confident, that after what has been offered, you will think it an authority altogether insufficient.

Upon the whole, Sir, nothing but a high sense of the weight given to your map by your own character and the general approbation of the lords of trade, would have engaged us to have taken the trouble of writing this letter. We know not how long *New York* may persist in opposing a commission for the settlement of the line, and were it obtained, we cannot determine how long the execution of it may be deferred,—Doubtless the utmost efforts will be made for the accomplishment of the scheme detected in page 50 of the papers inclosed.—In process of time your map may be given in evidence against us, and in proportion to your reputation, and the approbation given to your map, will be the injury done to our property.—Indulge us therefore with the liberty of requesting an immediate redress; a request, which we are assured your regard to truth and justice will not permit you to refuse.

We are, Sir,  
Your most Obed. and most Humble Servants.  
By Order of the Council of Proprietors of  
East New Jersey.

AND. JOHNSTON, President.  
*Perthumbar* in *New Jersey*, Aug. 22, 1755.

TO PETER COLLINSON, Esq; F. R. S.  
S I R,

Naturalists have differ’d hitherto in ascertaining the proper uses of those little thin vesicles of various shapes, that we meet with on different species of corallines found on the coasts of these kingdoms. Some believing them designed to support these little tree-like figures in the sea, like the hollow globular bodies found in great abundance on that common *West India* fucus or sea plant called the *lenticula marina*, or gulph weed, (See Plate letter A) or the blebs or bladders found on the common sea oak or *quercus marina*, (See letter B) that grows on the rocks upon our coasts all round the kingdom. Others, who have considered their class of beings been









A. *Sertularia Marina* or Gulf weed . . . . D. *Sea Oak Coralline* magnified to shew . . . F. *The Great toothed Coralline* . . . . H. *The Seathread Coralline* adhering . . . K. *The Young polypes in the Vesicles* . . . themselves in a Watchglass .  
 B. *Quercus Marina* or Sea Oak . . . . the Large Polypes in the Vesicles . . . G. *A branch of it Magnified with a Vesicle* . . . to a focus . . . M. *The Bristle Coralline* . . .  
 C. *Sea Oak Coralline* . . . . E. *The Freshwater Polype from Mr. Trembley* . . . I. *The same magnified* . . . L. *Some of them dropt off & extending* . . . N. *The same magnified* . . .



more particularly as sea vegetables, have made no scruple to call them the blossoms and seed vessels of such plants, and with some apparent propriety; many of them even resembling the pods and capsules of land plants: But as they are often found full of a particular A mucilaginous yellow substance, and open at the top; this kind of structure seems no way calculated to make them appear floating bladders to support plants in water.

In the summer of 1754, while I was attentively viewing at *Brightelmstone*, B the animal which occupies the inward part of the sea oak coralline, (*See fig. C*) I observed in the vesicles a polype with larger claws or tentacles, extend itself out of the hole on the top of the vesicle; and at the same time I remarked that the tail or lower part of this polype appeared united, and of a piece with the C parent animal in the denticulated stem (*See fig. D*).

This appearing quite different from any thing I had read or heard of in the description of the fresh-water polype of Mr Trembley's (*See fig. E*). It induced me to make farther researches to know D of what use these vesicles, and larger animals were to that which possessed the stem and branches. Accordingly in the summer of the year 1755, I went to the coast of *Sussex*, and near *Chichester*, I found among other corallines, that were dredg'd up for me by the fishermen, a specimen of the alternately E denticulated or great tooth coralline, (*See fig. F*) with one of these larger polypes in the vesicle, which had just discharged its ovary full of small eggs, and which was still hanging to it by a slender thread (*See fig. G*).

While I was upon this coast, I was in hopes of meeting with other species of F coralline with vesicles possessed by those larger or breeding polypes, but was disappointed. However as my observations at the sea side, at that time were chiefly directed to discover the use of these vesicles, I examined them carefully in all the sorts of corallines that G occurred to me, and found two very remarkable ones, in which nature seem'd to vary from that already described in the production of their young.

The first of these that presented itself to me was the sea thread coralline, (*See fig. H*) which had fixed itself to a species of fucus or sea plant, by a kind of vermicular roots, in the inside of which the body of the animal appeared

very visibly to be continued to the very extremities by which it was fasten'd.

As the vesicles were numerous, and the animal very lively, I had an opportunity of examining many of the vesicles, but could not discover any polype like the former in these little bladders; but instead of those I observed in some many eggs of a larger kind than those inclosed in the ovary of the great tooth coralline, all connected to an umbilical chord, the lower part of which chord was inserted in the fleshy part of the stem, or body of the parent polype, and from thence was led into the vesicles, where to the other end of it were fastened these eggs (*See fig. I*). Many of the eggs in the other vesicles had arrived to a greater maturity, and several of them, during my time of observation, were protruded from their vesicles, together with part of the umbilical chord; and as they lay in this manner, I could plainly distinguish circular rows of little tender claws begin to arise out of the top of several of them (*See fig. K*). But was greatly surprized to find in a very little time, that some of them fell off the chord to the bottom of the watch-glass, which was full of sea-water. This I had placed on the stage of my microscope to observe them with more accuracy. Immediately those that had fallen off began to extend themselves, and from a spherical form, to take that of a worm-like figure, pushing forth from one end, their little tender claws or tentacles, and waving them about like the young fresh-water polypes, so curiously described by the ingenious Mr Trembley (*See fig. L*).

The other species of corallines that I met with is called the sea bristle, (*See fig. M*) In this I observed regular rows of very tender vesicles full of very minute eggs; these were placed close to the sides of the main stem, in the angle of the insertion of the branches; at the bottom of each vesicle there appeared a communication with the internal fleshy part of the parent animal. The branches of this coralline proceed alternately from both sides of the stem, with the same regular order and plant-like appearance, that we often observe in some species of fern. (*See fig. N*) This animal was so lively, while under examination in the sea-water, that I could plainly discover through its transparent horny skin, all the medullary, or internal part, move, even from the extremities of its base or radical parts, quite



quite through the main stem to the end of the branches, especially while the heads, which appear in rows on the branches, were extending or contracting themselves.

From these observations we may collect, that nature takes different methods, even in this, the lowest of the animal class, to introduce the young of each kind into life; some of these being evidently oviparous, and some viviparous. From hence it likewise appears, that these little tree-like ramified bodies, which we find on our coasts, and are in size from 2 or 3 inches to 10 or 12 inches high, of a yellowish brown colour, and fishy smell; and being examined by the microscope, when they are brought us dry from the sea side, appear quite hollow and elastic, yielding when burnt, a disagreeable smell like burnt horn or roasted oysters, entirely different from the scent of any burnt sea vegetable. These I say are evidently no more than the skins of certain species of sea polypes, guarded by nature with this tough, strong and pliable covering, to defend their tender bodies in the violent agitations of their proper destination, the sea. Whereas the fresh-water polype, many of which are curiously branched, being confin'd to the calm situation of ponds and ditches, are in no need of such a particular defence, such an extraordinary provision of nature.

Sir, yours, &c.

J. ELLIS.

*Natural History of ALEPPO.*  
(continued from p. 244.)

**A** Bout Aleppo no oats are sown, all their horses being fed with barley. In the fields about the village, to the distance of 15 miles, there is a great quantity of tobacco, but near the city it is planted only in the gardens: This plant makes a considerable branch of their trade, particularly with Egypt.

All the wheat and barley is generally reaped before the 20th of May, but the more wet the spring, the later the harvest and more plentiful the crop. As soon as it is cut down, or rather plucked up, for that is more generally done, it is carried to some neighbouring spot of hard even ground, where a machine, something like a sledge, is drawn over it by horses, cows, or asses; this machine runs upon two or three rollers, in which are fixed small wheels of iron cut into sharp teeth like a saw, which at once cut the straw and separate the grain.

The granaries in which it is laid up

are subterraneous grottos, which are entered only by a small hole, like a well. These holes are usually left open when the granary is empty, and many of them being in the high way, it is very dangerous to ride near the villages in the night.

Some of the fields are sown with cotton, which looks green when every thing else seems to be burnt up, and is not gathered till October.

Some olives also are produced about the city, but not more than serve the inhabitants to pickle. But at Edlib, about 30 miles to the S. W. and the neighbouring villages, there are large plantations of this fruit, which afford plenty of oil, but as the people are not nice in their taste, they seldom take sufficient care to make it good. With this oil and the ashes which is brought by the Arabs from the desert, is annually made a considerable quantity of soap. A great quantity of oil is also drawn from the *Ricinus*, which serves the common people to burn in their lamps, and a third sort is extracted from the *Sesamum*, called *Seerage*, most of which is consumed by the Jews.

The vineyards round the city produce good grapes of several kinds, of which, however, the Turks make no wine, but the Christians and Jews are allowed to make it, upon payment of a certain tax. The white wines are palatable, but so poor that they will not keep longer than a year. The red wine is deep coloured, but without flavour, and, tho' it is very strong, it produces stupidity rather than mirth. The Christians and Jews also, besides these wines, procure an ardent spirit from the raisins mixed with a few anniseeds, which they stile arrack, and of which indeed they drink liberally.

The juice of the grapes is sometimes thickened into a substance that has the appearance of coarse honey, and is called *Dibbs*: it is brought to market in skins, has a sweet taste, and is much used by people of all ranks.

The gardens, in which use is much more considered than ornament, supply the markets with many sorts of fruit, pot-herbs, roots, and salading, tho' as it is necessary to use a great quantity of water, which is raised with the Persian wheel (see Vol. xxi. p. 365). The fruit is not high flavoured, and indeed it is generally gathered before it is ripe.

The plants and herbs which are used for the table are nearly the same with ours, but their season differs as they are pro-



produced in a different climate. They have besides three species of mad-apples, which they call *Badinjan*; some of these remain till the middle of *Nov.* and make a principal part of the food of the inhabitants during *July, August, September, and October.* They are also preserved various ways, and make an occasional dish through the whole year. They have also squash, the *Melopepo fructu maximo albo* of *Tournefort*, all the year. Summer savory dried and powdered, and mixed with salt, is frequently eaten as a relisher with bread, and in winter serves many of the natives for breakfast.

The *Andrachne* is in such plenty that it affords near one half of the wood used for fuel in *Aleppo.* The beauty of its flowers and fruit, as well as of its bark, which is of a shining red, will render it a valuable acquisition to the *British* gardens, if it agrees with our climate, as many *Syrian* plants are known to do.

The *bindweed*, from which the *Aleppo* scammony of our shops is produced, grows chiefly on the mountains. The drug is the inspissated milky juice that flows from the root upon incision. It is drawn by the peasants at the proper season, and sold to the traders, most of whom are Jews. There is perhaps no species of illicit gain, by which more guilt is contracted, or more mischief done, than that of adulterating medicinal substances; in its intention it is fraud, and in its effect it is murder; and yet the wretches to whom this scammony is sold unadulterated at a small price by the honest peasant, never fail to mix it with flower, sand, ashes, and other things, to increase the quantity, so that the quality and quantity of the heterogeneous substance being various and unknown, the effects of the dose are always uncertain, and frequently hurtful, which is the reason that so safe and efficacious a purgative as genuine scammony is known to be, is seldom prescribed.

No metals have yet been found in any part of *Syria*, tho' some rocky hills seem by their appearance to contain iron ore. A few garnets have been picked up near *Antioch*, but they are not of the best kind.

The soil being in general stony, the inhabitants are greatly at a loss for clay; they find some indeed, but it has so little tenacity, that it will scarce serve to make bricks, and the vessels that are made of it frequently fall to pieces of themselves. But about 20 miles from *Aleppo* there is a kind of, fuller's earth,

which the natives call *bayloon*, and which is frequently used in the bagnios instead of soap, particularly by the women for cleansing their hair, for which purpose it is made up into little balls with rose leaves to give it an agreeable smell.

About 18 miles south-east from *Aleppo* is a large plain, generally called the *Valley of Salt.* It is a bed of stiff clay, strongly impregnated with salt, bounded with low rocky hills, so as to form a kind of natural basin, in which the water that flows down the surrounding declivity, increased by a few inconsiderable springs, is gathered in the winter, so that the whole bottom is covered; but the surface is so level and so extensive, that the water being no where deep is soon evaporated, and leaves behind it a cake of salt, which in some places is half an inch thick. This salt, which is of a good quality, is gathered in the month of *August*, and is found sufficient to supply all that part of the country.

There are but few black cattle near the city, and most of these are used for the plough, or for drawing water for the gardens, and are very large, with legs remarkably long and a lean belly, such as are often seen on antique intaglios. The other cattle of this species are small, and all have very short horns.

The *Turks* and *Jews* seldom eat beef, and it has not long been eaten by the Christians, so that few bullocks are killed but for the *Europeans.* The meat is always good, but it is best in summer, because the natives allow the oxen which are employed in separating the corn from the straw, to eat what they please.

In some parts of *Syria* there are plenty of buffaloes, but at *Aleppo* there are only a few kept for milk. The far greater part of the animal food eaten by the inhabitants of all sects and ranks is mutton, and of this which, except a few weeks in the spring, is fat and good, there is great plenty all the year.

The sheep are of two sorts, one called *Beduin* sheep, which are the same with the largest of ours, except that their tails are somewhat longer and thicker; the other, of which there is by far the greatest number, have tails of a most enormous size, and have therefore been often mentioned by travellers. This tail, which is very broad, terminates in a small appendix that turns back upon it, and sometimes weighs half a hundred weight. As the under part is not covered with wool the shepherds find it neces-



necessary to fix a thin board to it, to prevent its being torn by brambles and thistles; and some of these boards are accommodated with small wheels, that they may be more easily drawn along, a circumstance which has been exaggerated into the story of sheep with tails that are carried after them in a cart. The flesh of the tail is a substance between fat and marrow, and is not eaten separately, but mixed with the lean meat, or used as butter. The thin skin on the under part is used as a remedy for all kinds of pains and swellings. It is applied warm to the part affected, and suffered to remain till it stinks intollerably. It is however observed by Dr *Russel*, that he never knew it produce a good effect, except in some old rheumatic pains, but that as it is often applied to the head and abdomen in fevers, the stench has sometimes produced ill consequences.

The goats also are of two kinds, one differs little from the common goats in *Britain*, the other is remarkable for its ears, which are often a foot long, and broad in proportion. These animals, which are larger than ours, are kept chiefly for their milk, which is well tasted; but the butter and cheese which are made indiscriminately of the milk of goats, cows, buffaloes, and sheep, are bad. With the greater part, however, both of butter and cheese, as well as of cattle for slaughter, the inhabitants of this place are supplied by the *Arabs*, *Rushwans*, or *Turkomen*, who travel about the country with their flocks and herds, as the patriarchs did of old.

A great quantity of sour coagulated milk, called *leban*, or *leven*, is also brought to the city during the winter and the spring, and is a favourite dish. This *leven* is made by boiling the milk and putting a small proportion of *leven* that had been made before into it when it is hot. How it was prepared at first cannot now be certainly known, for *leven* has been thus propagated from beyond the memory of man. Probably it was done by suffering some milk to stand till it became fower, then putting a little of it to some fresh milk, which it would turn also, next day repeating the process with the new turned milk, and so on from day to day till at last the true *leban* or *leven* was produced.

The country round *Aleppo* abounds with antelopes, which, like the sheep and goats, are of two sorts: The mountain antelope is the most beautiful; the antelope of the plain is neither so swift

nor so well made; but he is principally distinguished by his back and neck, which are of a much lighter brown; both of them, however, afford excellent sport to the hunters, but are so very fleet, that the best greyhounds can seldom take them without the assistance of a falcon. In the sporting season they are lean, but have even then a good flavour, and in summer, when they are fat, they are equal to the best venison in *Britain*.

There is also great plenty of hares, which afford good sport, though none of the natives are fond of them but the *Arabs*, who dress them in a very singular manner. They dig a hole in the earth, which they fill with light brushwood, and set it on fire. When it is thoroughly lighted, the hare is thrown into it unskinned and undrawn, just as it was killed; when the flame has ceased the hole is covered up with the loose earth that had been dug out of it and laid round the edge to grow hot. In this state the hare is left till it is thought to be sufficiently dressed, and a quantity of salt being then thrown over it, it is set on the table, and, by those that have eaten it, said to be very good.

There are a few porcupines, and those are sometimes, tho' not often, eaten by the *Europeans*. Land turtles and frogs are in great abundance, and these furnish the tables of the popish Franks and many of the native Christians in their lents.

There are also four sorts of camels, but these, tho' deemed a delicious fare by the *Arabs*, are never eaten by the inhabitants of *Aleppo*. The camels are thus distinguished; the *Turkman* camel, the *Arab* camel, the *dromedary*, and the camel with two bunches on his back.

The *Turkman* camel is much stronger, larger, more hairy, and of a darker colour than the others. Its common load is 800 weight, but it sometimes carries much more. This animal cannot bear heat, and is therefore never worked in *June*, *July*, or *August*.

The *Arab* camel seldom carries above 500 weight, but it can endure heat, and will subsist on the dry thistles and other plants which it picks up in the deserts as it goes along with its burthen. Some have been known to travel fifteen days without water, but if they are suffered to drink as much as they will after such an abstinence, it is great odds that the quantity will kill them.

The *dromedary* is only an high breed of the *Arab* camel from which it differs only



only in being of a lighter colour and more elegant make, except that instead of the solemn walk to which the others are accustomed, it paces, and will go as far in one day as they will go in three.

The camel with two bunches is of *Perſian* breed, and differs only in this ſingle particular from the *Arab* camel. The great ſtrength of theſe creatures, and their uſefulneſs as beaſts of burden, has probably concurred with other cauſes to prevent the uſe of wheel carriages in this country, for no ſuch thing is to be found here, except a clumsy machine uſed to bring large ſtones from the quarry.

For the carriage of light burthens to and from parts adjacent to the city, aſſes are employed, and of theſe animals there are two kinds, one very large, with remarkable long ears, the other ſmall, like thoſe of *England*.

This country was once famous for fine horſes, but tho' there are ſtill ſome good ones, yet the breed is much degenerated. Thoſe of the *Arab* breed are neither ſtrong nor beautiful, but incredibly ſwift. The *Turkman* horſes are ſtronger, larger, and have a more comely appearance, and are therefore preferred by the people of faſhion among the *Turks*, whoſe large furniture looks like a burthen upon a ſmall horſe. They are generally very well broken, and in particular are taught to ſtart away at once full ſpeed, and as ſuddenly ſtop. Far the greater part are ſtone-horſes, but they are not vicious.

Among the rocky hills ſome hyenas have been found, but they are not ſo large as thoſe among the mountains. It has been ſaid, that this creature could imitate the human voice; that it was incapable of moving its neck; and that it changed its ſex every year; but neither of theſe particulars is true. It has been found upon diſſection to have vertebra, and as eaſy a motion of the neck as a dog, and an aperture juſt over the anus, which, tho' at firſt ſight it appeared to diſtinguiſh its ſex, was yet only a ſhallow kind of bag, the uſe of which is not known. It will not attack men but in its own defence or through exceſſive hunger, tho' it will rob a ſepulchre if opportunity offers.

There are wolves and foxes in the *Champaign*, but ſmaller than thoſe in *Europe*; and jackalls are ſo numerous about the gardens, that they paſs in companies like a pack of hounds, giving great diſturbance by their noiſe, and carrying off what poultry they find.

The ruſtics talk much of an animal which they call a *ſheeb*, and ſuppoſe to be generated between a wolf and a dog; they ſay it is ſo like a wolf as not to be diſtinguiſhed from it, and that it bites whatever perſon or animal comes in its way, all of whom die raving mad; ſo that this *ſheeb* is probably no other than a mad wolf, yet the dogs of this country never go mad tho' they live on the moſt putrid ſubſtances, and have but little water.

The greyhounds are light, ſlender, & remarkably fleet; their ears are long, and their tails covered with a long ſoft hair, which adds much to their beauty.

There is no ounce, tyger, or lyon near *Aleppo*, and if there were it would be ſufficient juſt to name creatures that have been ſo often deſcribed.

(To be continued.)

Mr URBAN.

THOUGH I have not been able to make out to ſatisfaction the pre- ciſe time when the phænomenon at *White-Stone-Cliffs* happen'd; yet give me leave to offer your readers one word more concerning them, and particular- ly Mr *Gemſege*, to whom I refer the fol- lowing obſervations.

Upon the ſummit of the cliffs, a little from the edge, is a deep cleft extend- ing nearly their whole length. This ap- erture has been obſerved time out of mind, and parting at this the rock fell; whether precipitately forward, or gra- dually down, is not eaſy to determine: the appearance of the fragments I think favour the latter. This chafm has af- forded arguments both for and againſt the probability of an earthquake. Thoſe who argue againſt it urge, that by the exceſſive rains of ſome preceding ſea- ſons, and the diſſolving of thoſe vaſt loads of ſnow with which the moun- tains are frequently cover'd, the ſur- rounding earth had been waſh'd away, and the chafm had been made deeper, by which means the rock fell of courſe; and the concomitant alterations were nothing more than the effect of that vi- olent concuſſion ſo vaſt a rain muſt ne- ceſſarily cauſe. On the other hand it is urg'd, 1ſt, That this chafm is ſince the fall apparently wider, and that the re- maining cragg muſt have puſh'd itſelf forward, which, as it makes a conſider- able projection at the bottom, ſtands firm, and is of ſo vaſt a bulk as to con- tain at leaſt 15000 feet of ſolid ſtone, it could not poſſibly do, without ſome firſt mover, and that this mover was probably



probably an earthquake. 2d, That the alterations on the mountain are a plain indication that it has heav'd and subsided. And 3d, That it is difficult to conceive how the fall of the rock could rend the earth, at the distance of a quarter of a mile, into fissures, &c.

June 10, I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

1756.

J. L.

P. S. I do not hear that any remarkable noises were heard at that juncture.

*O quanta species cerebrum non habet!*

Mr URBAN,

THE account I have given of time is such as I believe will agree to it alone; yet T. I. is not satisfied, because I have mentioned only the *properties* of it, whereas he wants to know what it *really is*. But, before he insists on my gratifying his curiosity thus far, let him tell me, if he can, what any simple thing really is, otherwise than by enumerating its properties.

I have said that time is rather a mode than a substance, which was not telling him that it is *not a substance but a mode*, but rather that it has an existence *sui generis*, and cannot properly be ranked under either of these classes.

When I added, "That it may be asserted as well of pure nihility as of any thing *positively existing*," nothing more could be meant, consistently with the words themselves, than that it may be the measure of *negative existence*, or that if every thing else could be annihilated, time could not, but must be the measure of such an absence of being; and this, however *foolish* or *impious*, T. I. will find it hard to disprove.

He may easily answer the rest of his letter himself, if he will but calmly read it over, compare it carefully with mine, and remember that I hold a difference between *real* and *apparent time*.

June 18, 1756.

J. TIES.

Mr URBAN,

THE expediency of a *British* militia has lately been a general topick both in publick and private debates, and many arguments have been urg'd for and against it. I shall take notice of one on the negative side, which is thought to be of more weight than all the rest, "It is said to be a detriment to a trading nation to addict itself to arms." We are told that our manufactures would want hands if a great number were employed in military exercise, and that those who were to form

the national militia, would become loose, immoral, idle people, like our present soldiery, and be a burthen on the more industrious part of their countrymen. I conclude, that those who

make this objection, understand by a militia, that we must select a great number of men in each country, train them up and distinguish them from the rest, especially by their cloaths, almost in the same manner as we now do regular forces. But on the contrary, I understand by a national militia, that every man capable of bearing arms, let his occupation be what it will, should be taught the use of them, and that without hindrance to his calling, or great expence to the publick. Let every town, parish, or other more convenient district, be provided with the necessary arms; these to be always deposited in the town-house or parish church: during the summer season, let the men be taught the exercise; not like our city train-bands, but by the regular forces who might be distributed over the kingdom, and their pay increased so as to make the forming their countrymen to arms, not only a lucrative, but even an honourable employment, tho' under the inspection of the civil power. Uniforms for the militia are not necessary; nor do they need powder or ball for their exercises; neither should any ammunition be reserved; but on an emergency let it be provided by the government. And as no man should have the keeping of his own arms, all intestine danger would be prevented. I know the merit of regular troops, and therefore would have the military science cultivated amongst us. And a decent number of regulars, such as is consistent with our constitution, kept up and made still farther useful, by instructing their fellow subjects. Let military schools be established: Pensions be granted to such officers who in times of peace are willing to serve, in foreign armies; for their country will reap the benefit of their experience. Let there be always a numerous artillery ready for service, and in a word let our regulars be as well disciplin'd as any in *Europe*.—I don't pretend to fix any plan, I would only ask how a regulation of this sort can hurt our trade, or create a number of disolute burthenfome subjects? They need not be hindered in their callings, and tho' their leisure time may not suffice to discipline them so effectually as the regular troops, yet their numbers will make an

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an ample amends; and it would not be difficult to incorporate the regulars with double or treble their number of militia, which alone would form a powerful army. Our gentry might learn likewise to incorporate with the cavalry. This would indeed make us a formidable body for defence, but not a war-like nation so as to ruin our trade and manufactures. The benefit of commerce is well known, but in order for *Englishmen* to reap that benefit, is it necessary that they make themselves like their mercantile neighbours the *Dutch*, a rich defenceless people; amassing wealth, and losing all power to keep what they have got? No God forbid! Rather let us gain but half the wealth we do, and be able to secure it with our liberties, than import the riches of both Indies if we must be under the continual apprehension of having it wrested from us, or be oblig'd to spend it in the hire of foreigners to protect us. Such conduct was the ruin of the trading *Carthaginians*, has reduc'd *Holland* to her present servile state, and will at length ruin *England*. If the *French* can invade you at all, they may as well come 50,000 as 10,000; and 50,000 is a match for all the regulars in *England*. If these regulars were once beaten, there would be none to stop the enemy's career: But when every county can raise a little army, and the enemy knows that the further he advances the more he will have to encounter, and that he will be opposed on every side till the fleets come round and cut off his retreat, he will be deterr'd from ever attempting an invasion, were he sure to land unmolested by the navy. Whatever arguments may be urg'd against a militia, certain it is, we ought to be able to defend ourselves against an invading enemy as well by land as by sea. Allies are not to be trusted. The importing foreign troops is attended with great uncertainty, besides, if our country was once secur'd within, we might send more of our ships out to protect our own trade, and destroy that of the enemy. In a word, our militia or national army, must be our defence, if we are defended. Our navy must protect our trade, and be the sole actor in the offensive. Such conduct suits the genius of *Britain*, and were her natural strength properly improv'd and exerted, she might defend the best religion, the best laws, and the best sovereign, against all the efforts of *France*; even were she to seduce her allies to support her in the execution of

her perfidious schemes. I allow that the establishment of a militia requires time, and perhaps we could not expect it to answer our purpose in the commencement of this war; but I hope the question will one day be debated by a set of men, not one of whom will allow, that 50,000 *French* regulars can make a conquest of 200,000 well disciplined *English* militia; or that *England* is not able to support a war with *France*.

Yours, &c.

S. S.

B Mr URBAN,

I Have often reflected on the defective administration of our laws, but never so much as since the affair of the thieftakers. It is objected, that they cannot be legally convicted of any crime but perjury, though by that perjury they knowingly, deliberately, wilfully, and maliciously took away life; for where there is no provocation to kill, malice is implied by the law.

I will propose, as a parallel case, the well-known fable of the *monkey*, the *cat*, and the *chestnuts*, and ask, whether the monkey did not burn the cat wilfully and of malice aforethought? or, whether he only feloniously stole the chestnuts, and burnt the cat as a means safely to perpetrate the theft? For my part, I think he did burn the cat wilfully and of malice aforethought. He knew he could not have the chestnuts without making use of her paw, or running the hazard of burning his own. He determined, however, to have them without burning himself, therefore he determined to use the cat's paw, or in other words, he wilfully and of malice aforethought, intended and resolved to put the cat's paw in the fire, by which act he knew the cat's paw would be burnt. This act of barbarity was certainly a greater crime than the stealing of the fruit, and surely the cat had as much reason to seek redress as the owner of the chestnuts. Now the condemnation of the porter was the means which the thieftakers pitch'd upon to cheat the public of certain rewards. They did not chuse to rob openly on the high way, or break into a house, and thus expose themselves to punishment, as the monkey did not chuse to venture his own fingers; but they determined to gain the money without exposing themselves, therefore they determined to procure the porter's condemnation; and as the natural consequence of the monkey's putting the cat's paw into the fire was the burning it, so was the man's death the natural con-



consequence of the condemnation they procured. Surely then they resolved and intended, wilfully, and of malice aforethought, to procure his death, as the only means by which they could safely rob the public. Their perjury on the trial, or their defrauding the public of a sum of money, is equal to the theft of the chestnuts. But the means they used, or their prosecuting the man to death, was, like the monkey's burning the cat, a determined, wilful, malicious act. A separate act of murder, for which they ought to die. Had the cat sued the monkey before *Æsop*, her action would have been considered apart from the theft, and he would have received adequate punishment for his injury to her.

Upon the whole, these wretches evidently conspired the porter's death, and they stedfastly persevered in their horrid machinations, without the least remorse, till they executed him under the sanction of the law. And shall those laws protect them? No; away with such detestable monsters; cut them off quickly as a satisfaction to their country, and a reparation of her honour.

I hope my choice of the fable will not be censured as ludicrous and childish. Those excellent moral lessons of *Æsop* lose not their value because they are chiefly in the hands of children. Their simplicity is their merit, and frequently the application of them to occurrences in life is a better lesson and rule of conduct, than any far fetched over-strain'd precedent in law. M. H.

*The French King has published an Edict for the Encouragement of Privateers, of which the following is an Abstract.*

1. **T**HE *tenis* due to the admiralty is remitted.

2. Besides the produce of the prizes, which shall wholly appertain to the captors, the following bounties shall be paid them out of the royal treasury, *viz.*

100 livres per gun from 4 to 12 pounders, taken from merchantment.

150 livres per gun of the same bore, taken from privateers.

200 livres per gun of the same bore, taken from men of war.

150 livres per gun 12 pounders and upwards, taken from merchantmen.

225 livres per gun of the said bore, taken from privateers.

300 livres per gun of the said bore, taken from men of war.

30 livres per head for every prisoner taken out of a merchantman.

40 livres per head for ditto out of a privateer.

50 livres per head for ditto, out of a man of war.

The same bounties to be paid for every man on board at the commencement of any engagement.

The said bounties to be augmented by one fourth for all such privateers or men of war which shall be taken by boarding.

3. The said bounties shall wholly appertain to the captain, officers, and crew, to be divided amongst themselves according to the share they are to have in the produce of the prize, and pursuant to their agreement at the time of entering on board; the money to be paid to the captain or his representative. The king promises other rewards to such captains or officers that shall behave well, even to their receiving commissions in his marine, according to the circumstances and strength of the ships they shall have engaged.

4. Ships of 24 guns or upwards, that shall have been built for privateering, shall be taken by the government at the prime cost, if they be not employed that way, or at the estimated price, if they have been so employed, when they shall be no longer authorized to cruize on the enemies. And also all ships of 24 guns or upwards, that shall be taken by privateers, and which shall be fit for service, except the captors shall chuse to make use of them themselves, or sell them along with the effects of the prizes.

5. In order to indemnify the owners of those ships which shall take any privateers or men of war, of the damage they shall sustain by such engagements, the following premiums are to be paid them:

100 livres per gun from 4 to 12 pounders.

200 livres per gun, from 12 lb. to upwards.

20 livres per head for every effective man on board at the beginning of an engagement.

6. In regard to the prizes that shall be made by the ships fitted out on the king's account, the officers and crew shall have one third part of the net produce of all merchants ships, or more, according to the circumstances.—They shall have besides, the same bounties as those given in the 2d article in favour of the privateers, except for men of war, for which there shall be paid 300 livres per gun from 4 to 12 pounders, 450 livres per gun from 12 pounds and upwards.

The said sums to be augmented by 1-4th, when the said frigates or men of war shall have been taken by boarding.

8. Those privateers which shall sail in company with the men of war, or join them at sea, shall have their share both in the produce of the prizes, as well as of the bounties, of all ships that shall be taken in conjunction, in exact proportion to the guns they shall carry, without regard to the difference of the bore, size of the ships, or strength of the crews.

8. Privateers shall be exempt from all taxes or duties whatsoever, on provisions, artillery, ammunition, and all other necessaries for their construction, victualling and armament.

9. Those officers and volunteers on board of privateers, that shall distinguish themselves, shall be dispensed with from the usual time of service on board the men of war, in order to their being made captains.

10. The



10. The officers and sailors, on board of privateers, that shall be wounded and disabled, shall receive the sea half-pay, and pensions shall be allow'd to the widows of those that shall be kill'd.

11. The wages of the sailors belonging to privateers of 24 guns or upwards, that shall desert, shall belong to the owners, as well as their share of the prizes.

12. The captains of the privateers, shall not on any account ransom any ship, except they should already have sent in, since their last going out, three effective prizes.

*A further Account of Macdaniel, Egan, Salmon, Berry, and Blee, convicted of fraudently prosecuting Kelly and Ellis, two Boys, and Joshua Kidden, for Robberies on the Highway.*

OF the methods taken by these wretches to ensnare *Kelly* and *Ellis* into a robbery, and of the means by which their villainy was discovered, a particular account has been already given in *Vol. xxv. p. 117.* Some other exploits of these execrable ruffians have been lately related in a pamphlet, published by *Mr Cox*, high constable of *Blackheath*, by whose diligence, activity, and prudence, they were first detected; from this pamphlet the following particulars are extracted:

In the summer of the year 1744, the penny post-man at *Endfield* was robbed and murdered by two men, named *Stockdale* and *Johnson*, who being executed for the fact, were afterwards hung in chains near the spot where it was committed. Two letters were soon after written to the E. of *Leicester*, one of the post masters general, threatening him with fire and sword if he did not order the bodies of *Stockdale* and *Johnson* to be taken down. In consequence of these letters, *Ld Leicester* offered a reward of 500 *l.* to any who should discover the writer. Upon which *Berry* wrote copies of the two threatening letters, the contents of which had been published in the papers, in the same hand, with a design to get a robbery sworn against some person of a bad character, and being provided with a warrant and a constable, to take an opportunity in the hurry of apprehending him to slip the two letters privately into his pocket, and then bid the constable search him; the letters being thus found upon him, persons were to be procured to swear they were his hand writing, and thus *Berry* was to become intitled to the 500 *l.* offered by the advertisement.

It does not however appear that this project was ever executed, tho' there is

(*Gent. Mag.* JUNE 1756.)

reason from the diabolical cunning of the man to doubt whether he was not himself the writer of the very letters which *Ld Leicester* received. He knew that a reward is generally offered for the discovery of the writers of threatening letters, that if the person threatened is an officer of justice, or enjoys any post under the government, and is threatened for any exercise of his public trust, the reward is large, not only because it is of greater importance to preserve the dignity of government, and secure its officers in the execution of their duty, than merely to punish a crime against a private person, but because the money being paid out of the public purse, no ill timed parsimony is made necessary by the want of power to be liberal; these considerations might encourage him to pursue a hint that *Stockdale* and *Johnson's* being hanged in chains for killing a post-man might suggest, and the threatening letters might be written merely that he might gain 500 *l.* by a supposed discovery of the writer.

The trade of robbing the public of certain rewards by convicting the poor and friendless of crimes which they never committed, appears to have been exercised about 20 years. *Berry* appears to have practised it more than 16 years by the following information:

*LYON ALEXANDER* of the parish of *St James's, Duke's Place*, poulterer, saith, That before the hard frost 1740, he being then a lad, and just entering upon his apprenticeship, accidentally met in *White-chapel*, with *John Berry*, and *Tho. Currant*, both strangers to him at that time. *Berry* claped him on the shoulder and said, my lad will you earn a shilling? And being answered yes, with all my heart, what is it to do? Was again answered, by *Berry*, only to go to the *Dolphin* in *Well-street*, near *Ragfair*; and afterwards to carry a bundle to the *Green-Dragon* in *Moorfields*; on which, saith this informant, I went with *Berry* and *Currant* to the said *Dolphin*. And this informant saith, when he came there, he was shut into a room with *John Berry*, *Tho. Currant*, *Sol Deadman*, and *Sam. Unwin*, all thief-takers, as it afterwards appeared: And further saith, that they all behaved in a very odd manner; he did then desire them to give him the bundle, they told him of, that he might do the job, and get home to his master; but *Berry* answered him and said, G—d—d—n you, you yourself are the bundle that is to be carried; on which he was much surprized, and endeavoured to get out of the room; but *Berry* again damned him, and did by force and violence keep him in; and this informant saith, that he did beg of them that if he had done any thing amiss, he might be carried before a justice; but *Berry* said, you have done no harm, only run away from your master a captain of a ship at *Greenwich*; but this



his informant answered and said, I am a Jew, I don't belong to any ship, neither can I by the custom of my religion, eat their victuals; but *Berry* said he did belong to a ship, and that he should go along with them to his master, and beat him with a stick, and dragged him out of the house, in order, as he said, to carry him on board a ship at *Greenwich*, to which he said he belonged.

And this informant saith, that as he clung by the posts and rails to prevent being carried away, they beat him on the knuckles with their sticks, and broke his fingers; the marks of which he now bears, and shall to his dying day: And this informant saith, that at *Wapping* they took boat and went to *Greenwich*, and having got over against the hanged man, *Berry* asked this informant, if he saw him; and being answered yes, *Berry* said, you will fly in the same manner, and your rags will fly in the air in the same manner as his does; which so terrified this informant, that he was going, and did endeavour to throw himself overboard, but was prevented by them.

On their arrival at *Greenwich*, *Berry* enquired for and found a constable, and gave him charge of this informant, as a foot-pad; and he was carried before a justice of the peace a French gentleman: And there *Sol. Deadman* and *Berry* did swear, that this informant, in company with one *John Pritchard*, robbed the said *Sol. Deadman*, between *Deptford* and *New-Cross*, of a silver watch, his hat and wig; and *Berry* swore, that they robbed him at the same time of 7 s. and 6 d. and because he had no more money, he said, that this informant knocked him down with the butt-end of his pistol, 7 yards, into a ditch. And *Sam. Unwin* and *Tho. Carrant* said, they knew this informant, and that he had been an evidence at the *Old Bailey*, and hanged 5 or 6 people; on which this informant was committed to *Maidstone-Goal*. And this informant saith, that he was committed to *Maidstone-Goal*, about one week before the assizes; to which goal *John Pritchard*, as mentioned before, was likewise committed about a week before him, by the same gentleman, for the same robbery. And this informant saith, that he had just time to write to his friends, and they appeared at *Robchester-Assizes* and employed a lawyer in his defence; and the said 4 thief-takers appeared likewise, and gave instructions for a bill of indictment against this informant, and his fellow prisoner; but finding, that this informant had friends, and people of character to make his innocence appear, they all ran away; on which, this informant and his fellow prisoner (an entire stranger to him) were cleared; and this informant's friends being at a tavern at *Robchester*, and saying they would give 50 l. to have those villains discovered and apprehended, and being overheard by *Unwin's* kinsman, he did for the sake of the money undertake it; and warrants were obtained from a justice in *Wellclose Square*, against *John Berry*, *Sam. Unwin*, *Tho. Carrant*, and *Sol. Deadman*. And this informant saith, that one *Charles Remington* apprehended *Berry*, who was tried for it at *Hicks's Hall*, pleaded guilty, and was fined and impris-

oned. *Unwin* kept out of sight until his friends had compromised the affair, and paid 20 l. *Tho. Carrant* was taken, but made his escape out of the coach-door, and was never after heard of. *Sol. Deadman* was never taken for this offence, tho' often attempted; he went always armed, and did once shoot at his pursuers, and got clear off, but was after this taken at *Oxford*, for a highway robbery; and committed to goal there, where attempting to kill the goaler in order to make his escape, was killed himself.

Since that time, *Berry*, *Egan*, *Salmon*, *Macdaniel*, and *Blee*, in conjunction with others, some of whom are hanged, and others fugitives abroad, continued their trade with great diligence, not only by procuring robberies on the highway, but house-breaking, by the appointment of the persons robbed; one instance of this, which may serve as a specimen, will be found in the following information:

*THOMAS BLEE* saith, That about the beginning of Dec. 1753, *John Berry* of *Hatton-wall*, took a single room on *Saffron-hill*, of one *Mr. Eweness*, for *James Egan* a shoemaker, and put therein a few trifling things of inconsiderable value; viz. blankets, pewter plates, &c. borrowed from one *Mary Jones* for that purpose, and that *Berry*, *Macdaniel*, *Egan*, and *Mary Jones*, desired *Blee* to get a person to help him to break it open, and betray him to them, for the sake of the reward. That accordingly, he persuaded one *Chr. Woodland* to assist him in the attempt; and to render it the more easy, *Egan* took care not to lock the padlock, that fastened the door, the night the robbery was to be committed.

This informant and *Woodland* got into the room, and took a few things, and carried them to sell to the said *Mary Jones*; and then, as had been agreed, they took *Woodland*, and let this informant escape. *Woodland* was tried for this at the next sessions, but as his character was not stained before, he was found guilty of the felony only, and transported. This not only disappointed them of the reward, but put them to considerable expence, which they agreed the next job they were to be concerned in should defray, before any money should be shared among them.

Their next proceeding was against *Kidden*, who was unhappily executed upon their testimony, a full account of which appears from another of *Blee's* informations as follows:

This informant saith, That in the month of December, or beginning of Jan. last, *Stephen Macdaniel* of *Scroop's-court*, *John Berry* of *Hatton-wall*, *Mary Jones* of *Drury-lane*, London, widow, concerted and agreed with this informant, to get one or more persons to commit a robbery on the high way, and afterwards to cause the said person or persons to be apprehended and convicted thereof, and share the reward for conviction. In consequence whereof this informant got acquainted with



with one *Joshua Kidden*, at the sign of the *castle* in *Chick-lane*, who complaining for want of work, this informant told him he could help him to a job at *Tottenham*, to remove some household-goods for a man that was afraid his landlord would seize them for rent. \* *Kidden* very readily agreed to help this informant to do the job, on promising, *whether they* A *did it or not*, to pay him for his trouble; and the first opportunity afterwards he acquainted *Macdaniel*, *Berry*, and *Mary Jones*, that he had got a man that he thought would serve their purpose; and *Berry* ordered this informant to bring him to the sign of the *Prince Frederick* in *Leather-lane*, under pretence to drink, that he (Berry) might have a view of him; which B having taken, and approved of him, he appointed *Monday, Jan. 7, 1754*; on which day *Blee* acquainted *Kidden*, that they must go and do the job at *Tottenham*.

*Berry*, *Macdaniel*, *Jones*, and this informant, met that morning at the sign of the *queen's head*, *Hatton-wall*. *Berry* had that morning sent this informant to buy a small pen-knife, and broke the point off it himself, in order to C give it to *Mary Jones*, that she might be robbed of it. *Berry* likewise hired a chaise of one *Mr Smith*, a corn-chandler on *Hatton-wall*, for himself and *Mary Jones*, and *Macdaniel* was to walk.

And the said *Berry*, *Macdaniel*, and *Mary Jones*, went to the bell at *Edmonton*, and returned to the *Plough* at *Tottenham*; during which time, this informant took *Kidden* out D of *London*, under pretence of doing the job at *Tottenham*. That *Berry* having given this informant some money to treat *Kidden*, he did, according to the directions from *Berry* and the rest, give that money to *Kidden*, under pretence that he himself had got no pockets; but with design, that after *Mary Jones* should E be robbed by this informant, *Kidden* might be the easier induced to put the pen-knife, a marked half-penny, and half-crown, into his pocket likewise; and they being found upon him, and sworn to by *Jones*, would make his conviction the more certain.

And this informant saith, That they went to the *Plough* at *Tottenham*, the house he was ordered to wait at; that they had several pints F of beer, untill the landlord would draw them no more; that on this they went to the sign of the *Ship*, just opposite the *Plough*; that they had at that house 5 or 6 pints of half and half; that this informant not seeing nor hearing of the chaise, left *Kidden* at that ale-house, and went out under pretence to speak to the man whose goods they were to remove, but in order G to find *Macdaniel* and *Berry*, and that he went towards the *Bell* at *Edmonton*; that at about half way he met the chaise, with *Berry* and *Mary Jones* in it, and *Macdaniel* walking on the causeway; that *Macdaniel* advised him to return immediately to *Kidden*, which he did, and when the chaise came to the *Plough*, they H stayed there till night came on, and when it

was duskish gave this informant notice that the chaise was going.

The informant then, after stepping out, returned, and told *Kidden*, that he had seen the man whose goods they were to remove, that he did not think it convenient to remove that night, that he had satisfied him for their trouble, and that they must come again another time, and therefore it was best to go home: And this informant saith, that soon after they had passed *Tottenham High-Cross*, *Kidden* and this informant passed the chaise, with only *Berry* in it, *Macdaniel* being abreast of the chaise on the opposite side.

That *Mary Jones* was then walking by herself, in order that he the said *Kidden* might be present, or near, when this informant should rob her; and he, this informant, walked with her about 60 yards, being then near opposite to a little white door in *Sir Michael Foster's* garden wall. And this informant said to *Kidden*, go you on, which he did, not in the least knowing or thinking of any robbery intended; at which time *Mary Jones* gave to this informant half a crown, a marked half-penny, and a pen-knife with a broken point.

This done, he this informant immediately left *Mary Jones*, and went and joined company with *Kidden*, and said here take this half crown, &c. which I have taken out of the woman's pocket, and give me the shilling you have left, and I will buy something for supper, and we will have it drest at the *Fox* as we go home. N. B. That house being at first intended to take *Kidden* at.

And this informant saith, that *Kidden* seemed much surprized, and greatly to dislike this action of his, and his offer; nevertheless, they went on together a slow pace till they came to the *Bird Cage* on *Stanford-Hill*, and there stopped and drank a pint of beer, and then passed on thro' *Newington*; where *Kidden* would have crossed the fields to *Islington*, but was persuaded to keep the main road by this informant, he being directed so to do by *Berry* and *Macdaniel*, in order that they might pursue and take *Kidden*; this informant being at the same time to make his escape. He further saith, that passing on near *King'sland*, and hearing the chaise coming, and seeing *Macdaniel* he said to *Kidden*, walk on, and I will follow you, and immediately *Macdaniel* passed this informant who pointed to *Kidden*, and who saw *Macdaniel* take him into custody; and then this informant got over the bank and crossed the fields to *Old-street*, and waited at the sign of the *London Prentice*, by *Berry's* order for the chaise, in order to have carried it home, whilst they went before justice *Wither's*, he being the justice fixed on, because they thought if they went before any justice at *Tottenham* or *Newington*, they would be more inquisitive and render their scheme abortive.

But the chaise not coming as expected, this informant went to the sign of the *Castle*, where this informant first got acquainted with *Joshua Kidden*; there he called for a pint of beer, but before he had drank it, being then about 10 o'clock at night, one *John Lingly* came and called him out, as he said, by *Berry's* order; and

\* *Tottenham* was mentioned, because it had been agreed, that the intended robbery should be committed thereabouts, in order to entitle them to a subscriptionary reward off-red there.



and just at the door stood *Berry* and *Jones*. *Berry* said, d—n you, you son of a b—h what do you do here? Come away, for the constable and *Macdaniel* are after you, and I suppose they will bring *Pentlow* (keeper of *New-Prison*) with them, on which he saith, he did not go back for his beer,, but went with *Berry* and *Mary Jones* towards *Hatton-Garden*, and in going along, *Berry* told this informant, that *Kidden* was committed and had told the justice this informant's name, and where he was to be found, and that they would certainly have taken him, had not *Macdaniel* insisted on carrying *Kidden* to goal first, in order to give time to *Berry* to put him out of the way; tho' indeed it was promised that if he, this informant, was taken, the woman was to say, she could not swear to him; but this frightened them a little; and this informant saith, that he was generally concealed on days at *Macdaniel's* house (who then lived in *Back-lane, Rag-fair*) and on nights at *Berry's*; but being suspected by *Kidden's* description, had like to have been taken by *Bath* and *Watts*, two thief-takers; on which *Berry* gave him money to go and lodge in the *Mint* till *Kidden* was hanged, and then he said he could tell no tales.

And this informant saith, that the said *Kidden* was prosecuted for this pretended robbery; by *Berry*, *Jones*, and *Macdaniel*, at the next sessions at the *Old Baily*, and executed for it in the *February* following; and that the said *Jones*, *Berry*, and *Macdaniel*, received the sum of 35*l.* and 20*l.* as rewards for the said conviction; out of which this informant received about 6*l.* for his share or part thereof.

Upon this information, *Mr Cox*, after the most diligent search, discovered and apprehended *Mary Jones*, who after an examination was committed for the wilful murder of *Joshua Kidden*, and warrants of detainer were also sent down for *Berry* and *Macdaniel*, her accomplices, then in custody for the affair of *Kelly* and *Ellis*, who have since been all indicted, tried, and convicted, for the wilful murder of *Joshua Kidden*; but a question having arisen upon the tryal, whether the fact proved against the criminals amounted to murder by any law now subsisting, that question remains to be argued before the judges.

As the guilt of these wretches is more enormous and complicated than any that our laws were intended to punish, it is probable that they may not at last be found subject to capital punishment, but there was a scheme projected by *Mr Cox*, which would certainly have cut them off if it had been executed.

There are statutes now in force, by which the comforting, aiding, abetting, hiring, commanding, or counselling, the commission of a felonious act is made felony. These thief-takers were indicted for thus aiding, hiring, and counselling, *Kelly* and *Ellis* to rob *Salmon*, but because it did not appear that they did

immediately and in person apply to *Kelly* and *Ellis*, the verdict was brought in special. *Mr Cox* therefore proposed to get *Blee* convicted for robbing *Salmon*, and then by obtaining a pardon for him, make him a legal evidence against the rest, for counselling, abetting, and hiring him to rob *Salmon*, which would have been within the statute, as their application to *Blee* was immediate, but this, though *Blee* consented, was not done, because the pardon of *Blee* could not be ensured.

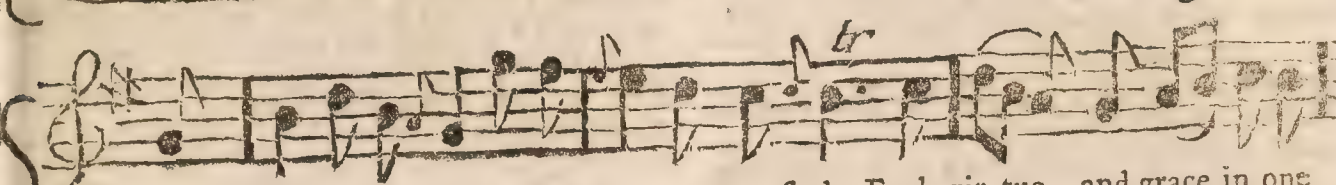
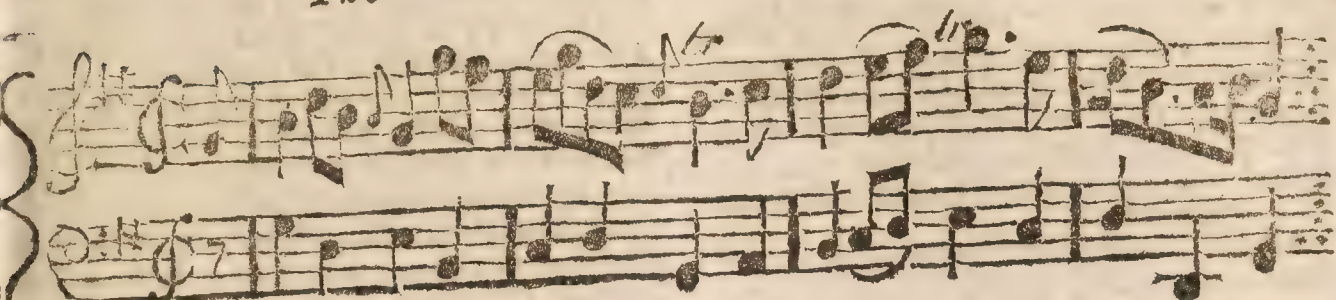
**S I R,** *Rotterdam, May 29.*  
**W**E have here quite a different way of estimating your naval strength, and that of the *French* nation, than you in *England* generally have. Because you have possibly double the number of seamen and ships of war in commission, you are apt to judge yourselves as powerful again by sea as they; but we do not think this a true rule. 'Tis between you and the *French* k. as between the *Q. of Hungary* and *K. of Prussia*. The first constantly maintains an army of 180,000 men, the King of *Prussia* something more than 100,000; yet this king would ever prove too strong for the queen; she is obliged constantly to keep half her forces in *Hungary*, *Transylvania*, &c. a numerous body in *Italy*, and the same in *Flanders*, what then is there left to oppose an army of 90000 men?

Now you have generally 30 or more ships of war employed in protecting your trade in convoys. You are obliged to keep squadrons in the *Mediterranean*, in the *West Indies*, in *America*; some ships about *Scotland*, others about *Ireland*; a good fleet in your *English* ports; and then what have you for expeditions? nay, for securing your sugar colonies effectually, or effectually to prevent those frequent embarkations your enemy makes into *America*; can you afford to keep constantly a considerable squadron to command the port of *Cape Breton*, and the entrance of *St Laurence*, or stationed in the *West Indies*, to prevent your islands from being insulted? Perhaps, your not having a good fleet in the *Mediterranean*, to secure *Minorca*, was owing to your inability; more than to any neglect of your ministers.

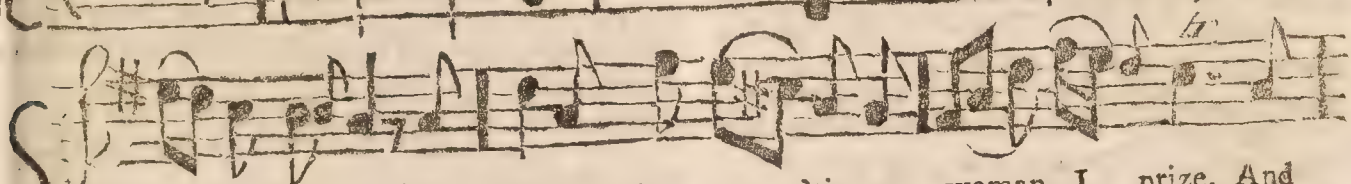
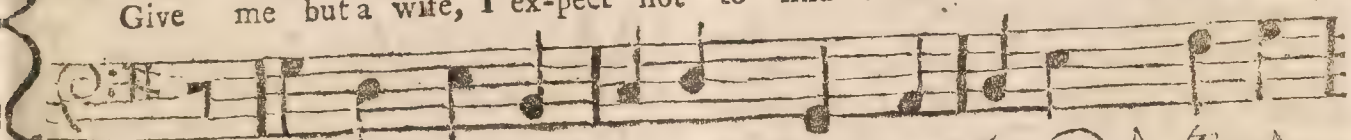
Sir, it is the opinion of all those who wish you well on this side the water, that unless you raise at any rate whatever, whether by the government, or by the associations among the infinite number of wealthy persons you have in *G. Britain* and *Ireland*, 15000 sailors more, and put 30 good ships more in commission, you will never be able to compass your ends; and probably be so distressed in a year or two as to be obliged to patch up such a peace, as will give the *French* nation an opportunity, in ten years, so to augment their marine, and so well to strengthen themselves in *America*, as to acquire all the advantages you have now over her; and then it is easy to foresee what will become of your monarchy first, and next of our republic; and indeed of all those whom *France* now courts, only while you are so considerable and formidable, but upon whom she will impose laws when your wealth and power are gone.



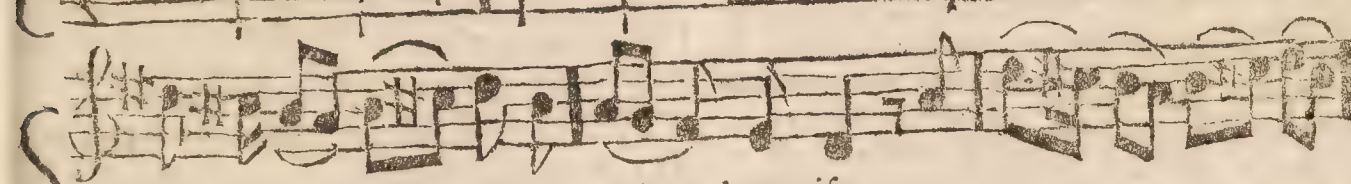
The INCURIOS.



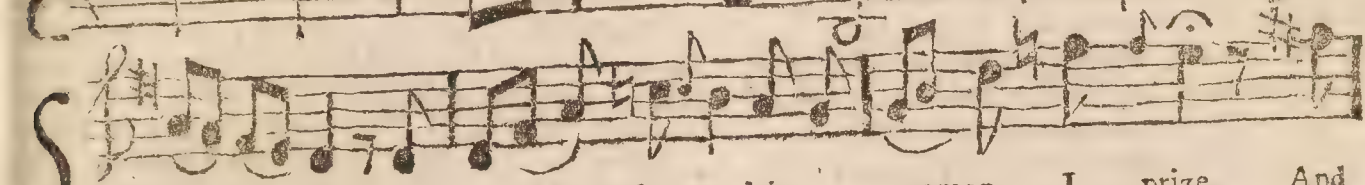
Give me but a wife, I expect not to find Each vir-tue and grace in one



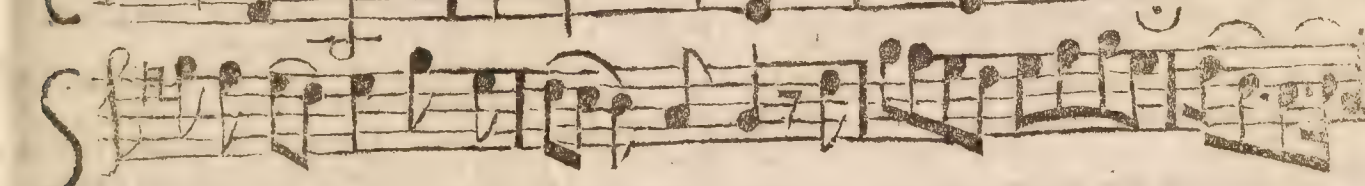
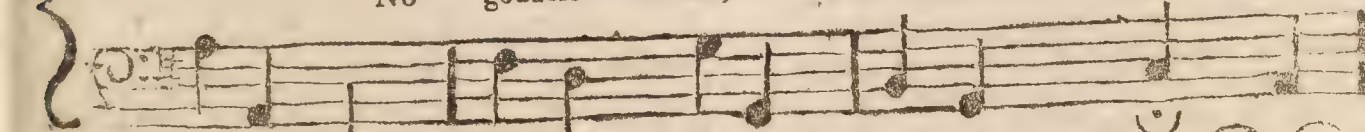
fe-male combin'd; No goddes for me, 'tis a woman I prize, And



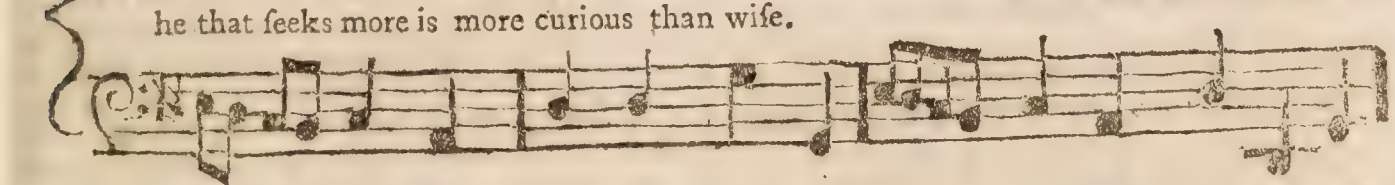
he that seeks more is more curious than wife.



No goddes for me, 'tis a woman I prize, And



he that seeks more is more curious than wife.



Be she young she's not stubborn, but easy to mould,  
Or she claims my respect, like a mother, if old;  
Thus either can please me, since woman I prize,  
And he that seeks more is more curious than wife.

Like Venus she ogle, if wanton her eye,  
If blind, she the roving of mine cannot spy;  
Thus either is lovely, for woman I prize,  
And he that seeks more is more curious than wife.

If rich be my bride, she brings tokens of love.  
If poor, then the further from pride's my remove;

Thus either contents me, for woman I prize,  
And he that seeks more is more curious than wife.

I ne'er shall want converse, if tongue she possess,  
And, if mute, still the rarity pleases no less;  
I'm suited to either, for woman I prize,  
And he that seeks more is more curious than wife.

Then cease, ye prophane, on the sex to descant,  
If you've wit to discern, no perfection they want;  
Each fair can make happy, if woman we prize,  
And he that seeks more is more curious than wife.



## The ARTIFICIAL KITE. CANTO II. Continued from p. 247.

THE virgin ceas'd; and *Venus*' smiling son,  
 (The volume waving in his hand) begun.  
 "If e'er I taught the breast to fall and rise,  
 "And empty'd quivers from those sparkling eyes;  
 "If I, the lover sweetly to beguile,  
 "Spread o'er those dimpl'd cheeks that winning smile,  
 "Let *Cupid* once his earnest wish obtain,  
 "Hear what he asks, nor let him ask in vain.  
 "Know then, fair maid, from love's great sov'reign know  
 "Has *Cupid* ought?—'Tis all fair *Dian*'s now!  
 "The world thy gentle edicts shall obey,  
 "And loves leige subjects hear their laws from thee.  
 "Thee shall the graces, thee the smiles attend,  
 "And young desires around their camp extend;  
 "But shall these hands no mark of favour boast,  
 "Robb'd of their arms—my bow, my quiver lost;  
 "Ah let the skilful maid a frame prepare,  
 "These leaves (so heav'n has doom'd) must rise in air.  
 "Then, born on zephyrs, shall thy work be seen,  
 "And distant eyes adore the wing'd machine:  
 "Cupid well pleas'd shall guide its easy flight,  
 "And *Dian* too shall view its wondrous height;  
 "At *Jove*'s command, the royal eagle flies,  
 "And bears his rolling thunder thro' the skies;  
 "The gaudy peacock struts in plummy pride,  
 "And stalks majestic by a *Juno*'s side;  
 "And, tho' mamma prefers her wanton dove,  
 "Cupid shall have a better bird than *Jove*."  
 Thus urg'd the power of love—agreed—the cry'd,  
 And reach'd the bow and quiver from his side.  
 Now to their posts a thousand loves descend,  
 And round the fair with busy zeal attend;  
 Amongst 'em one, whom long experience bless'd,  
 With a mechanic head above the rest,  
 He form'd the ruff in good *Eliza*'s days,  
 And first confin'd the slender waist in itays:  
 He first with beauty-spots adorn'd the maid,  
 And bid her borrow lustre from their shade.  
 He knit the lovers knot in times of old,  
 And form'd the circle of the bridal gold.  
 He on the ear first hung the sparkling rings,  
 His was the tucker, his the kissing strings;  
 He first in canvas-hoop enclos'd the maid,  
 Turn'd the round coit, and rais'd the stiffen'd head,  
 While other loves the paste, or pack-thread brought,  
 Drew out the plan, and built the bird in thought:  
 He sought the wand, which first her grandfire bore,  
 Th' expressive ensign of the sheriffs power;  
 Who, dying, left the trophy to his son,  
 (For so devolv'd the honours and the wand,)  
 This next the infant *Dian* active strode,  
 And round the parlour fancy'd journies rode,  
 (Its mane, like gold, in glitt'ring tinsel spread,  
 And painted streamers nodded o'er its head.)  
 But now *Mills Molly*, with becoming speed,  
 Press'd with her wanton weight the nimble reed:  
 Artful he tempts the little fair to stay,  
 And steals the long-descended gift away.

The winged band with joy furround the wand,  
 Fair *Dian* smil'd, and thus the love began.

Ah! gen'rous victor, spare one useless toy!  
 Ah! let us once again the bow enjoy!  
 Those eyes alone can greater mischiefs do,  
 Want not our skill, and wound without our bow  
 Be thine the turtles! Be the sparrows thine!  
 And keep the quiver—but the bow resign!  
 Crown'd with its arch, *Maria*'s house shall rise,  
 And trail thy labours thro' the wond'ring skies!  
 Thus he: Nor su'd in vain; the maid gave ear,  
 And with a graceful nod receiv'd his pray'r.

And now, disrob'd of all its useless pride,  
 Firm to the bow the pliant reed she tied;  
 As when (some full, but distant mark in view)  
 With stretch'd-out arm the parthian draws his yew;

The string declining from its closing ends,  
 Obliquely to the arrow's head descends;  
 So fell the cord, so stood the captive steed,  
 By *Dian*'s hand to rise, for nobler flights decreed.  
 The little loves, not idle by her side,  
 For various works the manuscript divide:  
 Those o'er the surface spread its leaves, while these,

Collect the sacred relics for the *stays*.  
 Exulting *Cupid* too his tribute brings,  
 And waves on high the deeply-scollop'd wings;  
 With art divine the fringe he gather'd round,  
 And with a silken cord the tassels bound:  
 His bow with these the power of love adorns,  
 And the gay pendants tremble from its horns.  
 Yet ah! what boots his care? what grief attends,

And all his joy at once and labour ends!  
 The volume fails!—and still unfinish'd lies,  
 The bird of love still wants a tail to rise!

But while around the imperfect work they wait,

Or by the silent maid all pensive sate,  
*Hermes* (so bids the laughter loving dame)  
 Like an old justice of th' quorum came.  
 A dark full-bottom'd wig his temple shades,  
 And o'er his shoulders veneration spreads.  
 An antient cane his steady steps did guide,  
 And an old sword stuck stiffly by his side:  
 With a long file of senate-acts he came,  
 These tax'd the land—and those secur'd the game.  
 In *Dian*'s skilful hand he left the prize,  
 And quick as thought shot upward to the skies.  
 With cautious skill the shining steel she guides,  
 And in small remnants *Hermes*' gift divides.  
 Speeches of kings came flourish'd from her hand,  
 And curl'd like hero's plumes their edicts stand.  
 Laws hung like cambrick on the wrists of beaux,  
 And *Anna*'s acts look'd like her furbeloes.  
 These nicely gather'd on her lace she strung;  
 And on the bird decrees of nations hung;  
 Of proclamations next a dome she frames,  
 Enclos'd within, a living taper flames:  
 Thro' equal folds its wanton blazes play,  
 And wavy rounds transmit the silver ray,

*Cupid* with reverence receives the prize,  
 (A thousand transports sparkling in his eyes:)  
 And shall great actions publick triumphs grace,  
 And does thy work (he cry'd) deserve 'em less?  
 When *Pyrrhus* by *Apollo*'s arm lay slain,  
 And stretch'd his livid body o'er the plain,

Revolv-



evolving seasons did the deed proclaim,  
 and spoke the conquest in the Pythian game:  
 In every age this just reward was due,  
 And Roman games, as Roman heroes, grew;  
 But still to love proceed no solemn shows,  
 No myrtle garland binds the victor's brows.  
 Hence then shall the gay youth and active maid,  
 In merry gambols fly o'er Nancy's head.  
 For know that trembling light which glimmers  
 there,

Was Nancy once, a maid like Dian fair)  
 When merry sports the hoary season brings,  
 And raises hinds from slaves to short-liv'd kings,  
 When Rose the circling monarchy obtains,  
 And dreadful whiskers mark disloyal swains;  
 'His sure at least may Nancy's mem'ry claim,  
 And Dian's work demand a winter evenings  
 game.

Thus spoke the god, then spread his golden wings,  
 And o'er the waving taper active springs;  
 'Fair Venus' sons the great example view,  
 And o'er the light their vaulting chief pursue.

But say, my muse (since thou alone canst tell,)  
 How Nancy liv'd, and how lamented fell!

Nancy, a virgin of the vestal train,  
 Hymen in marriage sought; but sought in vain;  
 In vain he strove with all his joys to move,  
 And warm her marble breast to nuptial love:  
 The nymph regardless of his pray'rs and sighs,  
 From his embraces pale and panting flies;  
 The God pursu'd;—and now had reach'd the  
 fair;

As thus she cried—O holy Vesta hear!  
 Let Nancy still amid thy maiden choir,  
 From Hymen free preserve thy living fire!  
 She said:—And sudden to a taper turn'd,  
 Which in his circling arms still trembling burn'd.  
 Yet shalt thou, stubborn maid, enrag'd, he cry'd,  
 At all my wedding-feasts, attend the bride;  
 Wherever Hymen's call'd, thou too be there,  
 A witness to those joys thou woud'st not share.  
 Thus he—and on his Nancy silent gaz'd,  
 As her white petticoat, around her blaz'd.  
 So great Alcides from the world retir'd,  
 And flaming, in the magic-shirt expir'd.

[Since the publication of the first Canto of this ingenious poem, we have learnt that it was written by the Rev. Dr Bacon, now living, who is said to have many little pieces of poetry by him, which would be equally acceptable to the publick; it was first printed in the year 1719.]

#### The LOVER'S PRAYER.

Gentle Cupid, ever roving,  
 To secure some virgin heart  
 Make my Celia always loving,  
 Blest with each alluring art.

Make her growing inclination  
 In the purest joy abound;  
 Be thy own celestial passion  
 With incessant pleasure crown'd.

Let the charmer, still endearing,  
 To my softest wishes bend;  
 To thy tender laws adhering,  
 Still a mistress, still a friend.

Close by meads for-ever blooming,  
 Let me soothe the gentle fair;  
 Flora's sweets around perfuming,  
 Wafted on the passive air.

While the turtle-doves are cooing,  
 Softly breathing forth their loves,  
 And their destin'd females wooing,  
 In the tall sequester'd groves.

While the sky in clearest azure,  
 Streak'd with beamy light is seen;  
 Nature's self inspir'd with pleasure,  
 Beautify'd with chearful green.

By the fall of murm'ring waters,  
 Gently gliding o'er the sand,  
 While in prospect Ceres scatters  
 Golden gifts with copious hand.

There let all thy pow'r presiding,  
 Govern each attracted breast;  
 Mutually in thee confiding,  
 By thy pleasing influence blest.

Reading, May 22, 1756.

C. R.

*Felix prole virum! Qualis Berecynthia mater  
 Invehitur curru Phrygiæ turrita per urbes,  
 Læta deum partu, centum complexa nepotes,  
 Omnes cælicolas, omnes supera alta tenentes.*

Virg. Æneid vi.

*Regina ad templum formâ pulcherrima Dido  
 Incessit, magnâ juvenum stipante Catervâ:  
 Qualis in Eurotæ ripis, aut per juga Cyntbi,  
 Exercet Diana choros, quam mille secutæ  
 Hinc atque hinc glomerantur Oreades: Illa pha-  
 rettram*

*Fert humero, gradientque Deas supereminet omnes:  
 Latonæ tacitum pertentant gaudia pectus. Æn. i.*

Alluded to in the following lines,

To Ireton, near Kidleston, Derbyshire.

I RETON, e'er long, a numerous race,  
 (The muse thus bids me say)  
 Sweet boys and girls thy walks shall grace,  
 And round thy borders play.

Then thy Cuzzona, (1) 'midst a throng,  
 That like thy roses-blow,  
 May to her bow'r, her heirs among,  
 (2) Like Berecynthia go.

While on each hand babes lisp and prate,  
 (3) Thrice happy mother she;  
 Born to support Britannia's state,  
 May future patriots see.

To Albion dear, young heroes-view,  
 To guard the age to come,  
 (4) Prime in the camp and senate too,  
 (5) Each (6) peopled from her womb.

But, oh! what nymph, with sprightly air,  
 Comes (7) dancing up the green?  
 Her mien and looks, divinely fair,  
 Bespeak th' Italian queen.

Cuzzona, (8) charming o'er the rest,  
 Her own Diana knows;  
 (9) With secret joy her conscious breast,  
 And silent rapture, glows.

(1) Magnâ juvenum stipante caterva.

(2) Qualis Berecynthia mater.

(3) Læta Deum partu.

(4) Omnes supera alta tenentes.

(5) Camp and Senate.

(6) See Waller to the Queen mother of France,

"Olympus peopled from her womb."

(7) Exercet Diana choros.

(8) Gradiensque Deas supereminet omnes.

(9) Latonæ tacitum pertentant gaudia pectus.



*Thoughts upon True Nobility and False.*

**N**O T all whom custom calls *the great*,  
Deserve to bear that name;  
For vice, whate'er its wealth or state,  
To greatness has no claim.

The *star*, which shines on guilty breast,  
Tho' rich with gems and pearl,  
May decorate a costly vest,  
And tell us, "*there's an earl.*"

But take th' embroider'd coat away,  
And then his lordship scan;  
Whate'er his flatterers may say,  
You'll find him scarce a man.

A servile world may cringe and bow,  
And homage pay to names;  
A servile world, we can't but know,  
Is mean in all its aims.

Nobility from goodness springs,  
And dignifies the *peer*;  
A name's the trivial gift of kings,  
To folly only dear.

Be *virtue* then, ye peers, your *star*,  
Beneath her influence live;  
Then boast of honour greater far,  
Than crowns themselves can give.

PHILAGATHUS.

SUMMER. *Addressed to Mira.* (See Vol. xxiv. p. 87)

**N**OW spring at length resigns her chearful  
sway,

Bright Summer comes, led on by blooming *May*!  
The morn more early now in roseate vest,  
Dispels the night, of all yon east posselt,  
Luxuriant now the spicy woodbines spread,  
And roses blush with Nature's genuine red,  
The varied pink, that with *Arabian* gales  
Might vie in fragrance, wide perfumes the vales,  
While the fair jess'mine shades the verdant  
ground,

And sheds its starry blossoms all around!

Now *Ceres* comes to crown the perfect year,  
The joyful fields their bounteous queen revere,  
See herbag'd plains, and golden meadows stand,  
Ripe for the scythe, and tempt the reapers hand!  
While rural swains, and village maids repair,  
The grateful labours of the day to share!  
Each other now they aid with willing minds,  
And while stout *Colin* reaps, his *Mopsy* binds!  
Nor ends their toil, till the retiring sun,  
Declares his bus'ness of the day is done;  
Then, to their home, the happy lab'ers haste,  
Where the glad master greets each welcome guest,  
And deals the cheering bowls, & decks his board,  
With all the choice productions of his hoard;  
While mirth and joy is spread thro' all the plains,  
And the kind eve rewards their noon-tide pains.

Now loaded trees their diff'rent fruits produce,  
To pleasure these subservient, those to use;  
Our kind refection, and our cool allay,  
When *Phæbus*' darts direct his fervid ray,  
Now does the bean's sweet blossom sent the field,  
And to the bees a plenteous harvest yield;  
And now in clusters to their cots they fly,  
Where each unloads the treasure of his thigh;  
Till the cool breeze of shadowy ev'ning blows,  
And lulls the gentle race to soft repose.

May such, my dearest *Myra*, be thy lot,  
And in sweet sleep be all thy cares forgot,  
Still may'st thou wake, as summer blithe & gay,  
And still let all thy happy months be *May*.

*Epistle to a Country Clergyman.*

——— *Licet sub pauperè tecto*  
*Reges, et Regum vita præcurrere amicos.*

HOR

**F**RIEND *F——r*, dost thou hope to find,  
What most men value, peace of mind?  
Thrice happy in your present state,  
And fearless of the frowns of fate,  
Glide on securely, wisely tread,  
The paths where truth and virtue lead.  
It matters not how great the man,  
If all's confin'd to life's short span:  
It matters not how rich or poor;  
Peace is no gift in fortune's power.  
They find her who contented dwell  
In the cool grot, or mossy cell;  
Who saunter in the woodland grove,  
And sip the fragrant sweets of love.  
The courtier impudently vain,  
May boast his intervals from pain;  
The coxcomb, talkative and bold,  
Find fault with fashions, say, they're old;  
Ev'n *H——d's* self (for who can spare)  
Applaud her stately shape and air.  
But I, no stranger to the cares,  
Which each deluded vagrant shares,  
Nor wish the trophies of the great,  
Nor court Leviathans of state.  
Sooner beneath thy roof I'd live,  
Partner of all a friend can give;  
Where charms the lilly in decay,  
Or rose, that blooms but for a day.  
I hear the warbling linnet's note,  
I see the silver fishes float;  
But chiefly from yon verdant spray,  
Charms *Philomel's* soft pensive lay.  
Let envy snarl, let pride deplore;  
Go, pomp of kings; go, worldly pow'r.  
I sue for pleasures, void of fear,  
For virtue, that can make me dear.  
B'thine, friend *F——r*, to despise  
The statesman's craft, the courtier's lies  
And should these peacocks strut or fume,  
To twit them of their borrow'd plume.  
Yet, since true comfort's from the mind,  
And fortune fickle as the wind;  
Since virtue's in the whirlwind tost,  
And those who merit least have most,  
Grasp at content, that best, that amplest store,  
Then say, can kings themselves, can kingdoms  
give thee more?

May 30, 1756.

MERTONENSIS.

*To the Author of some defamatory Verses against a  
worthy Gentleman.*

**W**HEN the viper has vented its venom,  
'tis said, [has made.  
That the fat heals the wound which the poison  
Thus fares it with blockheads whenever they  
write,  
Their dullness an antidote proves to their spight.  
But had sense and keen satire attended the strain,  
That sense and keen satire had still been in vain;  
For ill-manag'd wit, like a suicide's sword,  
Turns its virulent point on the heart of its lord.  
And since *Charles* leads a life undeserving of  
blame,  
Detraction is only a foil to his fame.



## MISCELLANEOUS.

**A**ccount of the essay on the writings and genius of Mr *Pope*, contin. from p. 249.

The essay on criticism is a species of poetry to which the genius of *Pope* was peculiarly adapted, and it is therefore a masterpiece in its kind. Tho' it is on a subject which has been often treated, yet it abounds in new remarks and original rules, as well as in beautiful illustrations of those which had been taught before. In this instance *Pope* attained, by the mere force of his genius, to those excellencies which are generally the lingering gifts of experience, correctness, and taste; for this poem, so remarkable for both, was written before the author was 20 years old.

*Pope's* first stroke of satire appears in the beginning of this poem; which is remarkable, as his genius was so powerfully turned to that species of writing, that in this he excelled all mankind. In the following passage the simile of the mule, and the allusion to the insects on the banks of the *Nile*, are not only exquisite heightenings of the satire, but are altogether new:

*Some neither can for wits nor critics pass,  
As heavy mules are neither horse nor ass.  
Those half learn'd wittlings, num'rous in our isle  
As half formed insects on the banks of Nile,  
Unfinish'd things, one knows not what to call,  
Their generation's so equivocal.*

But in this passage there seems to be a false pointing, which this writer has not corrected. It is printed with a comma at *isle*, and a semicolon at *Nile*; which divides what was probably intended for one sentence into two, the first of which is imperfect: The construction seems to be: 'Those half learned wittlings, those 'unfinished things, which in our island are as 'numerous as half-form'd insects on the banks 'of the *Nile*, one knows not what to call.'—The metaphor in the last couplet of the following passage is as oppositely applied, and as elegantly expressed, as any that has been ever written:

*Thus in the soul while memory prevails,  
The solid pow'r of understanding fails;  
Where beams of bright imagination play,  
The memory's soft figures melt away.*

This may stand as a pattern of the manner in which metaphors should be used, not carried too far, nor mixed with any foreign idea.

*Pope* himself has transgressed the rule, of which he has here given an example, in the following verses of this very essay.

*Thus Pegasus, a nearer way to take,  
May boldly deviate from the common track;  
From vulgar bounds with brave disorder part,  
And snatch a grace beyond the reach of art,  
Which, without passing thro' the judgment, gains  
The heart, and all its end at once obtains.*

Here, says the essayist, is evidently a blameable mixture of ideas, where the attributes of the horse and the writer are confounded. The former may justly be said to take a nearer way, and deviate from a track; but how can a horse snatch a grace, or gain the heart." That this passage is faulty is true, and that a horse is said to snatch a grace, but the horse is NOT said to

gain the heart, tho' the inaccuracy is greater than if it had.

The horse snatches a grace, which grace gains the heart, and obtains all its ends, without passing thro' the judgment; here is a much more complicated mixture, a GRACE that is snatch'd by a HORSE, slips by the judgment, and not only gains an heart, but obtains ends.

The images of the simile of the *Alps*, ending with verse 225, are said to be too general and indistinct, but it is probable, that very few of equal taste and judgment with this writer, will, in this particular, adopt his opinion.

The story of *La Mancha's* knight, verse 276, is a proof how much *Pope* would have excelled in telling a humorous tale, a species of writing which he probably thought unworthy his pen.

This writer concurs with the justly celebrated author of the *Rambler*, in condemning the lines generally quoted as fine examples of adapting the sound to the sense, beginning verse 366, with

*Soft is the stream when Zephyr gently blows,*  
The critic takes occasion from a passage beginning verse 484, to observe, that of all poets *Milton* has spoken most feelingly of music, and *Pope* of painting. He observes also, that what is said of *Dionysius* is below his merit, and what is said of *Petronius* above it, but that the abrupt address to *Longinus* is masterly and striking, being more expressive and suitable to the person addressed, than if it had been spoken of him in the third person.

It is remarked on this verse,

*And Boileau still in right of Horace sways,*  
That *Boileau's Art of Poetry* is the best extant, and that to this piece the writer owes his immortality. The reflections on the *Art of Criticism* close with this extraordinary and important observation, 'in no polished nation, 'after Criticism has been much studied, and 'the rules of writing established, has any very 'extraordinary work appeared.'

Upon the *Rape of the Lock* it is remarked, that the invention of the heroï-comic poem, a satire conveyed in the form of the *Epopée*, is usually ascribed to *Alessandro Tassoni*, who in 1622, published in France a poem of this kind, which he had written 11 years before, called *La Secchia Rapite*, the Rape of the Bucket, but that some suppose the inventor to have been *Francisco Bracciolini*, who is said to have written *Lo Scherno de gli Dei* many years before the Rape of the Bucket appeared, tho' it was not published till afterwards.

The rape of the Lock is by many judicious remarks shewn to be greatly superior to all other poems of the same kind, particularly the *Lutrin* of *Boileau*, and the *Dispensary* of *Garth*. It is also observed, that the parodies are some of the most excellent parts of the poem, and many of these are pointed out, particularly of the speech of *Sarpedon* in *Homer*, canto v. v. 6, of the description of *Achilles's* scepter, canto iv. v. 113, and of the scales of *Jupiter*, by *Homer*, *Virgil*, and *Milton*, canto v. v. 72. Upon the whole, it is observed, that in this composition *Pope* has displayed more imagination than in all his other works taken together, and is consequently more distinguished as a poet.

In



In the remarks on the *Elegy to the Memory of an unfortunate Lady*, the striking abruptness and strong imagery of the beginning is justly commended, and the following passage quoted from an elegy of the celebrated Ben Jonson.

*What gentle ghost bespent with April dew,  
Hales me so solemnly to yonder yew?  
And beckoning woos me—*

These lines Pope is supposed to have had in his view when he wrote

*What beck'ning ghost along the moon-light shade,  
Invites my steps and points to yonder glade!  
'Tis she!*

Many beauties in this piece are judiciously remarked, particularly the emphatical repetition of the epithet *foreign*, and the change of the word and cadence of the verse in the last line:

*By foreign hands thy dying eyes were clos'd,  
By foreign hands thy decent limbs compos'd,  
By foreign hands thy humble grave adorn'd,  
By strangers honour'd and by strangers mourn'd.*

But he has taken no notice of that most beautiful and striking apostrophe of the poet to himself, with which the elegy concludes.

*Poets themselves must fall like those they sung,  
Deaf the prais'd ear, and mute the tuneful  
tongue:*

*Ev'n he whose soul now melts in mournful lays,  
Shall shortly want the gen'rous tear he pays:*

*Then from his closing eyes thy form shall part,  
And the last pang shall tear thee from his heart,  
Life's idle bus'ness at one gasp be o'er,  
The muse forgot, and thou be lov'd no more.*

These verses, perhaps, more than any other in the piece, appear to have been prompted by the sensations which they so forcibly express and inspire.

It may also be remarked, that the last but one, though it consists wholly of monosyllables, which are supposed to enervate our language, and in particular our verse, is yet one of the most expressive and most emphatical that ever was written: There is in it an ardour which is suddenly and beautifully remitted in the two verses that follow, which were intended to express the dead quiet that immediately succeeds the last agony.

The Prologue to Addison's *Cato* is said to be superior to any of Dryden, who was however justly celebrated for that species of writing.

The versification of Pope's translation of *Ovid's Epistle of Sappho to Phaon* is said to be next in melody to that of his pastorals: The two following verses in particular are supposed to be the most harmonious in the language:

*Ye gentle gales bend at my body blow,  
And softly lay me on the waves below!*

The many exquisite beauties of the epistle of *Eloisa to Abelard* are remarked with great judgment and taste, but it is censured in two particulars, where perhaps others will not think censure was deserved: *Eloisa* after having awaked from a pleasing visionary interview with *Abelard*, represents herself as closing her eyes again, and wishing the dream to be repeated; instead of which, says she

*methinks we wand'ring go  
Thro' dreary wastes, and weep each other's woe,*

*Where round some mould'ring tower pale ivy  
creeps,* [deep;

*And low brow'd rocks hang nodding o'er the  
Sudden you mount and beckon from the skies,  
Clouds interpose, waves roar, and winds arise.*

These, says the essayist, are indisputably picturesque lines, but what I want is a vision of some such appropriated and peculiar distress as could be incident to none but *Eloisa*. Whereas the distress of this dream is such as might attend the dream of any other person: To this it may be replied, that this dream is as much appropriated to the state of *Eloisa's* mind as it could be without becoming unnatural. She is with *Abelard*, but it is in such a place, and with such circumstances as forbid delight; in the midst of mournful images of solitude and desolation: Here too, at length, he is taken from her, and she is prevented from following in such a manner as suited her notion of his state and her own: She considers him as being released from the influence of that guilty passion to which she feels herself still a slave: He mounts to heaven, and she is left upon the earth surrounded by storms and darkness. More than thus the dreams of perturbed minds do not correspond with the particular causes of perturbation or situation of the dreamer. So that if this dream of *Eloisa* had been more minutely appropriated, it would have been less natural, and therefore less excellent.

It is also the opinion of this writer, that the eight last verses of this epistle should have been omitted, because, among other reasons, they might stand for the conclusion of any other story. The verses are these

*And sure if fate some future bard shall join  
In sad similitude of griefs to mine,*

*Condemn'd whole years in absence to deplore,  
And image charms he must behold no more;  
Such, if there be, who loves so long, so well;  
Let him our sad, our tender story tell!*

*The well-sung woes will sooth my pensive ghost;  
He best can paint 'em who shall feel 'em most.*

But nothing more is necessary than to recollect the verses to the *Memory of an unfortunate Lady* to discover the propriety of this passage.

Pope has here represented the work which he is finishing as having been prophetically referred to him by *Eloisa* herself, alluding with great delicacy to his connection with the lady, whose death he had about the same time so pathetically lamented, and to the state of mind which probably determined him to the choice of this subject, & continued while he wrote it.

Upon the whole, this *Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope* is a most entertaining and useful miscellany of literary knowledge and candid criticism, containing censure without acrimony, and praise without flattery; and abounding with incidents little known relating to celebrated writers, and instructive remarks upon their characters and works.

I. An address to the *British* army and navy. Buckland. 6d.—This address, the author says, is intended “to remind our brave warriors of the important interests in which they are engaged, and the generous motives and incitements they have to act with vigilance, steadiness



diness, and resolution, in repelling the bold insults, and chastising the insufferable pride, arrogance, and perfidy of *France*." But if the author had known how few of our brave warriors would have heard of his address, and how few even of those that did, would have been animated by any address to do more than they would have done without it, he would have employed his time to better purpose.

2. An address to persons of quality who employ *Frenchmen* in their service, by *Jack English*, a servant out of place. 6d *Scott*.—In this address *Jack* complains with great bitterness of the present fashion of keeping *French* servants, and takes much pains to prove that *English* servants have many more good qualities than foreigners.

3. A second letter from a merchant of *Lisbon* to his friend in *England*, on the late earthquake and fire. *Payne*. 1s.

This letter seems principally intended to shew that the chief damage sustained by the *Portuguese* in the destruction of their city, was the effect of their own folly, no attempt being made to extinguish the fire that was every moment spreading till it had become general. It being 36 hours after the accident before the custom house took fire, which with all its warehouses, filled with the cargoes of three *Brazil* fleets, was burnt to the ground. The subsequent regulations are also blamed with a bitterness which no conduct of people so situated as the poor *Portuguese*, could excite in a compassionate mind.

The first ordination after the earthquake and fire, was to compel all working people to continue within the confines of the ruined city, where they could procure neither shelter, food, nor employment, so that they had no choice but to beg or steal.

The public markets for fish, wild fowl, and some other provisions, were ordered to be held in the usual places amidst the rubbish, very distant from the then habitations of the people, who could not get to them without eminent danger of being crushed by the fragments of buildings that tottered on each side of the avenues. The seller therefore saw his goods perish on his hands, for which those were languishing who did not dare to be buyers.

All duties on imported provisions were taken off, but the price of them was limited; and all ships that entered the harbour with such commodities were obliged to unload them, which was in effect seizing upon the effects of foreigners, and obliging them to take for them what the seizer thought fit to give. But what was worse than all, the duty that had been taken off the beginning of *November* was again laid on at the end; and yet the limitations of the price of the commodities were continued.

An order also was issued that such goods in the custom house warehouses, that were overflowed or burnt, as could be saved from under water or under the rubbish, should be delivered to the owners duty free; assigning to the workmen, as a reward for the salvage or recovery of the rest, all such as should happen to have lost the marks by which it could certainly be known to whom they belonged. In conse-

quence of this order, the officers employed to execute it, tore off the marks from as many pieces as they could, to secure the property of them to themselves; and obliged the merchants to whom any part of the recovered goods was delivered, to enter into bonds to pay the duties upon them if ever they should be demanded.

But the *Portuguese* are charged not only with folly but ingratitude. There are always in *Lisbon* a great number of *Irish* papists, very poor and very wicked; these people were always a burthen on the *British* factory, the weight of which was increased by the late calamity: These vagabonds took shelter in several publick houses kept by *Englishmen*, and particularly in one to the number of 300. As soon as the members of the factory could be assembled, they resolved to ship them off to the places they belonged to, paying for their passage, but when the time came for sending them away, a demand was made by the *Portuguese* government, that every person going away, should procure bondsmen to be answerable for his past conduct; with this demand it was impossible to comply, and so a great number of indigent vagrants are detained, where they must starve, or beg, or steal. Thus, says the letter writer, "have the *British* merchants had their own heavy share of the common calamity sharpened by the additional burthen being thrown upon them of persons yet more helpless than themselves."

The probable consequence of this calamity which has befallen the *Portuguese*, and their behaviour upon it, will, in the opinion of this writer, be the total ruin of their state.

4. A letter from a member of parliament on the plate tax. *Scott*.

According to this writer it is impolitic to bring into circulation any of the dormant wealth which the kingdom now possesses in plate, because it will cut off a resource which may in some publick exigency save the state. It is also unjust to lay a tax in such a manner as that only the worthy and honest will pay it. This is such a tax, no care being taken to prevent frauds; and it being confessed by those who laid it, that one half of what it ought to produce must be deducted for frauds. It is a dangerous extension of excise; the duty is laid, but the powers to exact it are not given. The duty however will at length be mortgaged to the publick creditors, and when it is found to produce nothing, the powers to exact it will be given; thus shall we be betrayed into the hands of excisemen by degrees, and repent when it is too late, that every private family is made the object of an odious law, to which the trader and manufacturer have submitted with reluctance.

5. A new system of patriot policy, containing the genuine recantation of the *British Cicero*, to which is added, an abstract of the reciprocal duties of representatives and their constituents. *Robinson*.

—That part of this book, which is called a system, contains nothing more than a silly and prophane parody of the Lord's Prayer, the Apostle's Creed, a collect, and some historical passages of scripture, in which are some wretched



wretched puns on the names *Pit, Leg, Townsend, Temple*, and some others.

That part which is called an abstract, is an attempt to prove these principles: 1<sup>st</sup>, All law is positive, so that there is no such thing as natural law, or the law of natural reason. 2. It is an infringement of the constitution to censure any parliamentary measure in public papers and pamphlets. 3. Constituents themselves as an aggregate body may in a proper respectful manner express their desires, but they have no right to urge them as authoritative dictates. 4. This is the only constitutional means of exercising the liberty allowed to *Englishmen* of taking cognisance of public affairs. 5. Those who presume to take cognisance of public affairs in papers and pamphlets are punishable at the discretion of parliament, tho' the offence be not within the cognisance of any law. 6. Our liberties are in no danger but from popular licentiousness.—As a specimen of the strength and perspicuity with which this author expresses his sentiments, the following compleat paragraph is extracted.

“The sacred confidence reposed in our representatives confers *precelling* dignity; and the manner of reposing it, is a delegation of transcendant because—a transfer of irrevocable power—that is, irrevocable by any constitutional act of the parties transferring.”

6. A scheme, for preventing a farther increase of the national debt, and for reducing the same. Inscribed to *Ld Chesterfield. Dodgley.*

This is chiefly a recommendation of *Sir Matthew Decker's* scheme for abolishing all the present taxes, and laying a general excise on houses. (See p. 143) The objections to *Sir Matthew's* scheme are thus enumerated and answered.

*Objection 1.* It will deprive the ministry of their power.

*Answer.* It will bring them into esteem, and lessen the trouble they find every year in laying on new taxes; and as they will have less business at home, they will be more at leisure to secure the national interest by applying to foreign affairs.

*Objec. 2.* The ministers and persons in great places will not have so many ways of leaving their friends.

*Answer.* The good of the nation must be first considered.

*Objec. 3.* The persons who enjoy places or salaries, or have reversionary grants, will be hurt, as there will be no need of their service.

*Ans.* Make them an equivalent in money.

It may be remarked that these objections are partly to the expediency of the scheme, and partly to the practicability of it.

It seems expedient, that the ministry should not have the power which this scheme would take away; and if it could be shewn, that the scheme would leave them no use for this power, they would perhaps consent to give it up; for to take it away does not seem to be practicable. Now the principal use of their power is to secure a majority in parliament; but there would be no parliamentary measure in which they would be so much interested as ministers, if they were eased of the perplexing

task of devising new ways and means of supply.

The second objection is well answered, as it lies against the expediency of the new scheme; but it is to be feared, that it will render the execution of it difficult, if it cannot be answered like the third, by an equivalent to the parties for their loss.

The author, however, proposes further to raise 3,000,000*l.* at *Michaelmas* next by annuities on lives, not exceeding  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per Cent. to be applied towards paying off the national debt. As soon as an annuitant dies another to be taken in, and the money arising by new annuitants to be applied to pay off farther part of the national debt. The trustees to receive the dividends out of the money for the service of the current year, to be raised by *Sir Matthew Decker's* excise.

7. A faithful narrative of the most wicked and inhuman transactions of that bloody-minded gang of thief-takers, alias thief-makers, *Macdaniel, Berry, Salmon, Eagan*; as also of that notorious accomplice of theirs, *Mary Jones*, and other. By *Joseph Cox*, high constable of *Blackheath*. 1*s* 6*d* *Whebell*. (See p. 297)

8. The use of sea voyages in medicine. By *E. Gilchrist, M. D.* 2*s* 6*d*. *Millar*.

9. An essay on the origin of human knowledge. Being a supplement to *Mr Locke's* essay on human understanding. Translated from the *French* of the *Abbe de Condillac*. By *Mr Nugent*. 5*s*. *Nourse*.

10. A letter from a citizen of *Port Royal* in *Jamaica* to one of *New York*, relating to some extraordinary measures, lately set on foot in that island. 6*d*. *Scott*.

11. A narrative of the life and distresses of *Simon Mason*, apothecary. 2*s*. 6*d*. *Noble*.

12. The royal conference; or, a dialogue between their majesties *G—e* the 2*d* of *E—d*, and *L—s* the 15*th* of *F—e*, with notes critical and explanatory. 6*d*. *Cooper*.

13. An impartial account of the invasion under *Wm*, the duke of *Normandy*, and the consequences of it, with proper remarks. By *C. Parkin, M. A.* 1*s*. *Trye*.

#### POETRY and ENTERTAINMENT.

14. *Britannia* and the Gods in council: A dramatic poem: By *Mr Averay*. 1*s*. *Kinnersley*. Of this piece the following extract from the first speech of *Minerva* to *Jupiter* will be sufficient for a specimen.

O thou supreme! unlimited in pow'r!  
Who form'st and row'st in the unbound abyss,  
From nothing glitt'ring the celestial orbs,  
And this thy fav'rite terrestrial world,  
Where Britain's lovely isle unshaken stands,  
By thee well peopled with a Godlike race,  
In council sage, in worship most sincere,  
In war intrepid, merciful and brave,  
Extending commerce to the distant shore,  
Bearing the empire of the extensive deep,  
Thy pow'r, and laws to the Barbarians wild,  
Unkill'd in science, arts, and manners rude,  
Most justly learning as thyself hast taught,  
To their obedience civiliz'd have brought.

15. *The Fakier*, a tale. 6*d*. *Dodgley*.

16. *The parson's parlour*, a poem; by a tradesman of *Oxford*. 6*d*. *Baldwin*.

17. *The Robin Hood society*; a satire. *Withers*.



# Historical Chronicle, June 1756.

FRIDAY May 28.

**A** Admiral *Moslyn* in the *Magnanyme* of 80 guns sailed from *Plymouth*, with the *Ipswich* of 70 guns, the *Northumberland* of 70, the *Vanguard* of 70, *Falkland* of 50, and *Weymouth* of 60; to reinforce Admiral *Boscawen*'s fleet.

SUNDAY May 30.

Sailed from *Plymouth*, his majesty's ships *St George*, commo. *Broderick*, *Nassau*, *Hampton Court*, and *Isis*, with several transports; having on board Col. *Campbell*'s regiment, and 200 miners belonging to the royal regiment of *antillery*, and supposed to be intended to reinforce *Byng*'s Squadron, and relieve the garrison.

MONDAY May 31.

A fire broke out on the *Parade* at *Bath*, which entirely consumed the inside of Mrs *Fleming*'s lodging-house, and burnt a gentleman who had an apartment there in his bed. This gentleman was accusom'd to read in bed, and it is imagined, that by his falling asleep with his candle burning, the house was set on fire. Other accounts say he was a gamester, and having won 500*l.* over-night, went to bed in liquor and left his candle lighted.

WEDNESDAY 2.

The *Foundling-Hospital* was open'd, agreeable to a late act of parliament, by which 10,000*l.* was granted to defray the expence, for the reception of all children under two months old, that shall be brought before the 31<sup>st</sup> of *December* next, when 117 were taken in. It is surprizing what distraction this admittance occasioned; but this lasted only a few days. All is now quiet, and this great and good charity rendered of general utility.

THURSDAY 3.

*Don Mello y Castro*, envoy extraordinary from his most faithful majesty the K. of *Portugal*, had his first private audience of the king.

About one o'clock in the afternoon the E. of *Radnor* was audaciously attackt in his own house by a villain, who demanded immediate relief, or his lordship was a dead man; but a servant being in hearing, unexpectedly burst into the room with a blunderbuss, seized the villain, and conducted him to *Newgate*. He is said to have been valet to a person of distinction in *New Bond-street*.

FRIDAY 4.

His R. Highness the Pr. of *Wales* enter'd into the 19<sup>th</sup> year of his age, and his majesty received the compliments of nobility, &c. on the occasion. This young prince being now at age, his household is establishing, which, it is said, is to be on the model of his late father's.

SATURDAY 5.

The sessions ended at the *Old Baily*, when the thief-takers *Macdaniel*, *Berry*, and *Mary Jones*, were tried and found guilty, but a point of law arising, sentence was respited for the opinion of the judges. (See p. 297.) The question is, whether they are in a strict sense of law, guilty of wilfully, feloniously, and of malice aforethought, murdering *Joshua Kiddle*.

MONDAY 7.

About 700 recruits, all *Highlandmen*, march-

ed from *Glasgow* for *Greenock*, 18 computed miles, in the night, and embarked next morning on board the transports to reinforce *Ld London*'s royal *American* regiment. It is remarkable that tho' most of them were press'd men, and march'd without refreshment almost all the way in the rain, yet not one deserted.

FRIDAY 11.

Commodore *Broderick* with the ships under him was met off *Oporto* with a fair gale.

TUESDAY 15.

*M. Michell*, his *Prussian* majesty's Charge d'Affaires, notify'd to the E. of *Holderness*, by order of the king his master, that the remainder of the principal and interest of the seven per cent. *Silesia* loan, will be paid in a few days; and that part of the money is already lodged in the Bank for that purpose.

Particular letters from *Hanover* bring an account of the conclusion of a treaty of triple alliance between the king of *Great Britain*, elector of *Hanover*; the empress of *Russia*, and the king of *Prussia*, for further strengthening the convention relative to the neutrality of the empire.

WEDNESDAY 16.

The mail from the *West Indies* brought advice of the safe arrival of Admiral *Townshend* at *Jamaica*. (See p. 89.) And also of *Monf. Perrier de Salvert*'s Squadron that sailed from *Brest* in *February* last (See p. 145.) at *St Domingo*. It is said, he has orders to attack *Barbadoes*.

The Admirals *Hawke* and *Saunders*, with *Ld Tyrrawley* and the Earl of *Panmure*, sailed from *Portsmouth* in the *Antelope*, for the *Mediterranean*. The two first are to command the fleet in the room of the Admirals *Byng* and *West*. *Ld Tyrrawley* is to take upon him the government of *Gibraltar* in the room of Gen. *Fowke*, who, it is said, refused to part with any of his troops to assist the brave *Blakeney*; and the Earl of *Panmure* is to join his regiment there.

THURSDAY, 17.

Both houses of parliament met at *Westminster*, according to adjournment, and were further prorogu'd to *July 15*. Writs were at the same time issued out for *Norwich*, in the room of *Horatio Walpole*, a peer; and for *Tamworth*, in the room of the Hon. *Tho. Villiers*, likewise made a peer.

General *Stuart*'s regiment march'd out of *Chatham*, and encamped within the lines beyond *Brumpton*, as did likewise Lord *London*'s regiment from *Croydon*.

The *Stirling Castle* and *Duke* men of war, with several transports, having troops on board for *America*, sailed from *Portsmouth*.

FRIDAY 18.

His Royal Highness the Prince of *Nassau*, and two gentlemen, who accompanied his Highness from *Holland*, were presented to the degree of doctors of laws in the university of *Oxford* in full convocation.

Gen. *Bockland*'s regiment of foot embarked on board transports for *Jersey*, on a rumour that an attack was meditating on that island by the *French*.

The



The number of buffes to be employed this year by the *Dutch* in the herring fishery is 154.

The report of the *Swedish* and *Danish* fleets having sail'd (See p. 258.) was without foundation; the first remaining in the Port of *Copenhagen* the 16th of *May*, and the other in the road of *Copenhagen* about the same time. *Gaz.*

SATURDAY 19.

The prizes given by the Hon. Mr. *Finch*, and the Hon. Mr. *Townshend*, were determined in favour of Mr. *Hallifax* of *Jesus College*, and Mr. *Elmsell* of *St. John's*, senior batchellors; and Mr. *Lobb* of *Peterhouse*, and Mr. *Aptorp* of *Jesus*, middle batchellors.—The prizes of 20 guineas each, given by Mr. *Townshend*, was adjudged to Mr. *Lobb* of *Peterhouse*, and Mr. *Bell* of *Magdalen*.

MONDAY 21.

*Jacob Ilive* was brought to the Court of King's Bench in *Westminster-hall*, to receive sentence for publishing a book called, *Modest Remarks on the Bishop of London's Discourses*: He was ordered to stand three times on the pillory within a month, to be sent to *Clerkenwell Bridewell* to hard labour for 3 years, and to be sent after that time to *Newgate* till he finds security for his good behaviour for his life.

THURSDAY 24.

A poor man and his child going to *Wrestington* feast in *Cambridgeshire*, were killed by lightening.—Were the instructions given in *Franklin's Electricity* (see p. 32.) more generally attended to, fewer accidents of this sort would happen.

FRIDAY 25.

The *Nancy*, Capt. *Devonshire*, from *Oporto*, took fire, and was burnt to the water edge. She had 240 pipes of wine on board, 30 or 40 of which will be saved.

A house at *Mulner* in *Suffolk* was set on fire by lightening.

SUNDAY 27.

A most violent storm of lightening, thunder and rain happened in *London*, and its neighbourhood; in which a large tree, about 2 feet diameter, that stood in a public yard in *Petticoat-lane*, was snapt short in two.

WEDNESDAY 30.

Mr. *Mitchell*, the *British* minister at *Berlin*, having received some important dispatches from his court, was going to deliver them in haste, when he discovered the packet to be gone. A reward was immediately issued out for the recovery of it, but to no purpose. A journeyman miller pretended he found some papers, and burnt them to avoid trouble. *This occasions much speculation.*

*Genoa*. *May* 29. It is said the *French* have raised a battery of 9 guns and 5 mortars near the *Signal House*, opposite to the castle of *St. Philips*, and that they had opened 3 batteries of 8, 12, and 24 guns, in the front of the castle, which had begun to play on the 14th instant. The greatest precautions are taken by the *French* to prevent any intelligence being received of their operations in *Minorca*, no letters being suffered to go from thence but what are sent to be perused by the Duke de *Richelieu*, and then sealed with his seal. *Gaz.*

*Brussels*, *June* 15. It is now a whole week since the letters from *France* have contained

any particulars of the siege of *St. Philip's*.

*Ostend*, *June* 19. Advice of the 6th instant, from before *St. Philip's Castle*, mention, that General *Blakeney* continues to make a most gallant defence, and dismounts all the *French* batteries. Every fathom they gain, the fire of the besieged is more hot and insupportable; and the accounts from officers before the place, make their loss already above 2000 killed, exclusive of those who have died by sickness. *Gaz.*

Letter from a *French Officer* to his Friend in *England*, dated *Minorca*, *May* 31.

THE nearer we approach to Fort *St. Philip*, the higher is our opinion of its strength; and if its reduction is, nevertheless, probable, we are forced to acknowledge, that it is not so near as we hoped. Figure to yourself a castle, which, without resembling any other fortress in *Europe*, is equal to the strongest; its situation the most advantageous that nature could furnish, provided with immense works built with the utmost skill of the ablest engineers, and with a solidity worthy of the old *Romans*; two hundred pieces of cannon on three stories, and well served; a garrison of about 3000 men, including 4 or 500 labourers, who are rather more useful than foldiers; provisions and stores in abundance: these are the things within the place with which we have to struggle.

Without it are obstacles, rather more discouraging, if any thing could discourage us: the ground the most improper that can be imagined for erecting batteries, or making entrenchments: every where solid rock, with heaps of stones at the distance of every 20 paces, which instead of being of use to us against the besieged, aid them in wounding our troops. The earth we bring from a distance being gravelly, we are forced to sift; and what comes thro' the sieve being perfect dust, we must wet it before we can use it. The village of *St. Philip*, which is opposite to the Fort, and under favour of which we imagined we could safely erect our batteries, hath ill answered our expectation: the balls and bombs of the besieged have partly demolished it: we could not keep our artillery in it, and our men were without cover. We are at present erecting batteries behind its ruins, with earth which we are forced to sift and wet after bringing it from a league's distance: a labour that requires all the ardour with which the zeal of our soldiers for the success of the siege, and the presence of their general and princes, can inspire them.

We want nothing to make a speedy end of the siege, but a few more cannon, mortars, and bombs: what we have of these will be properly employed in the mean-time. We are assured, that notwithstanding the immense labour to be endured, and the numberless difficulties to be surmounted, in erecting our batteries, we shall, in 8 days, have one battery of 20, one of 6, two of 4, and others of 3 guns. Their number will be increased when we receive the cannon, mortars, bombs, balls, and powder which we expect from *Toulon*, and *Perpignan*. The progress of our miners has



not been so slow for some days, as it was at first. After employing two weeks to make way thro' very hard rocks, they have at last found the stone soft, and now advance so fast, that they are within 50 toises of the *Lunette la Reine*. To accelerate their labour, and spare them the trouble of carrying on their backs the stone they dig out, a kind of small carts have been made, which easily go into the mines. The works have cost us the lives of almost 2000 men. We have 150 wounded in the hospitals, most of them deeply so, and 210 down in fevers. The illness of the latter we ascribe to the bad quality of the water, which at first affected all who had delicate stomachs: but habit seems to get the better of its bad quality; B for the natives are healthy and robust.

Our most considerable losses were occasioned by 5 or 600 tons of wine, which happened to be in cellars in the village of *St Philip*: The love of this liquor made our soldiers brave the danger of getting at it; and the immoderate use thereof soon making them quite forget their danger, they poured it down their throats in sight of the *English*, and within reach of their guns, with so little concern, that a bomb falling in the midst of five grenadiers, they called out to the besieged, that they did not think it worth their while to change their place for such things as these, and accordingly stirred no more than if it had been a roasted apple. To prevent such instances of temerity for the future, all the barrels that could not be brought away, were ordered to be staved.

#### NAVAL AFFAIRS.

*French Account of the Engagement off Rochfort, between two English, and two French Ships of War.*

"The *Aquilon* frigate of 40 guns, and the *Fidele* of 24, commanded by the *Sieurs de Maurville*, captain, and *Lizardais*, a lieutenant, who had convoyed some merchantmen to a certain latitude, were returning to *Rochefort*, when, on the 17th of *May*, near the isle of *Oleron*, they fell in with an *English* man of war of 56 guns, and a frigate of 30, who gave them chase. The fight began at six in the evening between the *English* man of war with her frigate, and the king's two frigates, in such a manner, that at first the *Fidele* received part of the large *English* ship's broadsides, but afterwards it became separate between the large ships, and the *English* frigate kept to the *Fidele*, who soon lost sight of the two first. The engagement between the *Aquilon* and the *English* man of war lasted almost 8 hours, and the other two fought near 6 hours. Notwithstanding the great superiority of the enemy's artillery, the king's two frigates forced them to sheer off; but being disabled in their masts, rigging, &c. could not pursue them.

*The English account runs thus:*

We, (the *Colchester* of 50 guns, and *Lyme* of 20 guns) cruised about the *French* coast till the 17th of *May*, when off *Rochefort*, about six in the morning, we saw two sail; at seven discovered them to be *French* ships of war. We gave chase till six in the afternoon, when the *Colchester* ran up close along side the largest, which was of 60 guns, and we along side the other of 36 guns, and began to engage very

warmly on both sides, and so close, that her wads set our foresail on fire: we soon extinguished that, and continued the engagement till half an hour past 11, when she began to slacken her fire, and we were obliged to bear away to stop the shot holes we received between wind and water. We had 3  $\frac{1}{2}$  foot of water in our hold. In about 20 minutes we returned to our charge, kept sight of our adversary till about a quarter past 12 at midnight, when she suddenly disappeared. The last gun she fired we could perceive her powder to be wet: And when we wore she made the signal of distress, and I believe sunk, but we could not assist her without hazard; all our running rigging was shot away, main fore and mizen stays, all our main and shrouds, except two of a side, and every mast and yard in the ship wounded and rendered unserviceable: And had it not been smooth water, it was impossible for a mast to stand. 86 shot went through our main-top-sail, 54 through our main-sail, and in short every sail we had look'd like a sieve, and numbers of shot went through our hull. The action lasted 5 hours and a half without intermission. We had but 145 men, and she 350. The *Colchester* fought the other, till by some accident she took fire\*, and at past 12 bore away; the *French* ship fired one broad-side into her after, and then left her, and came towards us. He took us for his consort, and made a signal, which as we could not answer, went in search of her. We did not rejoin the *Colchester*, but they had put out the fire before we lost sight of her.

\* *The French are said to have fired red-hot balls.*

*The French Account of the taking the Warwick Man of War in the West Indies.*

Chevalier d'*Aubigny* sailed from *Rochefort* in the *Prudent* of 74 guns for *Martinico*, accompanied by two frigates, the *Atalante* of 34 guns, and the *Zephyr* of 30 guns. The *Zephyr* being separated from the other two met the *Warwick*, who mistaking him for a merchantman, despised him, and would not open his ports till the *Zephyr* fired a broadside at him. The captain then perceiving his mistake, immediately opened his ports, but the *Zephyr* guessing how the enemy would act, made so good use of their small arms, that the crew of the *English* ship could not keep the deck, and disappeared. The noise of the firing brought the *Prudent* and the *Atalante* to his assistance; upon which the *English* captain, seeing he could not escape, declared he would surrender but only to the commander in chief. The Chevalier d'*Aubigny* then made a signal to signify that he would engage the *Warwick*, if the captain refused to surrender to the frigate; upon which the *English* captain, fearing the event of the engagement struck to the *Zephyr*.

*The English Account.*

The *Warwick* of 60 guns, Capt. ———, who had been cruising off the coast of *Martinico*, and had taken several *French* prizes, fell in with the *Prudent* man of war of 74 guns, who had in company with her a 60 gun ship, and a frigate of 36 guns; the *Warwick* perceiving herself thus overmatch'd, endeavoured to



to get clear by making a running fight, and actually had got clear of the large ships; but the frigate being ordered to chase, came up under her stern and raked her terribly; by which means she was kept in play till the *Prudent* again came up, and the *Warwick* struck, having lost her captain, and a great number of men.

*Extract of a Letter from Admiral Byng to Mr Cleveland, Secretary of the Admiralty. Dated on board the Ramilies off Minorta, May 25.*

I Have the pleasure to desire that you will acquaint their lordships, that having sailed from Gibraltar the 8th, I got off Mahon the 10th, having been joined by his majesty's ship *Phoenix* off Majorca two days before, when the enemy's fleet appeared to the S. E. Falling little wind, it was five before I could form my line, and distinguish any of the enemy's motions, and not at all judge of their force more than by their numbers, which were 17, and 13 of those appeared large. They at first stood towards us in a regular line, and tacked about seven, which I judged was to endeavour to gain the wind of us in the night; so that, being late, I tacked, in order to keep the weather-gage of them, as well as to make sure of the land wind in the morning. Being very hazy, and not above 5 leagues off Cape Mola, we tacked off towards the enemy at eleven, and at day-light had no sight of them; but 2 tartans, with the French private signal, being close in with the rear of our fleet, I sent the *Princess Louisa* to chase one, and made the signal for the rear admiral, who was nearest the other, to send ships to chase her. The *Princess Louisa*, *Defiance*, and *Captain*, became at a great distance, but the *Defiance* took her's, which had 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, and 102 private soldiers, who were sent out the day before with 600 men, on board tartans, to reinforce the French fleet, on our then appearing off the place. The *Phoenix* (on capt. Harvey's offer) prepared to serve as a fireship, but without damaging her as a frigate till the signal was made to prime, when she was then to scuttle her decks, every thing else being prepared that the time and place allowed of. The enemy now began to appear from the mast-head: I called in the cruisers, and when they had joined me, I tacked towards the enemy, and formed the line a-head; I found the French were preparing theirs to Leeward, having unsuccessfully endeavoured to weather me: They were 12 large ships of the line and 5 frigates. As soon as I judged the rear of ours was the length of their van, we tacked altogether, and I immediately made the signal for the ships that led to lead large, and for the *Deptford* to quit the line, that ours might become equal in number with theirs. At two I made the signal to engage, as I found it was the surest method of ordering every ship to close down on the one that fell to their lot. And here I must express my great satisfaction at the very gallant manner in which the rear admiral set the van the example, by instantly bearing down on the ship he was to engage, with his second, and who occasioned one of

the French ships to begin the engagement, which they did by raking ours as they went down: I bore right down on the ship that lay opposite to me, and began to engage him, after having received their fire for some time on going down. The *Intrepid*, in the very beginning, had his foretop-mast shot away, and as that hung on his fore-sail and back'd it, he had no command of his ship, his foretack, and all his braces being cut at the same time, so that he drove on the next ship to him, and obliged that, and the ships a-head of me, to throw all a-back: This obliged me to do so too for some minutes, to avoid their falling all on board me, though not before we had drove our adversary out of the line, who put before the wind, and had several shot fired at him from his own admiral. This not only caused the enemy's center to be unattack'd, but left the rear admiral's division rather uncovered for some very little time. I sent and call'd to the ships a-head of me, to make sail on and go down on the enemy, and ordered the *Chesterfield* to lay by the *Intrepid*, and the *Deptford* to supply the *Intrepid*'s place. I found the enemy edged away constantly; and as they went three feet to our one, they would never permit our closing with them, but take the advantage of destroying our rigging; for though I closed the rear admiral fast, yet I found I could not again close the enemy, whose van were fairly drove from their line, but their admiral were joining them by bearing away. By this time it was past six, and the enemy's van and ours were at too great a distance to engage: I perceived some of their ships stretching to the Northward, and I imagined they were going to form a new line. I made the signal for the headmost ships to tack, and those that led before with the larboard tacks, to lead with the starboard, that I might, by the first, keep (if possible) the wind of the enemy; and, by the second, be between the rear admiral's division and the enemy, as his had suffer'd most, as also cover the *Intrepid*, which I perceived to be in a very bad condition, and whose loss would give the ballance against us, if they attack'd us the next morning, as I expected. I brought to about eight that night, to join the *Intrepid*, and to refit our ships as fast as possible, and continued so all night. The next morning we saw nothing of the enemy, though we were still laying to: Mahon was N. N. W. about 10 or 11 leagues. I sent cruisers out to look for the *Intrepid* and *Chesterfield*, who joined me the next day. and having, from a state and condition of the squadron brought me in, found that the *Captain*, *Intrepid*, and *Defiance* (which latter has lost her Capt.) were very much damaged in their masts, I thought it proper, in this situation, to call a council of war, before I went again to look for the enemy. I desired the attendance of general Stuart, lord Effingham, and colonel Cornwallis, that I might collect their opinions upon the present situation, at which council not the least contention or doubt arose. I do not send their lordships the particulars of our losses and damage by this, as it would take me much time, and that I am willing none



none should be lost in letting them know an event of such consequence. I dispatch this to Sir Benjamin Keene, by way of Barcelona, and am making the best of my way to Gibraltar, from which place I propose sending their lordships a more particular account.

P.S. I must desire you will acquaint their lordships, that I have appointed capt. Harvey to the command of the *Defiance*, in the room of capt. Andrews, slain in the action.

I have just sent the defects of the ships, as I have got it made out whilst I was closing my letter.

*State of the English and French Fleets in the late Action in the Mediterranean, with the Number of Persons killed and wounded in each Ship.*

## ENGLISH.

| G. Ships.           | Commanders.       | k.  | w.  |
|---------------------|-------------------|-----|-----|
| 90 Ramilies,        | { Admiral Byng,   | { — | —   |
|                     | { Capt. Gardiner, | { — | —   |
| 70 Buckingham       | { Rear-Ad. West,  | { 3 | 7   |
|                     | { Capt. Everit,   | { — | —   |
| 74 Culloden,        | Ward,             | —   | —   |
| 70 Captain,         | Catford,          | 6   | 30  |
| 70 Revenge,         | Cornewall,        | —   | —   |
| 66 Lancaster,       | Edgecombe,        | 1   | 14  |
| 64 Trident,         | Durell,           | —   | —   |
| 64 Intrepid,        | Young,            | 9   | 39  |
| 60 Kingston,        | Parry,            | —   | —   |
| 60 Princess Louisa, | Noel,             | 4   | 13  |
| 60 Defiance,        | Andrews,          | 14  | 45  |
| 50 Portland,        | Baird,            | 6   | 20  |
| 50 Deptford,        | Amherst,          | —   | —   |
| <i>Frigates.</i>    | <i>Total</i>      | 43  | 168 |
| 44 Chesterfield,    | Lloyd,            | —   | —   |
| 24 Experiment,      | Gilchrist,        | —   | —   |
| 24 Dolphin,         | —                 | —   | —   |
| 24 Phoenix,         | Hervey,           | —   | —   |
| 14 Fortune,         | Maplesden,        | —   | —   |

## FRENCH.

| G. Ships.         | Commanders.        | k.   | w.  |
|-------------------|--------------------|------|-----|
| 80 Le Foudroyant, | { LaGalissonniere, | { 2  | 10  |
|                   | { Lieut. Gen.      | { —  | —   |
| 74 Le Redoutable, | { Glandeves,       | { 12 | 39  |
|                   | { Chef d'Escadre,  | { —  | —   |
| 74 La Couronne,   | { La Clu, Chef     | { —  | 3   |
|                   | { d'Escadre,       | { —  | —   |
| 74 Le Temeraire,  | Beaumont,          | —    | 15  |
| 74 Le Guerrier,   | La Brosse,         | —    | 43  |
| 64 Le Lion,       | St. Agnan,         | 2    | 7   |
| 64 Le Sage,       | Duruen,            | —    | 8   |
| 64 L'Orphee,      | Raimondis,         | 10   | 9   |
| 64 Le Content,    | Sabran,            | 5    | 19  |
| 64 Le Triton,     | Mercier,           | 5    | 14  |
| 50 L'Hipotame,    | Rochemaure,        | 2    | 10  |
| 50 Le Fier,       | D'Herville,        | —    | 4   |
| <i>Frigates.</i>  | <i>Total</i>       | 38   | 181 |
| 46 La Junon,      | Beausfier,         | —    | —   |
| 26 La Rose,       | Cottebelle,        | —    | —   |
| 24 La Gracieuse,  | Marquizan,         | —    | —   |
| 24 La Topaze,     | Carne,             | —    | —   |
| 24 La Nimphe,     | Callian,           | —    | —   |

[The following observations on the conduct of a sea-officer may be depended upon: That tho' he solicited the command, he deferred sailing from *England* till very pressing letters were sent him from authority; many strange

delays happened in the course of the voyage; he lost seven days at *Gibraltar*, when the utmost expedition was necessary for the publick service; he was *twelve* days upon his passage from *Gibraltar* to the distance of 12 leagues off *Minorca*, where the *French* fleet happened to find him; he called a council as to the prudence of venturing an engagement; the bad condition of the enemy's fleet occasioned their only maintaining a running fight; night, and the cautiousness of our admiral, put an entire end to the skirmish; after staying four days, without seeing or seeking for the enemy, a council was called to determine upon the expediency of relieving Fort St. Philip's—the errand they were sent out upon; when off *Mahon* harbour another council was called, in which it was RESOLVED, that the endeavouring to throw in the designed reinforcements was too dangerous, and that the preservation of the fort was impossible. Another point determined was, that the non-appearance of the enemy's fleet made it probable they were sailed against *Gibraltar*, and therefore, that it was prudent to get thither as fast as possible:

*The French Account of this Engagement.*

*A Letter fram M. de la Galissonniere, dated on board the Foudroyant, the 22d of May before Port Mahon, and is as follows:*

THE 17th of May in the evening, advice was brought to the squadron by the frigate *La Gracieuse*, who was on a cruize towards *Majorca*, that she had descried an *English* squadron, which then seemed to be 8 or 10 leagues to the south.

The 18th the squadron got in readiness to go and meet the *English*; but was prevented by a calm. The 19th in the morning we descried the *English* squadron from the top-masts-head, and the two squadrons drew pretty near each other that day, but never were within gun-shot; which was not our fault, as the *English* were to windward of us. The 20th the *French* admiral worked about so as to gain the wind; but just as he had got into a favourable position for it, the wind shifted in such a manner as still left this advantage to the *English* squadron. At half an hour past two in the afternoon, the two squadrons were in line of battle, and began the engagement. The *English* consisted of 18 sail, of which 13 were of the line; and ours of 12 ships of the line and 4 frigates. The action lasted above three hours and a half, but was not general all the time. The *English* ships that suffered most from our broadsides got to the windward again out of gun-shot; they all along preserved this advantage, that they might keep clear of us as they pleased. After having made their greatest efforts on our rear division, which they found so close, and from which they were so furiously cannonaded, that they could not break in upon it, they resolved to sheer off, and did not appear again all the next day, being the 21st. In general, none of their ships long stood the fire of ours. The ships of our squadron suffered but little; they were repaired in the night, and ready to fight the next morning.



*List of Births for the Year 1756.*

**May 26.** **L**ady of John Delaval, Esq; delivered of a son.

**JUNE 6.** Lady of Sir Digby Legard, Bart.—of a daughter.

17. Lady of Edw. Walter, Esq; member for Milborne Port,—of a daughter.

*List of Marriages for the Year 1756.*

**R**ev. Mr John Taylor of Croydon, Surry,—to Miss Watson of Warwick-lane.

John Lade, Esq; member for Camelford, Cornwall,—to Miss Thrale.

Sir John St Aubyn of Clowance, Cornwall, Bart.—to Miss Mingfield of Durham.

John Chetwode, Esq;—to Miss Dolly Bretland of Nottingham.

Robert Barclay of Urie, Esq;—to Miss Lucy Barclay, daughter of Mr David Barclay.

Rob. Gordon of Trotton, Suffex, Esq;—to the relict of Col. Joseph Terrill.

Jeremiah Dyson, Esq; clerk to the house of commons, to Miss Dyson of Bartholomw close,

Dr Beevor of Norwich,—to Miss Ruffel.

James Berry, Esq;—to Miss Martha Page of Bromley, Kent.

Sir Tho. Reeve, high sheriff of Berkshire,—to Miss Gregor.

Wm Wigget Bulwer, Esq;—to Miss Earl.

Mr Williams, attorney, at Crewkerne,—to Miss Horner, with 9000 l.

Alderman Beckford,—to Mrs March.

Rt Hon. Ld Salton,—to Miss Eleo. Gordon.

Rt Hon. Lord Luxborough,—to Lady Lequesne of Bruton-street.

Rev. Mr Cookson of Great Ealing,—to the relict of Col. Rambouillet.

Mr John Mawbey of Vaux-hall,—to Miss Fielding of that place, with 6000 l.

Mr Harford, merchant of Bristol,—to Miss Summers of Haverfordwest, with 10,000 l.

Beckford Carter of Broxted, Essex, Esq;—to Miss Eliz. Stevens of Fleet-street.

Tho. Hawkins of Trewithiam, Esq;—to Miss Heywood of Austin-friars, with 10,000 l.

Rich. Betenson, Esq; only son of Sir Edw. Betenson, Bt.—to Miss Lucretia Folkes, daughter of late Martin Folkes, Esq; with 30,000 l.

*List of DEATHS for the Year 1756.*

**May 18.** **R**ev. David Trimnell, D. D. prebendary of Lincoln cathedral, and archdeacon of Leicester.

25. Maynard Colchester, Esq; justice of peace for Gloucestershire, and a verdurer of the forest of Deane,

27. Ben. Bowen, Esq; alderman of Dublin; he has left 1000 l. to the blue-coat hospital, and 1000 l. to Swit's hospital.

28. Chr. Harris of Stamford, Lincolnsh. Esq;

Rev. Mr Skeelar of Membury, Worcestersh.

**JUNE 2** Edw. Floyer, Esq; of Putney.

3. James Laponge, Esq; surgeon to the 2d troop of horse guards.

4. Mr Spicer, a clerk of the Exchequer.

Rt Hon. Ld Visc. Tracey, aged 66.

Rich. Parmeter, Esq; barrister at law, recorder of Tiverton and Barnstaple.

Lady of the Earl of Harborough.

5. Charles Viner of Alderhot, Hants, Esq; he has left the bulk of his estate to the University of Oxford.

Christian Lewis, reigning prince of Mecklinburgh Schwerin, aged 74.

6. Cha. Powell, Esq; at Highgate.

7. Dr M'Gie, physician to Guy's hospital.

Rob. Corrifon, Esq; at Richmond.

Rev. Mr Wisshaw, a canon of Salisbury cath.

Capt. Walter Pringle, of Holmes's Reg.

Rev. Mr Scott, min. of Wanley, Shropshire.

Rev. Mr Hodges, min. of Pelworth, Devon.

Edm. Squire of Waddington, Essex, Esq;

Rev. Mr Winslow of Puckridge, Hertfordsh.

Rev. Mr Welles, vicar of Prestbury, rector of Spechley, Worcestershire, and a justice of peace for Gloucestershire, aged 90.

Wm Wilkins, Esq; a stationer to the office of ordnance.

Tim Bennet, the honest presbyterian cobbler of Hampton court, who obtained a free passage thro' Bushey park, which had many years been withheld from the people, aged near 80.

9. His serene highness Frederick, eldest son of the prince of Saxe Gotha, and nephew to her R. H. the Princess dowager of Wales.

10. Sir Rich. Atkins of Clapham, Surry, Bt.

Capt. Grefwood, formerly in the E. I. service.

Sir Ja. Worley, Bt. at Pilewell, Hants, ag 86

14. Amyas Bush, Esq; fort major of Duncannon fort, Ireland.

Rev. Mr Adam, minister of Aston, Wilts.

19. Rev. Abr. Oakes, LL.D. rector of Wetherfield and Melford, in Suffolk.

24. Robert Helton, Esq; a director of the Royal Exchange assurance.

Rev. Mr Byrch, minister of St Mary's, Dover.

25. Daniel Holmes of Worcestershire, Esq;

27. Lady dowager Castlecomer, mother to the present Ld Visc. Castlecomer, and sister to the Duke of Newcastle.

*List of Promotions for the Year 1756.*

*From the London Gazette.*

**Whitehall,** **T**HE king has been pleased to **June 1.** grant unto the Hon. Tho. Villiers of the Grove, in the Co. of Hertford, Esq; and the heirs male of his body by the lady Charlotta Hyde, his present wife, the dignity of a Baron of Great Britain, by the name, stile, and title of Baron Hyde of Hindon, in the Co. of Wilts; and, in default of such issue, the dignity of Baroness Hyde, of Hindon aforesaid, to the said lady Charlotta Hyde, and the dignity of Baron Hyde to her heirs male.

— unto the Rt Hon. Horatio Walpole of Woollerton, Norfolk, Esq; and the heirs male of his body, the dignity of a Baron of Great Britain, by the name, stile and title of Baron Walpole of Woollerton, in Norfolk.

**Whitehall,** **June 8.** The king has been pleased to appoint the Rt Hon. Lord Tyrwley, governor of the town and garrison of Gibraltar.

**Whitehall,** **June 8.** The king has been pleased to grant unto Edw. Simpson, Dr of Laws, his majesty's advocate general for all causes, ecclesiastical and maritime, relating to his majesty's crown.

— unto Nat. Kinderley, Esq; the office of serjeant



serjeant at arms in ordinary, to attend upon his majesty's royal person. (T.S.Trust, dec.)

*Whitehall, June 12.* The king has been pleased to appoint the following lords and gentlemen to be officers in the Reg. hereafter named

Wm Kingsley, to be Col. of the 20th R. of foot  
Spenser, Esq; commonly called Marq.

of Blandford,—Capt. of a company in ditto.

Jeffery Amherst,—Col. of the 15th R. of foot

Ja. Lockhart Ross,—Col. of the 38th R.

Studholm Hodgson,—Col. of the 52d R.

Duke of Richmond,—Lieut. Col. to the 33d Reg. of foot, commanded by Ld Cha. Hay.

John Lourie, Esq;—Lieut. Col. to the 3d R. foot guards, commanded by the E. of Rothes.

Adam Gordon, Esq; commonly called Lord Adam Gordon, and Ja. Muir Campbell, Esq;

—Captains in the 3d R. of foot-guards, and to take rank as Lieut. Cols. of foot.

Rob. Campbell, Esq;—Capt. Lieut. of a company in the said R. & to rank as Lt Col. of foot

Andrew Robinson, Esq;—1st Major, and

Wm Strode, Esq;—2d Major to ditto.

Lord Fred. Cavendish, Nevil Tatton, and Rich. Lambart, Esqrs,—Captains in the 1st R.

of foot-guards, commanded by the D. of Cumberland, and to take rank as Lt Cols. of foot.

Alex. Maitland, Esq;—Capt. Lieut. in said Reg. and to take rank as Lieut. Col. of foot.

Geo. Bodens, Esq;—Capt. of a company, and

Wm Sorell, Esq;—Capt. Lt. in the 2d R. of foot guards, and to take rank as Lieut. Col.

Staates Long Morris, Esq;—Capt. of a comp. in the 36th R. of foot.

Joseph Hudson, John Barrington, Archibald Douglass, Robert Armiger, John Griffin, Geo. Augustus Elliot, Esqrs, aid de camps to his majesty.

David Watson, Esq;—quarter-master general of his majesty's forces, & to rank as Col. of ft.

George Ward, Esq;—Major to the 11th R. of dragoons, commanded by the E. of Ancrum.

Edmund Atkin, Esq; one of his majesty's council in South Carolina,—agent for, & superintendant of the affairs of his majesty's allies, the several nations of Indians inhabiting the frontiers of Virginia, N. and S. Carolina, and Georgia, and their confederates.

*Whitehall, June 15.* The king has been pleased to grant unto the Rt Hon. Tho. Viscount Fauconberg, and to his heirs male, the dignity of an Earl of Great Britain, by the name, stile, and title of Earl Fauconberg of Newbrough in the county of York.

—unto the Rt Hon. Stephen Lord Ilchester and Stavordale, Baron of Woodsford Strangers, Dorsetshire, and of Redlynch, Somersetshire, and his heirs male, and in default of such issue, to his brother the Rt Hon. Henry Fox, and his heirs male, the dignity of an Earl of Great Britain, by the name, stile, and title of Earl of Ilchester, in Somersetshire.

*Whitehall, June 22.* The king has been pleased to determine all former commissions of his majesty's navy, and to constitute and appoint Digby Dent, Tho. Slade, Wm. Bately, Dan. Devert, Rich. Hall, Rob. Osborn, George Adams, Wm. Bateman, George Cockburne, Timothy Brett, Frederick Rogers, Rd. Hughes the younger, Thomas Cooper, and

Charles Colby, Esqrs. principal officers and commissioners of his majesty's navy. And his majesty is pleased to constitute the said Digby Dent, comptroller of the navy, except the comptrolling the treasurers, victualling, and storekeepers accounts; Tho. Slade and Wm. Bately, jointly and severally surveyor of the navy; Dan. Davert, clerk of the acts of the navy; Rich. Hall, commissioner to comptroll the treasurers accounts; Rob. Osborn, commissioner to comptroll the victualling Accounts; George Adams, commissioner to comptroll the storekeeper's accounts; Frederic Rogers, commissioner for the yard at Plymouth; Richard Hughes the younger, commissioner for the yard at Portsmouth; Tho. Cooper, commissioner for the yards at Chatham and Sheerness; and Charles Colby, commissioner for the naval affairs in the Mediterranean.

*Admiralty Office, June 18.* The king has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen officers of the marines.

Major. Edward Rycaut, Esq;

Captains.

|                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 30th Co. Cha. Bayly, | 80th Co. Wm Davidson |
| 45th — Ja. Walter,   | 16th — John Pitcairn |
| 41st — G. Cockburne  | 8th — En. Markham    |

1st Lieutenants.

|                         |                      |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1st Co. Gar. Bulstrode, | 30th — Maur. Wemys   |
| 8th — Rob. Beecher,     | 20th — Geo. Waide    |
| 45th — Tho. Grant       | 50th — Cha. Champion |
|                         | 58th — Astbury.      |

[The remainder of the Preferments in our next.]

B — K R — T S.

Stephen Marshal, sen. & Stephen Marshall, jun. of Crayford, Kent, callico printers.

John Amery of Aitbury, Cheshire, cheese factor.

Sam. Lucas of Droitwich, Worcester sh. chapman.

Geo. Howlett of Bicester, Oxford sh. flax-dresser.

Samuel Morris of Norwich, grocer.

Wm Auster of Birmingham, threadman.

Edm. Lord, jun. and Law. Ashworth, jun. of Hundersfield, Lancashire, clothiers.

John Rowling of St George the Martyr, Surry, victualler.

Jon. Pitt, sen. of Cirencester, Gloucestersh. woot-itapler.

Wm Brait of Sutton Coldfield, Warwick sh. cordwainer.

John Moss of Diss, Norfolk, braiser.

Wm Shobrooke of Plymouth, merchant.

Leach Stenner of New Sleaford, Lincoln, shopkeeper.

Tho. Burrows of Walsall, Staffordshire, tanner.

Robert Emmett of Cirencester, baker.

Mathew Upton of Pudsey, Yorkshire, clothier.

BILL of Mortality from May. 25. to June 22.

| Buried            |     | Christened        |     |
|-------------------|-----|-------------------|-----|
| Males             | 737 | Males             | 544 |
| Females           | 774 | Females           | 547 |
| Under 2 Years old |     | 1511              |     |
| Between 2 and 5   |     | 1091              |     |
| 5 and 10          |     | Buried            |     |
| 10 and 20         |     | Within the walls  |     |
| 20 and 30         |     | Without the walls |     |
| 30 and 40         |     | Mid. and Surry    |     |
| 40 and 50         |     | City & Sub. West  |     |
| 50 and 60         |     | 1511              |     |
| 60 and 70         |     | Weekly June 7.    |     |
| 70 and 80         |     | 8.                |     |
| 80 and 90         |     | 15.               |     |
| 90 and 100        |     | 22.               |     |
| 100 and 101       |     | 1511              |     |
|                   |     | 1511              |     |



EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JUNE 1756:

[illegible]

| MARK-LANE.         | Basingstoke. | Reading.    | Farnham.     | Henley.      | Guildford.   | Warminster. | Devizes.    | Gloucester.  | Birmingh.      | 'London.           |
|--------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|--------------------|
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For JULY 1756.

## CONTAINING,

More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

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| <p>I. Journal of the siege of <i>St Philips</i>.<br/>         II. Account of the plot in <i>Sweden</i>.<br/>         III. Meteorological diary.<br/>         IV. Life of D. of <i>Buckingham</i> concluded.<br/>         V. New sect of <i>sordid philosophers</i> humourously describ'd.<br/>         VI. Ancient sepulchre and mummy discovered in <i>France</i>.<br/>         VII. Knavery justified as a vocation.<br/>         VIII. The notion of time critically exa.<br/>         IX. Case of <i>Archibald Bower</i>, Esq; impartially narrated.<br/>         X. Anecdotes of Mr <i>Bower's</i> life.<br/>         XI. Natural history of <i>Aleppo</i> continued.<br/>         XII. Meetings of ladies where allow'd.<br/>         XIII. Importance of <i>Minorca</i> clearly stated.<br/>         XIV. Articles of capitulation granted to Gen. <i>Blakeney</i>.<br/>         XV. Remarkable story of the engineer.<br/>         XVI. Remonstrance of the <i>Dutch</i> against searching their ships.<br/>         XVII. Ultimate resolution of the States</p> | <p>With respect to the succours demanded by <i>Great Britain</i>.<br/>         XVIII. <i>French king's</i> edict for the sale of <i>English</i> ships and cargoes.<br/>         XIX. Mock articles against Adm. B.<br/>         XX. Remarks on Mr <i>Ryng's</i> letter.<br/>         XXI. <i>Averdupoiz</i> and troy wts compar'd<br/>         XXII. Account of the styptic agaric.<br/>         XXIII. Imports of the <i>French</i> last year.<br/>         XXIV. POETRY. Adm. B.'s letter versified; the artificial Kite; the fan; on Gen. <i>Blakeney</i>; epigrams, &amp;c.<br/>         XXV. HISTORICAL CHRONICLE. General account of <i>American</i> affairs; success of our Squadron off <i>Louisburg</i>; proclamation for encouraging privateers; commencement at <i>Oxford</i>, &amp;c.<br/>         XXVI. List of ships taken on both sides.<br/>         XXVII. List of Births, marriages, &amp;c.<br/>         XXVIII. FOREIGN HISTORY. — Remarkable letter of the Q. of <i>Sweden</i>.<br/>         XXIX. Stocks, — Bill of mortality.</p> |
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With a head of General BLAKENEY, and a plan of Fort *St Philip's* in *Minorca* and the adjacent country, with the *French* batteries and lines of approach; engraved on copper plates. Also a song set to music.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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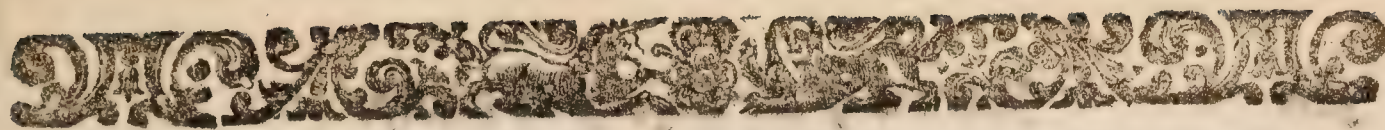
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\* \* The account of books, and some other pieces omitted this month for want of room, shall be inserted in our next. Any accounts from A. B. will be thankfully acknowledg'd.





T H E

# Gentleman's Magazine ;

For J U L Y 1756.

*An Account of the Siege and Capture of  
PORT MAHON from p. 258.*



H A T the whole of this transaction may appear in one view, it is necessary to recapitulate some particulars that have been mentioned before.

It was known very early in the spring that the armaments at *Toulon* and *Marseilles* were intended against *Mahon*, and therefore on

*March 30th* *Commodore Keppel* sailed from *Portsmouth* for the *Mediterranean* with 4 ships, but returned again to *Plymouth* very sickly.

*April 5.* The Admirals *Byng* and *West* sailed with 10 ships of the line, but no transports.

*April 8.* The *French* transports, escorted by their fleet, sailed for the islands of *Hieries*, where they formed, and on the 12th proceeded to *Minorca*.

*April 18.* The *French* transports and fleet arrived at *Mahon*.

*May 2.* *Byng* arrived at *Gibraltar*, and joined *Edgcombe*, where he staid 6 days.

*May 8.* *Byng* sailed from *Gibraltar* for *Mahon* with 13 ships of the line and 3 frigates, but stopped at *Malaga* to take in his wines.

*May 19.* *Byng* first appeared off *Mahon*; so that tho' he sailed from *England* 3 days before *Galissonniere* sailed from *Toulon*, he did not reach *Minorca* till a month afterwards.

*May 20.* The two fleets met, after which nothing was heard of *Byng* till

*June 19*, when he put into *Gibraltar* a second time, and joined *Broderick* with 5 ships more.

Upon receipt of the first letter from *Byng*, giving an account of his not arriving at *Gibraltar* before *May 2*, and of his staying 6 days there, it was determined to take the command of the fleet from him, and on *June 16th* Admiral *Howke* sailed for that purpose.

On receipt of his second letter, with an account of his mock fight, orders were given to put him under arrest, and he has been since sent home in the *Antelope*, and is now in custody of a messenger. It is hoped we shall be able to resume, and carry on this journal in a proper manner.

In the mean time we shall continue the account of the siege :

The *French* having landed and made themselves masters of all the defenceless parts of the island, were prevented from breaking ground, and erecting batteries so soon as they intended by many accidents, particularly the loss of a tartane laden with mules to draw the artillery.

*May 5.* They erected a battery \* of 5 24 pounders, and 5 mortars marked 12, (See the Plate) near an old fortification called *Philipet Fort* †, in which they found 6 pieces of cannon; and this battery being on the right of the entrance into the harbour, as *Fort St Philip* was on the left, enabled the *French* to share the command of the harbour with us; for as no *French* ship could enter without being exposed to the fire of the fort, no *English* ship could enter without being exposed to the *French* battery.

*May 6, 7.* This battery continued masked, and the necessary dispositions to serve it were made.

\* A battery of guns is a bank of earth thrown up to cover the men that are to serve the guns; this bank is cut into holes for the cannon to fire through, about 12 feet distant from each other. These holes are called embrasures, and the masses of earth between them are called merlons; the height of the hole on the inside is about 3 feet, but they go sloping lower towards the outside; within this bank is laid a floor of planks, on which the cannon are placed, and which prevents the wheels of the guns from ploughing the ground.

A battery of mortars is sunk into the ground, and therefore neither has nor needs embrasures.

† A fort is a castle or work encompassed with a ditch called a moat, with an elevation of earth of various figures capable of resisting the cannon of the enemy.



May 8. It began to play.

May 9. The suburbs of *St Philip*, called the *Ravale*, were occupied by a detachment of 100 volunteers, 4 companies of grenadiers, and 6 piquets \* under the command of Count *de Briquerville*, with 500 labourers to erect batteries against *Anstruther's* battery (s); the Queen's redoubt † (r); and *Kane's* lunette ‡ (q).

May 10, 11, 12. The besiegers were employed in building these batteries to the right, left, and center of the *Ravale*.

May 12 at night. The detachment of the *Ravale* was encreased to 3 companies of volunteers; 7 companies of grenadiers; and 7 piquets; and about midnight the bomb batteries began to fire, and continued firing till the 17th.

May 17. The battery of cannon to the right began to fire, and was well served.

May 18. The *Sieur de Pinay*, who commanded the left was killed, and *Prince Lewis of Wirtembourg*, Marshal de Camp, was wounded.

May 19. *Byng* having appeared off the island, the Duke de *Richelieu* sent 13 piquets (See p. 348 article x, and note) to the Count de *Galissonniere*, and made the necessary dispositions for cutting off all communication between the English admirals and the besieged.

May 20. *Byng's* mock fight prevented farther precautions of the same kind, as his squadron appeared no more off the island. At two in the afternoon a bomb from the fort set fire to one of the besiegers batteries, which the besieged perceiving, redoubled their fire, and made a sally from the queen's redoubt (r), but were soon repulsed by the enemy's grenadiers. About midnight the two battalions of the royal regiment, under the command of the Count de *Maillebois*, lieutenant general, repaired to their post in the trenches, whence they sent 5 companies of grenadiers to relieve the posts in the *Ravale*.

May 21. The firing continued, and the besieged were busy in repairing the old batteries and building new.

May 22. The French squadron returned off the port, and at night the army made rejoicings for the departure of *Byng*.

May 23, 24. The batteries continued to play from the *Ravale*, and the besieged to repair the damage they sustained, and maintain a brisk fire.

\* A piquet is a detachment of men from each regiment.

† A redoubt is a small fort surrounded by a ditch.

‡ A lunette is an elevation of the earth of two faces, usually made in the middle of a ditch.

May 25. The *Ravale* being now totally destroyed by the artillery of the besieged, and the houses which afforded shelter to the enemy levelled with the ground; they found it necessary in some measure to change their station, and the place of their batteries, which employed them several days, during which the miners pushed on their works, and the other batteries were ply'd incessantly.

June 2. A bomb from a battery of the besiegers fell into a magazine of oil which it fired, and a neighbouring magazine of powder was in great danger.

June 5. Several of the new batteries began to play with great success.

June 6. All the new batteries played, which with the rest were 12 in number. The first (marked 3 in the plate) consisted of 6 24 pounders, and played cross-wise. The second (1) of 5. The third (2) of 10, and batter'd the body of the place in breach. The fourth (4) of 6 ruined the general defences. The fifth (5) consisted of 5 mortars. The sixth (6) of 5 pieces of cannon which batter'd the west and south-west *Lunettes* (m o). The 7th (7) consisted of 11 mortars. The 8th (8) to the left of *Mount Dupine* consisted of 8 pieces of cannon. The 9th (9) of 5. The 10th (12) on the Peninsula over against *Philipet Fort* of 33. The 11th (11) near the signal-house, of 3 pieces of cannon and 3 mortars. And the 12th (10) of 3 cannon, and 3 mortars at the camp of *Monf. Roquepine*. So that from June 6 the besiegers had 84, 24 pounders, and 22 mortars in battery, which were incessantly served, and in a short time demolished the embrasures, and many other parts of the besiegers works. The besiegers however on this day finished a mine, and laboured during the night to repair the damage they sustained in the day, but their fire began to slacken.

June 7. The besiegers threw 300 bombs this day, which the French affirmed killed them no more than 3 men, and wounded but 8. The French fleet which continued to cruize unmolested in sight of the harbour, seized a xebec with prisoners, and a packet boat with letters for the garrison.

June 8. The miners of the besiegers had got within 30 yards of the salient angle \* of the covered way † of the queen's redoubt (r).

\* The salient angle is an angle of a work made by the meeting of two sides or it that run out from the place towards the country.

† The covert way is a space of ground level with the country, running on the outside the wall defended by a parapet; it is usually palisaded in the middle, and undermined on all sides.



June 9. Two considerable breaches were made in the body of the place, and every possible effort to attack and defend was made by the besiegers and besieged, without any considerable alteration of circumstances till

June 14, A breach was made at which 6 men might enter abreast; upon which the besieged made a sally, destroyed some batteries, and killed many men; but having advanced too far they were surrounded, and not a single man got back to the fort. The loss of this party was probably the crisis of the siege, as there was not a sufficient number of men to man the works before. On this day too an officer of the order of St Lewis was convicted of corresponding with *Blakeney*, and condemn'd to the gallies for life. So that a principal channel of intelligence was cut off.

June 15. The fire of the besieged was much slackened, and the besieger's had approached so near that the fire of the small arms prevented their replacing by night the guns that were dismounted by day. During these operations the French fleet continued undisturbed before the port; and at this time the frigates that cruised at some distance had taken 15 British merchantmen without the loss of a single man. These ships were bound homeward from the *Levant*, and put into *Mahon* to refresh, supposing they should there have been protected by *Byng*, who they knew had a force sufficient to beat the French, and therefore too hastily, and too confidently concluded he had beaten them. A shallop which served to keep a communication between *Marlborough Redoubt* and *Fort St Philip*, had also been taken some time before, by ten grenadiers of the regiment of *Hainbault*, who leap'd into the sea with their sabres in their mouths, and swam to the shallop, which in spite of those on board, and the fire from the fort, they carried off.

Of the subsequent operations we know nothing, but from the following letter sent by the Marshal *Richlieu* to his court.

*Marshal Richlieu's Letter to the French King.*  
Camp before St Philip's June 29.

"I HAD long been intent on some bold stroke, that might soon put an end to the siege, and at last I determined my general attack Sunday the 27th. I consulted the preceding evening with all the general officers, and they instantly conceived the full extent and advantage of the project. I had before charged the Count de *Maillebois* with the detail of the disposition, of which he has perfectly acquitted himself. Every general officer has likewise performed with courage and conduct the business he was put upon.

The Marquis de *Laval*, major-general of the trenches, was charged with the attack on the left, directed against *Fort Strugen* and *Argyle*, and against the Queen's and *Kenn's* redoubts \*. He was at the head of 16 companies of grenadiers, and 4 battalions to support the attacks: he had under him the Marquis de *Monty*, brigadier, and the Marquis de *Briqueville*, colonel, whose regiment was the leading one at the trenches. Royal Comtois was the second regiment. M. de *Monti* was appointed to attack *Strugen* and *Argyle*, and M. de *Briqueville* was to advance upon *Kenn* and the covert-way between this work and the queen's redoubt.

M. de *Sades*, *Briqueville's* lieutenant-colonel, was to attack the queen's redoubt, at the head of four companies of grenadiers of *Haynault*, *Soiffenois* and *Cambis*. To these 3 attacks were joined two engineers and 150 labourers, an officer of the artillery corps, and ten gunners, a detachment of 50 volunteers carrying ladders, and a brigade of miners.

The center attack was directed against the western redoubt † and *Caroline's* lunette (n), and commanded by the Prince of *Beauveau*, who had under him two brigades, with which he was likewise to cover the trenches in case of need.

The first attack on the right, commanded by the Count de *Lannion*, was directed against *Marlborough Fort*: he had under him the royal brigade and the regiment of *Britanny*. M. de *Roquepine* and the Chevalier de *Lemps*, at the head of 400 volunteers and 100 grenadiers, were to land in *St Stephen's Cove*, and march from thence to *Fort St Charles*.

The second attack on the right, under the direction of the Marquis de *Monteynard*, commanding the brigades royal marine and *Talaru*, was intended to take the south-west Lunette (o), to communicate with the attack of *Fort St Charles*, and to cut off the communication between *Marlborough Fort* ‡ and *St Philips*.

At the same time that all these attacks were to be made, M. de *Beaumanoir*, lieutenant-colonel, commanding at the Signal-tower, was to set off in shallops with his detachment from the cove that lies between *St Philipet's Fort* and the sandy tower §, in order to come and favour M. de *Monty's* attack, and endeavour to slip into the covert-way between the *Half-moon* and *Argyle Fort* ||.

M. de *Tortainval*, captain in the regiment of *Haynault*, with 100 men of that detachment, was to land at the foot of the enemy's grand battery \* towards the entrance of the port.

\* *Fort Strugen* is *Anstruther's* battery (r). *Fort Argyle* is *Argyle's* battery (t). The queen's redoubt is at (r). And *Kenn's* redoubt is *Kane's* lunette (q) so called from the governor of that name.

† This is the west lunette (m).

‡ *Marlborough Redoubt*.

§ This is a cove between *Philipet Fort* and the Isthmus on which the Signal-house stands, H called *Sandy Bay* or *Philipet Cove*.

|| By this is meant the covered way between the *Half-moon* and *Argyle Battery*, called the landing place for boats and small craft marked (A).

\* This is marked w.



At ten o'clock in the evening, all our batteries having ceased firing, the signal for the attack was given by a cannon shot and 4 bombs fired from the *Signal-tower* \* *M. de Monty* advanced upon *Strugen* and *Argyle*, and *Messrs de Briquerville* and *Sades* successively pressed forward to their attack of *Kenn* and the *Queen's redoubts*. Our troops marched on with the greatest valour; and after a very brisk and very long firing, which did no small execution, they at last took *Strugen* by assault, and *Argyle* and the *Queen's forts* by escalade. We instantly set about making a lodgment in that part which was the principal attack, whilst the others made their respective diversions.

The Prince of *Beauveau* having at the same time caused his brigades to march up to *Caroline's* and the western redoubts (m n) he made himself master of the covert-way, and nailed up 12 pieces of cannon there. A lodgment being impracticable, because *Kenn's* redoubt was not taken, he contented himself with cutting down the palisades, breaking the gun carriages, and maintaining a while this attack, in order to favour the principal one, which was executed with the greatest conduct and courage.

The attacks of *Messrs de Lannion* and *Monteynard* depending on the success of that upon *Fort St Charles*, they waited for the signal which *M. de Roquepine* was to make; but the enemy having perceived great movements in that part, they kept on their guard, and prevented the intended debarkation. In the mean time *M. de Lannion* annoyed *Marlborough Fort*.

The diversion made by all these firings, and the combination of all these attacks, gave the attack of the left time to make sure of success; so that by break of day we lodged 400 men in the queen's redoubt (r), and 200 in *Strugen* and *Argyle* (s) (t). I was posted in the center of the attacks on the left, having with me the Count de *Maillebois*, the Marquis du *Mesnil* and the Prince of *Wirtemberg*, to give orders necessary to support the attacks and ensure success.

At five in the morning, the 28th, a suspension of arms was agreed upon, in order to carry off the dead and wounded.

We took many mortars and cannon in *Strugen* (s), *Argyle* (t), and *Queen's Forts* (r). In the latter we made 15 prisoners, among whom is the enemy's second commandant, who was charged with the detail of the defence, and was the principal acting man in the garrison.

The same day, at two o'clock in the afternoon, three deputies came out of the place, and desired 24 hours to draw up articles of capitulation; but I allowed them only till 8 in the evening; at which hour one of them returned, and brought me a draught of articles; upon which I drew up a counter-draught, and sent it by the Chevalier *Redmont*, who found the enemy so amazed at the prodigious feats of our infantry, and the short time in which so grand an attack was performed, that they submitted to the conditions I imposed, which are not harsh. I shall speedily send the capitula-

tion (See p. 347.); but there are yet some trifling matters to be settled, which however, does not hinder our grenadiers from being masters of the gate of *St Philip's Fort* †, and also of *Marlborough* and *St Charles's Forts*.

*M. de Lannion* is a little bruised in the shoulder, and *M. de St Tropes*, aid-de-camp to the Count de *Maillebois*, is slightly wounded in the face: *M. de Guelton*, lieutenant in the navy, who commanded the shallops at the attack of *St Charles Fort*, is killed. The number of killed and wounded amounts to about 25 officers and 400 soldiers.

Such is the history of the siege and capture of *Fort St Philip*, a fortress of the utmost importance to the trade of *Great Britain*, which yet seems to have been rather given away than taken from us. The garrison was greatly deficient from the first, so that in a short time there was not a sufficient number of men remaining to man the works, without keeping the same guard longer upon duty than their strength could bear. Yet the place was held by the brave commander five weeks after the misconduct of *Adm. Byng* had deprived him of the succour he was sent to afford; during which time he had not the least sign of assistance, or intelligence of encouragement. At length having exhausted his stores, and wanting men for farther defence, he was compelled to give up the place a sacrifice to the unaccountable negligence, delay, treachery, or timidity of those by whom he might have been enabled to render all attempts against it ineffectual, for since the *French* became masters of the place they find new cause of surprize that they ever gained it. The difficulties they foresaw were many, but in comparison of those which appeared upon a near examination of the works, they were nothing.

† *St Philip's Castle* (a).

Extract from the Journal published by Order of the States of Sweden, concerning the Plot discovered at Stockholm.

THE commission delegated by the states of the kingdom happily discovered the 22d of June a conspiracy which had long been formed, and was ready to be put in execution the 22d in the night. The manner in which it was to have been carried on, is as follows:

As soon as they should hear the beat of drum in *Nooder-Malm* market, the conspirators were to repair, each with his gang, to *Landugards-Landes* market, where they should find, for chiefs and leaders, some officers, whose names are not yet discovered, or at least not published. The soldiers were to be armed,

\* This seems to have been a new Signal-house erected by the French. The old one is marked (\*) in the plan, and is too great a distance.



and provided with as much powder and ball as they could come at. Then the artillery park was to have been forced, and the cannon drawn out, as also small-arms and ammunition, to supply those who had none: If they did not find enough there, a good quantity of bullets and cartridges were to be had at a certain officer's house. In the mean time a band of seditious were to march, under the same officer, to the two north bridges, and take possession of them, as also of the south draw-bridge, which should be drawn up instantly, in order to cut off all communication between the city and the suburbs. One of the conspirators was then to repair to the port, in order to endeavour at an insurrection of the sailors belonging to the merchantmen, both *Germans* and *Swedes*; and, the better to succeed therein, he was to distribute a considerable sum amongst them, and at the same time cry out, *that the king's sacred person was in danger*. Thus reinforced, and secure on every side, the plotters were to march up hastily to the royal palace and invest it, then beseech the king to come down to them, and force the states to confer immediately on his majesty the sovereignty, or supreme power.

These tumultuous proceedings were to be followed by the imprisonment of some of the senators and principal members of the dyet; after which they were to break open the prisons, and take out those who were detained for high-treason: they also intended to force their way into the chambers of the secret committee and of the commission, and carry off from thence all the papers and public acts. The plotters had indeed agreed amongst themselves to prevent, as much as possible, the effusion of blood; but in case the least resistance was made, they were enjoined to spare nobody that stood in their way.

Having thus concerted, at a coffee-house in the city, the execution of this infernal project, they broke up about 11 o'clock at night, in order to go, each in his district, to keep up the spirit of their accomplices, and lead them to the place of rendezvous at the first signal, *i. e.* beat of drum. The cloud was going to burst, when notice came to them, between 1 and 2 in the morning, from the chiefs of the conspiracy, that an incident had happened which rendered it impossible to put the plot in execution before the next night, but care would then be taken to give them more pre-

cise warning. This was the delay which divine providence brought about, to save *Sweden*, and to preserve the capital of the kingdom from a horrid slaughter and the most dismal of all domestic troubles. One *Schedevin*, a corporal of the guards, probably struck with the heinousness of the crime he was going to be concerned in, and shuddering besides for the fate of so many brave and generous subjects, who were on the point of falling victims to the hatred and fury of a gang of traytors and villains, came to his lieutenant the Count *de Creutz*, a member of the commission, discovered the hellish scheme to him, and told him the name of the infamous suborner who had endeavoured to warp him from his loyalty and integrity.

It was on his deposition, as well as other aggravating presumptions and circumstances, that the commission thought themselves warranted to imprison the following persons, *viz.* *Christiernin* and *Escolin*, formerly subalterns in the guards, but lately cashier'd, for having let a state prisoner escape; *de la Chapelle*, a subaltern officer in the same regiment; *Gabriel Mozelius*, sergeant in the regiment of his royal highness the hereditary prince; *Ernst*, a running footman; *Stablewerd*, captain-engineer; *Puke*, a subaltern officer in the train of artillery, and captain in the service of *Holland*; and the Baron *de Horn*, marshal of the court, knight of the order of the polar star. The commission have likewise been pleased, for very cogent reasons, to take into custody Count *Eric Brabe*, colonel of the horse-guards.

In the mean while, till those traytors can be brought to trial, and punished in a manner adequate to their crimes, and so as to strengthen and secure the constitution of the state to the latest posterity, the secret committee have ordered the head governor of the city, and the colonels of the regiment of guards and of the artillery, to keep a sharp look-out after what other evil-minded people there may yet be in town, and to take all measures imaginable to prevent the effect of the violent enterprizes they may endeavour to execute. It was likewise on the representations of the secret committee that the states have voted 100,000 rix-dollars to Corporal *Schedevin*, as a reward for his patriotism and public spirit; besides which, he has been raised to the dignity of *Nobleſſe*, both for him-



self and his issue, and has had the rank of lieutenant in the army conferred on him, till he can be effectively placed in it in that quality. The generosity of the states has also been extended to one *Lustig*, a soldier in the guards, who, as an acknowledgment for his loyalty, has been gratified with the sum of 12,000 rix-dollars, with the post of subaltern, in case he be willing to continue in the service.

Several of the conspirators have absconded, particularly Count *de Hardt*, lieutenant of the trabans of the king's guard, formerly a colonel in the *Dutch* service; the chamberlain Count *de Meyerfeld*; Lieutenant Colonel *Rudbeck* Count *Lowen*; Col. *Stiernel*, &c. &c.

*Explanation of the PLATE.*

**F**ORT *St Philip* was first intended to have been built on the other side of the harbour upon a rising ground, called *St Anne's*, and sometimes *Light-house Mount*, and the lines of the fortifications were marked out, as expressed in the map; but tho' this situation was most advantageous, as overlooking the spot on which *St Philips* now stands,

which is much lower, yet upon boring the ground no spring could be discovered, which determined the engineers to chuse the other situation, where the garrison might be supplied with water within their own works.

|                          |                            |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| a the castle             | q Kane's, or de Kane       |
| Counterguards.           | Redoubt.                   |
| b the Royal, or East     | r The queen's              |
| c St George's, or N.     | Batteries.                 |
| d Hannover, or W.        | s Anstruther's             |
| e the Welch, or S.       | t Argyle                   |
| Ravelins.                | u Royal                    |
| f Wilhelmina, or S.      | w Saluting                 |
| g Charlotta, or W.       | x New                      |
| h Pr. Frederick's, or N. | y Grand storehouse         |
| i Pr. William's, or NW   | z Powder magazine          |
| k Prfs Ann's, or S. W.   | A Landing place for        |
| l Prfs Amelia's, or E.   | boats, or small craft      |
| Lunettes.                | Towers, or centry stations |
| m West                   | B the guard                |
| n Carolina               | C Stanhope                 |
| o South-west             | D New road                 |
| p South                  | E Water                    |

**F** The place where it was supposed the general attack would be made

**G** The old wall, which makes a natural approach, yet was not used by the *French*.

**H I** Places at which the garrison might have received supplies of every kind.

*The French batteries are distinguished by figures.*

*Meteorological Journal of the Weather, in Ludgate-street, by Ja. Ayscough.*

| Day | Baro-meter | Th. L. | Th. H. | Wind | WEATHER.                   |
|-----|------------|--------|--------|------|----------------------------|
| 25  | 29,75      | 60     | 63     | S W  | Cloudy day                 |
| 26  | 29,91      | 58     | 65     | S W  | Fair all day               |
| 27  | 29,85      | 62     | 65     | N E  | M. sun sh. clo. A.         |
| 28  | 30,3       | 60     | 65     | S W  | M. cl. sun sh. af. ra. af. |
| 29  | 30,9       | 60     | 65     | S W  | M. clo. fm. rain after.    |
| 30  | 30,5       | 60     | 64     | N W  | M. clo. fm. rain after.    |
| 1   | 29,85      | 60     | 63     | N W  | Cloudy day, fair Ev.       |
| 2   | 30,3       | 59     | 60     | N E  | Mo. clo. ra. A. fa. af.    |
| 3   | 30,1       | 60     | 64     | S    | Cloudy day fair Ev.        |
| 4   | 29,96      | 62     | 65     | S E  | M. f. sh. rai. & sun sh.   |
| 5   | 30,5       | 59     | 67     | N E  | Fair all day               |
| 6   | 30,19      | 57     | 66     | N E  | Ditto                      |
| 7   | 30,28      | 59     | 63     | N W  | Cloudy day fair E.         |
| 8   | 29,95      | 56     | 62     | S W  | Ditto                      |
| 9   | 30,0       | 52     | 59     | N E  | Ditto                      |
| 10  | 30,4       | 55     | 61     | N E  | Morn. clo. fair after.     |
| 11  | 30,7       | 59     | 62     | S E  | Fair all day               |
| 12  | 30,8       | 60     | 67     | S W  | Ditto                      |
| 13  | 29,99      | 61     | 66     | S W  | Cloudy day.                |
| 14  | 29,90      | 61     | 68     | S W  | Morn. fm. ra. fair Af.     |
| 15  | 29,65      | 60     | 66     | S W  | Morn. sun sh clo. af.      |
| 16  | 29,96      | 61     | 63     | N E  | Morn. sun sh. ra. after.   |
| 17  | 29,95      | 60     | 64     | N E  | M. sun sh. rain after      |
| 18  | 29,80      | 60     | 68     | S    | Cloudy day with rain.      |
| 19  | 29,93      | 63     | 68     | S W  | Fair all day.              |
| 20  | 29,76      | 60     | 67     | N E  | Mo. rain sun sh. after     |
| 21  | 29,76      | 61     | 64     | S    | Mo. rai. thun. & ligh.     |
| 22  | 29,66      | 51     | 63     | S E  | M. cl. sun sh. clo. Af.    |
| 23  | 29,70      | 60     | 64     | S W  | Morn. clo. rai. After.     |
| 24  | 29,66      | 61     | 62     | S W  | Morn. clo. fair After.     |
| 25  | 29,81      | 58     | 63     | N E  | Morn. clo sun sh. af.      |

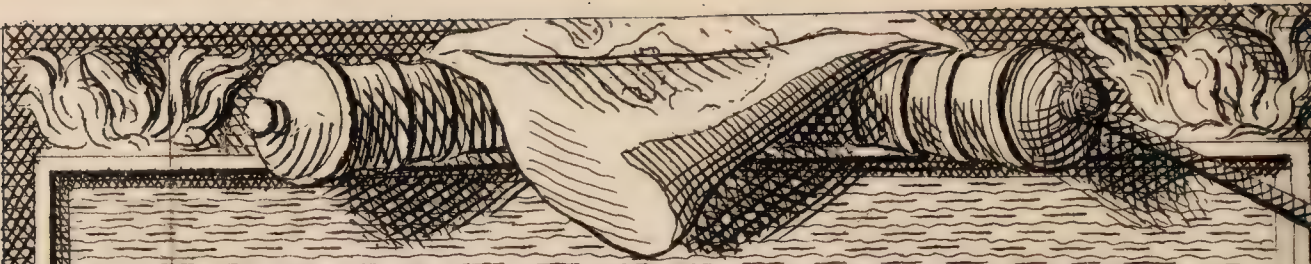
*Meteorological Journal of the Weather in Cumberland near Carlisle.*

| Days | Baro-meter | Th. | Wind | WEATHER.                    |
|------|------------|-----|------|-----------------------------|
| 25   | 28,96      | 57  | S W  | M. thun. & light rain Af.   |
| 26   | 29,40      | 65  | S    | Fair all day.               |
| 27   | 29,35      | 60  | S    | Ditto                       |
| 28   | 29,40      | 65  | S    | Ditto                       |
| 29   | 29,50      | 58  | S    | Morn. rain                  |
| 30   | 29,52      | 66  | S    | Fair all day                |
| 1    | 29,46      | 55  | S E  | Morning rain                |
| 2    | 29,52      | 62  | S E  | Fair all day.               |
| 3    | 29,45      | 57  | S E  | Morn. fair rainy Ev.        |
| 4    | 29,55      | 68  | S    | Morn. rain                  |
| 5    | 29,70      | 60  | S E  | Fair all day                |
| 6    | 29,65      | 71  | S W  | Ditto                       |
| 7    | 29,80      | 55  | S W  | Some small showers After    |
| 8    | 29,50      | 61  | N W  | Small shower in the Ev.     |
| 9    | 29,60      | 50  | W    | Fair all day.               |
| 10   | 29,55      | 68  | W    | Ditto                       |
| 11   | 29,55      | 56  | S W  | Ditto                       |
| 12   | 29,52      | 62  | S W  | Some small showers foren.   |
| 13   | 29,40      | 57  | S    | Rainy Evening               |
| 14   | 29,40      | 65  | S W  | Fair all day                |
| 15   | 29,48      | 56  | S W  | Ditto                       |
| 16   | 29,52      | 64  | S E  | Rainy afternoon             |
| 17   | 29,55      | 52  | S    | Fair all day                |
| 18   | 29,40      | 64  | S E  | Thund. & light. After.      |
| 19   | 29,50      | 68  | S E  | Rain and thund After.       |
| 20   | 29,40      | 59  | S E  | Rain, thu & light. in night |
| 21   | 29,32      | 69  | S E  | Rain all day                |
| 22   | 29,23      | 60  | S E  | Rainy day                   |
| 23   | 29,20      | 61  | E    | Rain all day                |









The Hon.<sup>ble</sup>  
William Blakeney Esq.  
Lieut. Gover.<sup>r</sup> of MINORCA &c.



LIFE of GEORGE VILLIERS, first D. of Buckingham. Continued from p. 277, and concluded

IN the mean time the *Rockellers* sent deputies to his majesty, representing their distressed condition, the *French* troops being gathering round them totally to block them up, and intending to make a barricade cross the channel, leaving only a narrow passage for the flux and reflux of the sea, which must inevitably be their ruin, if they did not speedily receive the succour which had been promised. In consequence of this representation and request, a fleet was sent to *Rochel* under the command of the Earl of *Denbigh*, which however returned without either engaging the *French* fleet that lay before the town, or relieving the besieged. The distress of the besieged during this delay increased every week, and became deplorable almost beyond imagination to conceive. They were sustained under their sufferings both by hope and fear; they feared that the severities they should undergo from the *French*, if they should surrender, would be greater than they endured from the siege; and they hoped that *England* would fulfil the promise on which they relied, and at length send them effectual relief. They had long lived upon the flesh of horses, dogs, and cats, and even upon raw hides and leather. The king having been acquainted with their condition and the inefficacy of *Denbigh's* fleet, towards the end of *August* fitted out another, which being rendezvoused at *Portsmouth*, and ready to receive a considerable number of land forces on board, the duke, who was appointed to command the expedition, went down thither in order to embark when every thing should be ready for the voyage.

Among other persons whom the duke had offended by his first expedition to *Rhee* was *John Felton*, a younger brother of an antient family of good fortune and reputation in the county of *Sussex*. This man having no claim to paternal inheritance was bred a soldier, and having served in the unfortunate expedition to *Cadix*, obtained a lieutenant's commission in *Sir James Ramsay's* regiment of foot, and with him attended the duke of *Buckingham* to *Rhee*. Upon the death\* of the cap-

tain of the company in which *Felton* was lieutenant, he applied to the duke for the vacant commission, which was refused him. *Felton*, who was a man of an high spirit, but of a silent, gloomy, melancholy disposition, so much resented the refusal of what he deemed his right by the custom of war, that he threw up his lieutenancy, quitted the army, and lived some time in *London*, in great privacy, to which probably the straightness of his circumstances contributed as much as his natural temper. Such dispositions as that of *Felton* easily receive an enthusiastic turn, and appropriating the hopes and fears of religion that have objects to which life and death are as the dust of the balance, they form the most dangerous designs without scruple, and proceed to execute them without terror. *Felton* gave himself up to the devotion of the times; he employed himself much in reading, and attended constantly the sermons of the most popular preachers in the city, who were then most zealous opposers of the court. It happened that a book written by one *Eggleston* a *Scots* physician, which represented the duke as a monster not fit to live, fell into his hands, and many popular complaints, together with some expressions that he heard from the pulpit, and the remonstrance of the house of commons, which stiled the duke the cause of all the evils which the kingdom suffered, and an enemy to his country, concurring with the impressions that he had received from *Eggleston's* book, wrought in him a persuasion, that he should do God good service if he killed the duke. What he once thought meritorious as an act of heroic virtue, he was not long before he resolved to perform. He went therefore to a cutler's shop upon *Tower-hill*, and bought a tenpenny knife, with a long blade and a white handle, the sheath of which he sewed into the lining of his pocket, that he might at any moment draw forth the blade with one hand, for the other was disabled by a wound which he received in the service. With this knife he set out for *Portsmouth*, travelling sometimes on horieback, and sometimes on foot, for he had not money sufficient to enable him to perform the journey with more conveniency and expedition. He arrived on *Friday* the 22d of *August* 1628, and went not out of his room that evening, which he spent in preparation for the horrid business he had undertaken.

\* *Ld Clarendon* says, his captain was killed in the retreat at *Rhee*; *Sir Henry Wotton*, that he died in *England*.



taken. He thought it very probable, that he might be instantly slain on the spot, before he could assign any reason for what he had done; he therefore wrote on two separate pieces of paper, each of which he subscribed with his name, as follows:

*Let no man commend me for doing it, but rather discommend themselves; for if God had not taken away their hearts for their sins, he had not gone so long unpunished.*

JOHN FELTON.

*That man in my opinion is cowardly and base, and deserveth neither the name of a gentleman or souldier, that is unwilling to sacrifice his life for the honour of God and the good of his king and countrie.*

JOHN FELTON.

These papers he fastened to the inside of the crown of his hat, and about nine o'clock on the morrow morning, Saturday the 23d, he pressed without suspicion among many suitors and dependants, who crowded the duke's levee, into a parlour where he was at breakfast. This parlour was divided from the hall by a kind of lobby or entry, at the end of which, next the hall, was a curtain that was raised up when any person went out or in.

The duke was surrounded by persons of quality and officers of the fleet and army, among whom were M. de Soubize, brother to the duke of Rohan, and other gentlemen of France. He had just received letters in which he was advertised that Rochel had relieved itself, and was in haste to go and acquaint the king with the good news, the court being then at Southwick, the house of Sir Daniel Norton, five miles distant from Portsmouth.

Felton, when he perceived that the duke was about to rise from table, withdrew into the lobby, and the duke soon after entered it with Sir Thomas Fryar, a colonel in the army, to whom he was speaking. Felton suffered them to pass him, and the duke, just as he came to the curtain, stooping to take leave of Sir Thomas Fryar, Felton instantly seized the opportunity, drew his knife, and reaching over the duke's shoulder, as if to raise the curtain, he thrust the blade into his breast under the left pap, with such force that it reached his heart. As soon as he had given the wound he quitted the knife, which he left in the duke's body, and threw his hat on the ground. The duke, at the instant of his feeling the blow, clapped his hand on the hilt of his sword, and cried out, as some say,

with an oath "*the villain has killed me.*"

He then drew the knife from the wound himself, and staggering some paces forward, sunk down under the hall table. Surrounded as he was by suitors and servants no man saw the blow, but all were instantly alarmed by the incidents that followed it. His dutchess and the countess of Anglesey, the wife of his younger brother Christopher Villiers, E. of Anglesey, being in an upper chamber, were affrighted at the noise in the hall, and ran to a gallery that looked into it, where seeing the duke on the ground covered with blood that gushed from his breast, nose, and mouth, they increased the general confusion by their cries and lamentations. He was placed yet alive by his servants on the hall table, where after struggling with death about ten minutes, he expired without speaking one word after his first exclamation. Such was the general consternation and horror conceived at the fact, that within a very few minutes after the body was placed on the table in the hall, there was not a living creature about it, or in any of the adjacent rooms, any more (says Sir Henry Wotton) than if it had lain in the sands of Ethiopia. A crowd, however, soon gathered about the door, and as no man had seen the blow or him that gave it, every man made his own conjecture, and declared it as a thing known. The general opinion was that the fact had been committed by the French; for the French gentlemen who had been about the duke, being in great trouble and perplexity lest the news he had received should prevent or delay his voyage, had insisted with all the vehement eagerness peculiar to the language of that people, that the news could not possibly be true. Those therefore who did not understand French supposed they had been angry, and had used the duke rudely; on which they seized M. Soubize and some others, who were in great danger of being slain on the spot, but that Felton, who had gone through the hall into the kitchen, and from thence to the area before the door, where he was walking with great composure, hearing the scuffle, ran in among the crowd and cried out, "*I am he that hath done the deed, let no man suffer that is innocent.*" The moment he had made this declaration those who were most furious ran at him with their swords drawn to kill him, but others who were at least equally concerned in the loss, and equally touched



ouched with a sense of it, defended him that he might be reserved for more judicial examination, and suffer with greater solemnity of justice. *Felton*, however, opened his breast to the swords of the most outrageous, not only with calmness but cheerfulness, being willing rather to fall a sacrifice to their sudden anger, than be reserved to that punishment which he knew would be inflicted upon him.

It was soon known who he was, and being taken into a private room by some persons of the best condition, they thought fit so far to dissemble as to mention the duke's wound as dangerous only and not mortal. Upon which *Felton* smiled and said, he knew well enough that he had given a blow which had determined all their hopes. Being then asked by whose instigation he committed so horrid a murder? he answered with great dignity, "They might at once give up that enquiry, for that no man living had credit or power enough with him to have engaged him in such an action; that it proceeded only from himself; that his purpose had been formed by the impulse of his own conscience, and was known only to God and himself. His motives, he said, would appear if his hat were found, in which he had fixed them in writing, believing it probable that he might perish in the attempt." The hat was indeed by this time produced, having been taken up near the lobby where *Felton* had dropped it. He bore the reproaches of those who spoke to him with the temper of a man who thought he had done well; but after he had been some time in prison, where he was treated without rigour, he had strong convictions that he had done amiss, and behaved (says *Lord Clarendon*) with great modesty and wonderful repentance, desiring to be forgiven by the king, the duchess, and all the duke's servants, whom he acknowledged to have injured, and earnestly besought the judges that he might have the hand struck off with which he had given the blow before he should be put to death. Yet he declared to the last, that he had no private enmity against the duke, but that considering he was branded as a capital enemy of the church and state, he had strong inward workings and resolutions to sacrifice himself for the safeguard of both; yet, considering also the nature of the fact, and fearing he might be under a temptation of the devil, he had consulted with it near

two months, and sought deliverance from it of God by fasting and prayer, but the impulse still growing stronger, he took it to proceed from God himself, redoubled his courage, and prayed fervently for divine assistance. Upon this declaration a short time before his death, his mother and sisters who had been imprisoned upon suspicion, were set at liberty.

*Felton*, after he was executed, was hanged in chains, and the king would fain have had his hand struck off before his execution, but the judges said it could not lawfully be done. Much pains were likewise taken to make it believed that *Felton* was principally instigated by a desire to revenge a private injury. It was said that the duke had twice refused him a commission to which he had a soldier's right, at the instigation of Sir *Henry Horngate*, an infamous favourite, whom *Felton* had detected in some immoral practices, and who in revenge had found means to stab *Felton* when he was in bed, so dangerously that it was thought he could not recover. It was also said that *Felton* was naturally of a revengeful spirit, for that having once received an injury from a gentleman, he cut off a piece of his little finger, and sent it with a challenge to the gentleman, thereby to shew (says *Rushworth*) that he valued not exposing his whole body to hazard, so he might have an opportunity to be revenged. But whether these accounts are true or false, *Felton* certainly deserved credit, when with all the tokens of repentance he declared his motive was the public good, at the same time that he accused himself as a murderer, and requested that he might lose his hand.

Upon the whole, the death of this malefactor may be of lasting use to mankind if he be remembered as a striking example, that it is never safe to credit any impulse as the work of God, which is contrary to the known laws established by his revealed will.

The king was too near *Portsmouth* to be long ignorant of his favourite's death; but his behaviour when he first heard it shewed great presence of mind and reverence for the divine majesty. He was attending the morning service when Sir *John Hippesley* came into the room with a troubled countenance, and without any pause, with respect to the exercise they were performing, went directly to the king, and whispered what had happened. His majesty continued



tinued unmoved, and without the least change of countenance, till prayers were ended, when he went directly to his chamber, and throwing himself on his bed, lamented his loss with great conflict and many tears.

The duke, about three years and two months before his death, had married the lady *Catherine Manners*, heiress general to the noble house of *Rutland*, by whom he had three sons and a daughter. The daughter, Lady *Murray*, was the first born; the eldest son died an infant; the 3d, *Francis*, was posthumous; and the second inherited his title and estate. As to his character, it may in general be gathered from this account of his life. *Ld Clarendon* says, he was of a noble nature and generous disposition, perfectly a master of all that can be learned in a court. He had a quick conception, and the habit of speaking very gracefully and pertinently; he was of undaunted courage, a zealous friend, and in general an implacable, but always an open enemy. He was courteous and affable in the highest degree, easy of access, and so desirous to oblige those who addressed him, that he did not enough consider the value of the obligation, or the merit of the person obliged; and this was a considerable cause of his misfortunes.

There were at that time several stories of prophecies and predictions concerning his untimely and violent death, among others the following is related by *Lord Clarendon*, as being on a better foundation of credit than such stories usually are.

“There was an officer in the king’s wardrobe in *Windsor* castle, of a good reputation for honesty and discretion, and then about the age of fifty years or more: this man had in his youth been bred in a school, in the parish where *Sir George Villiers* the father of the duke lived, and had been much cherished and obliged, in that season of his age, by the said *Sir George*, whom afterwards he never saw. About six months before the miserable end of the duke of *Buckingham*, about midnight, this man being in bed at *Windsor* where his office was, and in very good health, there appeared to him on the side of his bed a man of a very venerable aspect, who drew the curtains of his bed, and fixing his eyes upon him, asked him if he knew him? The poor man half dead with fear and apprehension, being asked the second time whether he

remembered him? and having in that time called to his memory the presence of *Sir George Villiers*, and the very cloaths he used to wear, in which he then seemed to be habited, he answered him, that he thought him to be that person. He replied, ‘that he was in the right; that he was the same, and that he expected a service from him, which was, that he should go from him to his son the duke of *Buckingham*, and tell him, if he did not do somewhat to ingratiate himself to the people, or at least to abate the extreme malice they had against him, he would be suffered to live but a short time.’ After this discourse he disappeared, and the poor man, if he had been at all waking, slept very well till morning, when he believed all this to be a dream, and considered it no otherwise.

The next night, or shortly after, the same person appeared to him again in the same place, and about the same time of the night, with an aspect a little more severe than before, and asked him, whether he had done as he required him? and perceiving he had not, gave him very severe reprehensions; told him, ‘He expected more compliance from him; and that if he did not perform his commands, he should enjoy no peace of mind, but should be always pursued by him:’ upon which he promised to obey him. But the next morning waking out of a good sleep, tho’ he was exceedingly perplexed with the lively representation of all particulars to his memory, he was willing still to persuade himself that he had only dreamed; and considered that he was a person at such a distance from the duke, that he knew not how to find admission to his presence, much less had any hope to be believed in what he should say. So with great trouble and inquietness, he spent some time in thinking what he should do, and in the end resolved to do nothing in the matter.

The same person appeared to him the third time, with a terrible countenance, and bitterly reproaching him for not performing what he had promised to do. The poor man had by this time recovered the courage to tell him, ‘That in truth he had deferred the execution of his commands, upon considering how difficult a thing it would be for him to get any access to the duke, having acquaintance with no person about him; and if he could obtain



obtain admission to him, he should never be able to persuade him, that he was sent in such a manner; but he should, at best, be thought to be mad, or to be set on and employed by his own, or the malice of other men, to abuse the duke, and so he should be sure to be undone.' The person replied, as he had done before, 'That he should never find rest till he should perform what he required; and therefore he were better to dispatch it: that the access to his son was known to be very easy, and that few men waited long for him; and for the gaining him credit, he would tell him two or three particulars, which he charged him never to mention to any person living but to the duke himself, and he should no sooner hear them, but he would believe all the rest he should say;' and so repeating his threats he left him.

In the morning the poor man, more confirmed by the last appearance, made his journey to *London*, where the court then was. He was very well known to *Sir Ralph Freeman*, one of the masters of requests, who had married a lady that was nearly allied to the duke, and was himself well received by him. To him this man went, and tho' he did not acquaint him with all particulars, he said enough to let him see there was something extraordinary in it; and the knowledge he had of the sobriety and discretion of the man, made the more impression on him. He desired that by his means he might be brought to the duke, to such a place, and in such a manner as should be thought fit; affirming, 'That he had much to say to him, and of such a nature, as would require great privacy, and some time and patience in the hearing.' *Sir Ralph* promised, he would speak first with the duke of him, and then he should understand his pleasure: and accordingly the first opportunity, he did inform him of the reputation and honesty of the man, and then what he desired, and of all he knew of the matter. The duke, according to his usual openness and condescension, told him, 'That he was the next day early to hunt with the king; that his horses should attend him on *Lambeth* bridge, where he would land by five of the clock in the morning; and if the man attended him there at that hour, he would walk and speak with him as long as should be necessary.' *Sir Ralph* carried the man with him the next morning, and presented him to

the duke at his landing, who received him courteously, and walked aside in conference near an hour, none but his own servants being at that hour in that place, and they and *Sir Ralph* at such a distance, that they could not hear a word, though the duke sometimes spoke, with great commotion; which *Sir Ralph* the more easily observed, and perceived, because he kept his eyes always fixed upon the duke, having procured the conference, upon somewhat he knew there was of extraordinary. And the man told him in his return over the water, 'That when he mentioned those particulars which were to gain him credit, the substance whereof he said he durst not impart to him, the duke's colour changed, and he swore he could come to that knowledge only by the devil; for that those particulars were known only to himself and to one person more, who, he was sure, would never speak of it.'

The duke pursued his purpose of hunting; but was observed to ride all the morning with great pensiveness, and in deep thoughts, without any delight in the exercise he was upon, and before the morning was spent, left the field, and alighted at his mother's lodgings at *Whitehall*; with whom he was shut up for the space of two or three hours; the noise of their discourse frequently reaching the ears of those who attended in the next rooms; and when the duke left her his countenance appeared full of trouble, with a mixture of anger; a countenance that was never before observed in him, in any conversation with her, towards whom he had a profound reverence. And the countess herself (for tho' she was married to a private gentleman, *Sir Thomas Compton*, she had been created countess of *Buckingham*, shortly after the title of Earl of *Buckingham* had been conferred on her son) was, at the duke's leaving her, found overwhelm'd in tears, and in the highest agony imaginable. Whatever there was of all this, it is a notorious truth, that when the news of the duke's murder (which happened within a few months after) was brought to his mother, she seemed not in the least degree surprized, but received it as if she had foreseen it; nor did afterwards express such a degree of sorrow as was expected from such a mother for the loss of such a son.

Upon the whole of this story, perhaps there may be some reason to suspect, that



that the officer of the wardrobe, whose name appears to have been *Towse*,\* was employed by the duke's mother, finding her own remonstrances of no effect, and her son's danger increase with the popular discontent, to pretend a message to him from his father's spirit, as the last effort to influence his conduct, and preserve his life. The man was by no means a low or obscure person; he was once solicited to fill a seat in parliament, and once to accept the honour of knighthood, both which he declined; he was also known to the dutchess, and she might the rather trust him with her purpose, as he had received obligations from the family, which he was always ready to acknowledge. This conjecture seems to receive some degree of probability from the conference between the duke and his mother at his hasty return from hunting to *Whitehall*; for if the duke believed the man had really seen an apparition, and from that learned the secret particulars that were to obtain him credit, what should induce him to repair in such haste to his mother, to expostulate with her, whom he had always treated with profound reverence, so loudly as to be heard to the next apartment; to leave her not only with a troubled but an angry countenance, overwhelmed with tears, and in the highest agony. Particulars which will be easily accounted for, if it be supposed, that he suspected her to have employed this monitor, and, to gain him credit, trusted him with secrets which should not have been related. This will also account for the turbulence of his conversation with *Towse*. A message from the dead would rather have been received with astonishment, reverence, and awe, and the particulars, which he declared known only to himself and one more, could have produced no expostulation with the relator, except they gave him reason to suspect a collusion.

— — — — — Ergo,

*Si res sola potest facere et servare beatum,  
Hoc primus repetas opus, hoc positemus  
omittas.* HOR.

MR URBAN,

THE thing called philosophy is of so multifarious a nature, that besides the common division of it from its matter, into natural, moral, and meta-

physical, each of these had their different sects, as the *Ionic* and *Italic*, the *Platonic*, *Peripatetic*, *Epicurean*, *Stoic*, *Cynic*, &c. which moreover were crumbled into several subdivisions, as the *Semi-Platonic*, the *old* and *new Academic*, and the rest; and yet, after all, one sect there is of the moral tribe, and that a very numerous one, which as yet has not, I think, been sufficiently distinguished from the rest. It may be styled the *sordid sect*, a very antient school, it must be confessed, and still subsisting and flourishing amongst us, tho' almost all the rest have in a manner dwindled away. The *sordid philosophy* seems to have been a branch of the *cynic*, and though it did not grow out of that sect, properly speaking, since 'tis presumed to be the older of the two, yet it accords with it in certain particulars, such as *solitariness*, *being content with a little*, *beastliness*, *snarling*, and perhaps some few others. But then, on the other hand, it differs from it in certain other properties, which therefore may be termed its specific differences, and these, for the clearer perception of its nature, and that the worthy professors of it may be more generally known, I will here proceed to illustrate.

First, then, there is rapacity; for tho' the *cynic* and the *stoic* content themselves with a little (excepting perhaps the ever memorable example of *Seneca*, who was one of the richest men of his time) as our philosophers do, in the ordinary businesses of life, yet they were not so studious in acquiring property, so unbounded in their desire of wealth, nor so indifferent in the means used for obtaining it. Rapine and avarice are most essential habits, and these contribute to the generation of that ever-famous indifference, as to the application of wrong or right means; *get money* is the word, *rightly if thou canst*; however, *get money*; and therefore the truly sordid professor never sticks at a little oppression, injustice, cruelty, or hard-heartedness to others, and the pinching of himself. Old *Harpax* was a most pregnant instance of this, for being bred an attorney, a profession that furnished him with a most ample field for the exercise of this talent; he squeezed every mortal that came into his clutches, for the space of 50 years, with an unrelenting hand, and an unfeeling heart; and all this from a pure genuine spirit of philosophy, for *Harpax* had neither chick nor child to inherit his accumulated wealth.

\* See Hearne's edition of *Historia et Vitae et Regni Ricardi II.* p. 405. Ox. ord. 1729.



It was from the same principle that *Chremes* forg'd his uncle's will, that old *Cacus* made away with his innocent nephew, and in the more comic stile, that *Stellio*, who liv'd in the country, two miles from the post, took an occasion on a rainy day to write a letter, and order'd his maid to carry it. The poor girl ran about town to get somebody to carry it for her, and offer'd first two pence, then three pence, but no one would stir. This now was what *Stellio* wanted and expected; so he says to *Betty*, well, *Betty*, since you can find no body else to go, give me the money, and I'll go myself; and so the bargain was struck.

The next characteristic of the sordid philosopher, very signally distinguishing him from the *Cynic*, is tenaciousness. According to the tenets of a certain unthrifty philosopher now in vogue, and inculcated by the very founder of it, it is more blessed to give than to receive; but Mr *Closetist*, one of our ablest and most exemplary practitioners, insists that this principle is glaringly and most demonstratively false, for, says he, since all mankind are sent into this world to grow rich, it must be absurd to give away with one hand what comes into the other; for how should men ever accomplish the great end of their creation, this being the way to beggary rather than to wealth? This Sir, is certainly a very close, and a very acute way of arguing, and Mr *Closetist*, to shew the sincerity of his heart by his practice, which is the only available mark a teacher can give of his uprightness, and the strongest inforcement to his doctrine, does now actually keep by him all the old shoes and stockings, coats, wastecoats, and breeches, that ever were made for him, since the time he was first capable of judging on the salubrity of retention, and the tendency of things. 'Tis true indeed the moth has made free with some of his woollens, but that he esteems a small inconvenience, compar'd with giving them away to a poor nephew, since he should thereby counteract that fundamental maxim of our society, never to give. Mr *Closetist*, let me tell you, is a person withal of most admirable foresight, and has kept together all the gloves and hatbands he ever received at funerals, intending that when the time comes, they shall furnish his own.

The *Cynic*, Sir, is apt to be very fine-spoken, abusive sometimes, and even foul-mouth'd, but then on the other

hand, he has the character of being very downright and honest; now, Sir, upon these points we differ widely, for as we do not entirely approve of his obscenities and certain freedoms of speech, so we think him absolutely in the wrong as to the other principle; for unless one takes every advantage that offers, how can one accumulate wealth so as to answer the abovementioned most important end of being? Besides, as the deity we worship is like *Nebuchadnezzar's*, to wit, an image of gold, it is but fitting the service paid him, should be such as is most suitable to his genius. Mr *Turbo*, I'm sure, who is the best judge of these matters, is entirely of his opinion; for when through his absence his sheep could not be tyth'd on the *Wednesday*, the day accustom'd, and one chanced to die that night, he could not pay, he said next day, for a dead sheep. By the same rule, he holds the tythe pig by the tail, whilst the rest suck; keeps two sets of weights, and two sets of measures; one to buy with, and the other to sell by. He has a thousand other pretty devices of the same kind, which cost him but little, his genius being wonderfully fertile when turn'd upon these, which you will allow to be very beneficial arts.

But the greatest singularity in our sect, in contradistinction to the *Cynics*, is that of admitting females into our profession; for tho' Mons. *Menagius* has given us a catalogue of certain philosophical ladies amongst the ancients, I don't remember that he enumerates more than one *Cynic* of this sex. The beastliness of the ancient *Cynics* did but ill comport with the modesty, whether real or affected, of the fair ones; but then as sordidness respects more the habit of the mind, than the dressing of the body, 'tis but natural that women should partake of it as well as men; and this will account also for the appearance of many of our sect, both men and women, who will sometimes be as neat and trim as other people.

Mr *Pope* has been so accurate as to mention my sisters of the present times, as where he says,

*Is yellow dirt the passion of thy life?*

Look but on *Gripos*, or on *Gripos' wife*; and certainly, to do justice to the weaker sex, for I am inclin'd, Mr *Urban*, to give every one their due; we have full as many disciples amongst the females as amongst the males. Thus Mrs *Skinslint*, in the acquiring a fortune of 20,000*l.* has been every whit as frugal



as her parsimonious husband, or else I assure you the business could never have been done. Mr *Skinflint* was a grocer in a small market town, and his wife has split as many raisins in weighing, sav'd as many inches of candle, been as cautious of rubbing her broom to pieces on the shop floor, and as sparing of her ink either in making of great letters, or in dotting the third vowel, as he could be for his life: One thing she will ever be famous for, which is the burying her husband without a shroud, making this just observation upon the occasion, that naked he came into the world, and naked he ought therefore to go out. A clear proof, or I am mistaken, of the excellency of our system, since, as you see, we can profit, by all other institutions, accommodating to our use the soundest and best part of their reflections, and rejecting the worst; and indeed unless we were to do that, I cannot conceive how any man could ever die worth a *plumb*.

I am not so vain to think that the faint representation I have here given, (nor indeed any other, howsoever strongly mark'd) of this thriving sect, can have any weight with those thoughtless spendthrifts, the *rakes*, the *bucks*, and the *bloods*, but possibly it may prove of use to others, who thro' their natural temper and predominant passion, an innate dread of want, the force of education, or any other acquired bias, may find themselves in a disposition to enter into a society so sober, and grave, and so much the object of general admiration. *Yours, &c.*

P. S. F

*A very curious Account of a Sepulchre lately discovered in France, wherein was deposited an human Body embalmed, and swathed up like an Egyptian Mummy.*

**N**EAR a place called the *Field of Martyrs*, about two leagues and a half from the town of *Riom* in *Auvergne*, on the fourth of last *February*, was discovered half a foot under the surface of the ground, an ancient sepulchre with a leaden coffin, in which was contained a corpse curiously embalmed, and exceedingly well preserved.

This sepulchre pointed east and west, was 7 feet long, 2 feet 8 inches broad, and 5 feet 3 inches high: It was of a light sort of ash colour'd stone, from what quarry unknown, the lower part hollow'd into a trough, the cover ridged up, with a flat band running along the middle, and somewhat hollow'd within;

without any ornament, inscription, or figure about it.

The coffin is 4 feet and a half long, and one foot and a half broad. It consists likewise of two pieces, a coffer of equal extent throughout, and a lid with a rim like a snuff-box. The lid has two chinks pierced through it, each about two inches long, one just over the mouth of the corpse, and the other about the stomach, for what purpose is uncertain; they were stopp'd up with a sort of wad or felt. The coffin, like the sepulchre, is without any figure or character, excepting at one end a few scratches somewhat resembling a star, and at the other a triangle: The inside of the coffin was lined with the embalming substance mixed with clay.

The corps is of a young lad 10 or 12 years of age. The manner of the embalming is not unlike the most curious sort used by the *Egyptians*. The whole body was thick spread with balsam, and covered with cloths dipp'd in the same matter, which was wrapped in very fine linnen, and over all pass'd swathes in the manner of a mummy. The trunk, and each end of the extremities were swathed separately: The hands and feet were put naked into little cases filled with the balsam, and the head into a cap of prepared skin. The head lay eastward.

The corps discovered not any alteration, saving in the colour of the skin, which looks as if it were tanned, from the penetration of the balsam. The head is large, and the skin on its top had been separated from the *cranium* in order to introduce the balsam which was there found mixed with clay. 'Tis uncertain if any of it were injected into its cavity, and what the present state of the brain is. There is no hair to be seen any where but on the back of the head, which is of a chestnut brown, and about two inches long. The face, ears and tongue, were preserved in good condition; the eyes are still remaining in their orbits. The nose, though a little bruised, retains its shape, nor was there one tooth missing when it was found. The breast does not appear to have been opened any more than the *cranium*; and as it was not thought proper to mutilate the body, it has been impossible to be informed of the condition of the *viscera*. It is certain however that all the ribs do still retain the freedom of their motion. By introducing a finger through an opening which a surgeon made out of too much

curiosi-



curiosity, the whole *thorax* may be made to play like a pair of bellows, the diaphragm being souple, and all the entrails of the lower belly entire, as in a recent carcass; upon blowing into the intestines, they are distended, and become transparent; they seem to be secured by a less solid balsam than what is on the outside the body: No aperture can be discerned about the belly except that now mentioned, which makes it doubtful if it were in any part eviscerated, if the guts were separately cleansed and aromatis'd, or if that operation was performed only by injection at the fundamen-  
 A t, as the want of any opening inclines one to believe; yet the great transparency of the guts, their being burst in several places, and the balsam on their outside, favour the former method. The sex is very manifestly characterised, and it may easily be perceived that this lad had never been circumcised. The arms and thighs have, if possible, been better preserved than the trunk. The hands especially, and the feet are worthy of admiration; the nails adhere fast, and all the lines of the palms of the hands are as distinct as those of a living person. All the joints of the trunk and extremities, excepting those of the legs and feet, are movable, and the muscular parts yield to the motion that is impressed upon them; the fingers have a springiness sufficient to restore themselves after being bent: But, what is still more surprising, the bones of the arms and legs are soft and pliant: Those of the fore arms may be easily bent; whilst those of the skull retain their perfect solidity. Can this be the effect of the balsam? Would not such spirituous particles rather oppose the softening of the bones? How should any oleous or unctuous particles pervade the integuments and the muscles, and even insinuate themselves into the very texture of the bones, whilst immediately applied to the cranium, they have produced no such effect? Whence arises the rigidness of the joints of the feet? May not the stiffness of the one and the softness of the other be owing to the disease the person died of? This discovery has opened a large field for reflexion. The balsam certainly is excellent and most fragrant. The sepulchre, and the stone exhale a great deal of it still, tho' it has been exposed to the open air above a month, and the hands of those who have touched the corps, preserve it several hours, though washed in hot water, brandy, or vine-  
 (GENT. MAG. July 1756.)

gar. It is difficult to find out the true nature of this balsam; 'tis conjectured to be a mixture of oils, odoriferous gums, or resins, and aromatic powders, forming a combination of scents, of which it is hard to distinguish any one in particular; it discovers nothing bitter or acrid to the taste.

The corps received some damage by being exposed on *Sundays* to the inspection of the populace, who cut away part of the skin of the forehead, drew all the fore teeth, and endeavoured to tear out the tongue. They carried away all the linnen it was wrapped in, and the cap which covered the head; for they fancied it no less than the body of some saint. As soon as the officers of the seneschal jurisdiction of *Auvergne*, wherein it was found, had notice of it, they gave orders for removing it into the capital town of *Riom*, where it was deposited in their hospital. There is no fear of its corrupting, but it is suspected that it will grow dry, and lose its freshness and flexibility. Some curious persons who measured it soon after it had been taken out of the sepulchre, affirm that it is now three inches shorter. To prevent such drying, and defend it from the action of the open air, without entirely secreting so great a curiosity from the eyes of the public, the governors of the hospital have caused a square hole to be cut in the lid of the leaden coffin wherein it was found, and is now kept, which hole is closed up with a piece of glass, well fixed in with putty.

The sumptuous manner in which this young man was embalmed and buried, denotes him to have been the son of some great personage, perhaps of a prince; nor is the antiquity of our subject to be at all questioned, since embalming has not been in use for many ages in this part of the world. The sepulchres of the great families of this province are well known, and there subsists no tradition that there ever was any chapel or burying place in the field where this was found. It has been remarked, that in the hollow which was left upon taking away the tomb, the natural strata of earth, clay, &c. still subsist, nor appear to have been dug thro' any where but just in this spot.

This hollow, which is somewhat under the level of the neighbouring brook, is full of water, and one of the peasants who discovered the sepulchre, does averr, that there was also water in the coffin, tho' there was no hole in the tomb.



tomb to let it in. It has been suspected that those who made the discovery might find some medal, or plate of gold or silver in the tomb or coffin, sufficient to give a full light into the matter, which they have concealed; but after strict examination, and a promise of four times the value upon delivering it up, they have constantly persisted in a denial of any such thing.

*The WORLD, No. 184.*

**I** Was always particularly pleased with that scene in the first part of *Harry the Fourth*, where the humourous Sir John Falstaff, after upbraiding the prince with being the corruptor of his morals, and resolving on amendment, forms a very reasonable wish, "to know where a commodity of good names may be bought." It happens indeed a little unfortunately, that he immediately relapses into his old courses, and enters into a scheme for a robbery that night, which he endeavours to justify by calling it his *trade*: "Why, Hal, (says he) 'tis my *vocation*, Hal: 'tis no *fin* for a man to labour in his *vocation*."

As often as this passage has occurred to me, I could not help thinking that if we were to look narrowly into the conduct of mankind, we should find the fat knight's excuse to have a more general influence than is commonly imagined. It should seem as if there were certain degrees of dishonesty which were allowable, and that most occupations have an acknowledged latitude in one or more particulars, where men may be rogues with impunity, and almost without blame.

It will be no difficult task to illustrate the truth of this observation, by scrutinizing into the conduct of men of all ranks, orders, and professions. This shall be the subject of to-day's paper; and I shall begin, where it is always good manners to begin, with my betters and superiors.

The tyrant, who to gratify his ambition, depopulates whole nations, and sacrifices the lives of millions of his subjects to his insatiable desire of conquest, is a *glorious* prince. *Destruction* is his *trade*, and he is only *labouring* in his *vocation*.

The statesman, who spreads corruption over a country, and enslaves the people to enrich himself, or aggrandize his master, is an *able* minister: *oppression* is his *calling*, and it is no sin in him to labour in his *vocation*.

The patriot, who opposes the measures of the statesman; who rails at corruption in the house, and bawls till morning for his poor bleeding country, may, if admitted to a post, adopt the principles he abhorred, and pursue the measures he condemned: Such a one is a *trader in power*, and only *labouring* in his *vocation*.

The condescending patron, who fond of followers and dependants, deals out his smiles to all about him, and buys flattery with promises; who shakes the needy wit by the hand, and assures him of his protection one hour, and forgets that he has ever seen him the next, is a *great man*: *deceit* is his *vocation*.

The man in office, whose perquisites are wrung from the poor pittance of the miserable, and who enriches himself by pillaging the widow and the orphan, receives no more than his *accustomed dues*, and is only *labouring* in his *vocation*.

The divine, who subscribes to articles that he does not believe; who neglects practice for profession, and God for his grace; who bribes, a mistress, or sacrifices a sister for preferment; who preaches faith without works, and damns all who differ from him, may be an orthodox divine, and only *labouring* in his *vocation*.

The lawyer, who makes truth falsehood, and falsehood truth; who pleads the cause of the oppressor against the innocent, and brings ruin upon the wretched, is a man of eminence in the world, and the companion of honest men. *Lying* is his *trade*, and he is only *labouring* in his *vocation*.

The physician, who visits you three times a day in a case that he knows to be incurable; who denies his assistance to the poor, and writes more for the apothecary than the patient, is an *honest* physician, and only *labouring* in his *vocation*.

The fine lady of fashion, who piques herself upon her virtue, perhaps a little too much; who attends the sermon every *Sunday*, and prayers every week-day; and who if she slanders her best friends, does it only to reform them, may innocently indulge herself in a little *cheating* at cards; she has made it her *vocation*.

The tradesman, who assures you upon his honest word, that he will deal justly with you, yet sells you his worst commodities at the highest price, and exults at over-reaching you, is a *good man*, and only *labouring* in his *vocation*.

The



The infidel, who, fond of an evil fame, would rob you of a religion that inculcates virtue, and insures happiness as its reward; who laughs at an hereafter, and takes from you the only expectation that can make life endurable, is a *dealer in truth*, and only *labouring* in his *vocation*. A

The author, who, to insure a sale to his works, throws out his slander against the good, and poisons the young and virtuous by tales of wantonness and indecency, is a *writer of spirit*, and only *labouring* in his *vocation*. B

To take characters in the gross, the gamester, who cheats you at play; the man of pleasure, who corrupts the chastity of your wife; the friend, who tricks you in a horse; the steward, who defrauds you in his accounts; the butler, who robs you of your wine; the footman, who steals your linnen; the housekeeper, who overcharges you in her bills; the gardener, who sends your fruit to market; the groom, who starves your horses, to put their allowance in his pocket; in short, the whole train of servants, who impose upon you in the several articles entrusted to their care, are only receiving their *lawful perquisites*, and *labouring* in their *vocations*. C

I know but of one set of men, who ought commonly to be excepted in this general charge; and those are the projectors. The schemes of all such gentlemen are usually too romantic to impose upon the credulity of the world; and not being able to plunder their employers, they are *labouring* in their *vocations*, to cheat only themselves. D

I would not be misunderstood upon this occasion, as if I meant to advise all people to be honest, and to do as they would be done by in their several vocations: far be it from me to intend any such thing; I am as well assured as they are, that it would not answer their purposes. The tyrant would have no glory without conquests; his minister no followers without bribes; the patriot no place without opposition; the patron no flatterers without promising; the man in office no perquisites without fraud; the divine no pluralities without time-serving; the lawyer no clients without lying; the physician no practice without apothecaries; the tradesman no country house without exacting; the fine lady no routs without cheating; the infidel no fame without profelytes; and the author no dinner without slander and wantonness. The E

gamester would be undone; the man of pleasure inactive; the gentleman-jockey would sell his horse at half-price; and the steward, the butler, the footman, the housekeeper, the gardener, the groom, and the whole train of servants lose their necessary perquisites.

The old maxim, that "honesty is the best policy," has been long ago exploded; but I am firmly of opinion, that the *appearance* of it might, if well put on, promote a man's interest, tho' the *reality* must destroy it. I would therefore recommend it to persons in all vocations (if it be but by way of trial, and for the novelty of the thing) to put on now and then the *appearance* of a little honesty. Most men have a natural dislike to be cheated with their eyes open; and tho' it is the fashion of the times to wear no concealment, yet, to deceive behind the mask of integrity, has been deemed the most effectual method. To further this end, the *appearance* of a small portion of *religion* would not be amiss; but I would by no means have this matter overdone, as it commonly is. Going to prayers every day, or singing psalms on a *Sunday* in a room next the street, may look a little suspicious, and set the neighbours upon the watch: nor would I advise, that a tradesman should stand at his shop-door with a prayer-book in his hand, or that a lawyer should carry the *Whole Duty of Man*, in his bag to *Westminster Hall*, and read it in court as often as he sits down: there are other methods that may answer the purpose of cheating much better. A yea and nay conversation, interrupted with a few sighs and groans for the iniquities of the wicked, loud responses at church, and long graces at meals, with here and there a godly book lying in the window, or in places most in sight, will be of singular utility, but farther than this I would by no means advise. F

To all those gentlemen and ladies who follow no vocations, and who have therefore no immediate interest in cheating, I would recommend the *practice* of honesty before the *appearance* of it. As such persons stand in no need of a cloak, I shall say nothing to them of religion, only that the *reality* of it might be useful to them in afflictions, or if ever they should take it into their heads, that they must one day die, it might possibly alleviate the bitterness of so uncommon a thought. To do as they would be done by, would in all probability render them happier in themselves, G H



themselves, and lead them to the enjoyment of new pleasures in the happiness of others.

Αἴτιον δὲ τὸ μὴ σωμέναι ἡμᾶς ὅτι τὸ ὄν, εἴτε μετρεῖν, εἴτε μετρεῖμενον, οὐκ ἐκδηλᾷσι διὰ τῶν συγγραμμάτων, ὡς εἰδοσὶ καὶ ἡεροαμένους αὐτῶν γραφοίτες. ὁ μὲν τοι πλατῶν οὕτε μετρεῖν εἰρηκεν, οὕτε μετρεῖμενον ὑπὸ τῆς φύσεως χρόνου εἶναι.

*Plotin. Enead. iii. l. 7.*

MR URBAN,

**M**R. Ties believes, that his account of time will agree to it alone. The account he gives of time is, that it is the measure of all successive existence. In his former letter he told us, that time in an apoplexy is measured by a succession of ideas. But time flows, or exists, successively; therefore, according to him, a succession of ideas is a measure of successive existence; how then can his account of time agree to it alone? May we not, with some shew of reason, suspect that he is convinced, that time and a succession of ideas are one and the same thing? However, if this be the case, it must still be allowed, that he is guilty of the absurdity of affirming time to be the measure of itself.

I have desired to know what time really is, but this gentleman will not gratify my curiosity till I have told him what any simple thing really is, otherwise than by enumerating its properties.—I will endeavour to oblige him: sound is a simple thing, whose *esse* is *audiri*. Or, to be more explicit, sound is the sensation we have when we say we *hear*. I hope I have now a right to know what *real* time is; at least, I have a right to know by what faculty it is perceived.

In Mr Ties's former dissertation are these words, "Time is the measure of all successive existence, and is therefore rather a mode than a substance, but differs from other modes in this, that it may be asserted as well of that which is not extended, as of that which is, and of pure *nibility*, as of any thing positively existing." In the latter dissertation I am informed, that by these words, "I am not told that time is a mode and not a substance, but rather, that it is neither mode nor substance, but a thing *sui generis*, and distinct from them both." The absurdity of this assertion is so glaring, that I dare not run the hazard of affronting my reader by pointing it out.

As for the words "it may be asserted of pure *nibility* as well as of any thing positively existing," nothing more can,

I am told, be meant by them than that time may be the measure of *negative existence*, or that if every thing else could be annihilated time could not, but must be the measure of such *absence of being*; and this, continues he, "however foolish or impious, T. I. will find it hard to disprove." T. I. has no desire to disprove it, but is ready to own that on a supposition, that all things except time could be, and were annihilated, time would then be the measure of nothing, and consequently no measure. Nor can T. I. see any impiety in this conclusion, however trifling he may think it; or however foolish he may think the supposition.

Mr Ties in his last paragraph tells us that he holds a difference between *real* and *apparent time*. I should be glad to know; first, by what marks they are distinguishable; secondly, whether it be *real* or *apparent time* that is the measure of something as well as of *pure nibility*; thirdly, whether *purity* be a mode of *nibility*; lastly, if I shall not be too troublesome, I desire to know what faculty that is to which *apparent time* appears.

Yours &c.

T. I.

*The Account of Mr Bower's Controversy with Sir Henry Bedingfield, continued from p. 284.*

**I**N our last p. 284. line 22. instead of "Mr Bower having waited from the publication of this advertisement to the 5th of June without receiving any letter or message from Sir Henry concerning the five letters, published in the *Evening Advertiser* of that date a long advertisement, &c." read "Mr Bower having waited from the 14th of February to the 25th of May without receiving any letter or message from Sir Henry, did on the 31st of the same month make a long affidavit in the court of King's Bench, which he published in the *Evening Advertiser* of the 5th of June."

On the 2d of June, Mr Bower sent by a gentleman of credit, a copy of this affidavit to Sir Henry, with a letter claiming copies of the letters, upon his promise to give them, provided such an affidavit should be made: to this letter Sir Henry answered, that *neither the letters nor any copies of them were in his possession*, but that he would wait immediately on his counsel, and would either send to Mr Bower, or to the gentleman who brought his letter, before the end of the week. Accordingly on the 4th of June, two days afterwards, Sir Henry did send for the gentleman, and by him sent to Mr Bower a verbal message to this effect. "That if Mr Bower will drink a dish of chocolate with Sir Henry Bedingfield to-morrow morning, he will deliver to him the copies agreeable to his promise; but if Mr Bower does not chuse to do him that favour, he will send the copies by the notary; that he did not know but that he might have the copies ready that night,"

and



and added, "that he should throw the affidavits into his bureau; that things of this sort would happen; that it was only a paper war between gentlemen; that he was going out of town, and by that time it would be forgot." He also the same evening sent a message of the same tenor in writing, and Mr Bower by his answer, desired the copies might be sent to him; and that a gentleman on his behalf might be permitted to examine them with the originals.

The next day, June the 5th at 10 in the morning, Mr Havers of Grays Inn, solicitor in chancery, came with Mr Lewis of Covent Garden, bookseller, from Sir Henry Bedingfield to Mr Bower's lodgings, and delivered him copies of the letters in question, with an attestation by Mr Bonnet, a notary publick, that the letters themselves were on the 4th of June produced to him by Sir Henry Bedingfield; and after due examination returned to Sir Henry again. The originals were not however produced to Mr Bower, but Mr Havers said that Sir Henry would have sent the originals to be examined by Mr Bower, but that they were either sealed up with other papers of consequence in the hands of his lawyer who was out of town, or else were in a bureau of which he could not find the key, but that they should be produced to Mr Bower when found.

A memorandum of this transaction was then drawn up, and read to Mr Havers, and Mr Lewis, who acknowledged it to be true, but refused to sign it, because they would not become evidences in the dispute. Mr Lewis also declared that he met Mr Havers by chance, and as he knew where Mr Bower lived, came to shew him the way.

Mr Bower remarks that there is an inconsistency between the notary's attestation, which imports that on the 4th of June he left the original letters in Sir Henry's hands, and Sir Henry's message on the 5th, that they were either at his lawyer's sealed up, or in a bureau of which the key could not be found.

Mr Bower having now obtained attested copies of the letters, caused them to be printed with his affidavit already mentioned, a narrative of what had passed between him and Sir Henry Bedingfield on the occasion; another affidavit of their not having been written by him, and some observations to prove that they were spurious. This pamphlet, from which this account hitherto is taken, was advertised the 26th of June, before any other printed copy of the letters had been advertised, but on the 30th of June, before Mr Bower had published his pamphlet, the letters were published with the following title. *Six Letters from A——d B——r to Father Sheldon, provincial of the Jesuits in England; illustrated with several remarkable Facts, tending to ascertain the authenticity of the said Letters, and the true Character of the Writer.*

As the letters themselves are the first charge upon Bower's character we shall exhibit them first. We shall then give the substance of Mr Bower's remarks, intended to shew that they are spurious, and afterwards relate the several

facts and observations that are intended to prove them to be genuine, which Mr Bower in a postscript to his pamphlet has promised to refute at a proper time.

#### FIRST LETTER.

A I Write this on the last day of my retreat in which I have endeavoured to confirm myself still more in my former, I hope, unalterable resolutions. But, dear Sir, I distrust my own weakness, and tremble when I reflect on the severe trials I must again undergo. To avoid them, I have thought of the following expedient, which, if you don't approve of, yet you will, I hope, forgive me for offering it, and ascribe the trouble I give you to the entire confidence I place in you. The expedient is, to make over to me part of the sum that is owing to you, which I find you cannot easily recover. I should immediately transfer it to the woman, who would, in a very short time, find means to recover it, and allow me my so much wish'd-for liberty. This would make me completely happy; but *non mea voluntas, sed tua fiat*, for that, I am sure, is the will of him who disposes and ordains all things for our good. I have received a letter from Mr Carteret\*, in Mr Retz's † name, who desires to know what province will be most to my satisfaction. If I could be any ways serviceable here, I should be glad to shew my gratitude for the many favours I have received. I leave you to judge whether or no I am fit to serve here, and to write your thoughts to Mr Retz. As for myself, I shall name no place to him, but submit myself entirely to his will; for I am now, thank God, quite indifferent as to places, and am well persuaded that what place shall be thought by you or by him the most proper, will be the most proper. I shall conclude this letter with begging you to forgive the trouble, and to assure yourself that I want nothing so much as an opportunity to shew by my actions and conduct how sincerely I am,

Dear Sir, Your most obedient humble Servant,  
A. B.

\* Mr Carteret was sometime chaplain to Sir Henry Bedingfield, afterwards succeeded Sheldon as provincial in England, and died in that station at London, March 1756.

† Retz was general of the Jesuits and resided at Rome.

#### SECOND LETTER.

Directed in a different Hand to Mr Elliot Brown, and indorsed, Answer'd July 17th.

G Dear Sir,  
AS your having kept so long, and your continuing to keep me in this unhappy situation, tho' at this present time you have it in your power to deliver me from it, leaves me no room to expect any relief from you, I think myself obliged to apply to Mr Retz and lay my case before him. This step, however necessary, I would not take without acquainting you before hand with it. Dear Sir, I reposed an entire confidence in you, and am greatly concerned to find myself, in an affair of such infinite



finite consequence, thus disappointed. But as it was my duty so to do, that, I hope, will justify me, and at the same time procure me strength to withstand the dangers, to which you leave me exposed, till I receive an answer from our common friend, who, I am confident, will pity my case, and find some means to deliver me from my present unhappy situation. Excuse the trouble. I am, your  
most obedient humble Servant, A. B.

P. S. The money being now ready and your consent alone wanting, as I shall write to Mr Retz, I wish you would at the same time let him know upon what motive you refuse it, or let me know it, that he (I) may acquaint him with it, if you are not at leisure to write.

### THIRD LETTER.

*Preserved entire; directed to Mr Elliot Brown, at Weston, Warwickshire, by Chipping Norton Bag; with the Post Mark upon it. The Direction a different Hand.*

Dear Sir, July 24, 1746.

I Return you thanks for your paternal admonition, and own that I deserved to be treated with more severity than your charity and goodness have allowed you to use. My impatience and earnest desire of being delivered at once from my present most heavy tribulation, transported me beyond the bounds of my duty, and prompted me to write in a manner very unbecoming one who would plead nothing for himself but pure charity and compassion. Dear Sir, if repentance can repair a fault, I do assure you I am heartily sorry for what I have done, and most humbly beg your pardon, which I hope you will grant me, notwithstanding the just provocation my ingratitude may have given you. I rely entirely upon you; in you alone, after God, I put all my confidence; and therefore shall from you alone expect my deliverance. The woman with her child is turned upon my hands; I am obliged to visit her frequently; she often presses me either to keep her company, as I did before, or return her the money; and I find it a very difficult task to keep her in humour without doing either. Dear Sir, as I am not insensible, the temptation is great, I am afraid of myself, and have, I assure you, shed many tears in reflecting on my dangerous situation. But it is no worse than I deserve, and therefore I have no reason to complain. I shall strive to bear my tribulation cheerfully till it pleases God to deliver me from it. I thank you for your kind regard to me in writing to Mr Retz. I shall write to him this week, as you desire, to beg his pardon, and acquaint him with the sincerity of my intentions. As your letter has given me great concern, I shall be very uneasy till I hear from you. If you abandon me I am quite undone; but the goodness you have hitherto shewn me makes me believe you never will, notwithstanding the provocation I have given you; for which I again ask your pardon, sincerely wishing it were in my power to atone for it. I am, dear Sir, your most obedient  
Humble Servant, A. B.

### FOURTH LETTER.

Dear Sir, Richmond, Oct. 24, 1746.

IT is with the deepest sense of gratitude that I return you my most hearty thanks for the great pains you have taken to deliver me from my present most unhappy situation. Your charitable and good natur'd endeavours have not, to my great concern, been attended with success; but to you I am no less obliged than if they had, and I shall ever most gratefully acknowledge this obligation. As I am fully convinced from what you have done that you will omit nothing in your power to relieve me as soon as you can, it would be needless to recommend to you an affair, which you have already so much at heart. I shall therefore only add, that I repose an entire confidence in your goodness and charity; and that in spite of the present most severe trials, and of any thing that can happen, I am determined, I hope unalterably, to keep my former resolution, till being set at liberty by your means, I shall have the much wished for opportunity of shewing my gratitude more by my actions than by words. In the mean time, I am, dear Sir,  
Your most obedient humble Servant, A. B.

### FIFTH LETTER.

Dear Sir, London, March 14, 1747.

IF you had thought fit to make over to me part of the sum that is owing to you, I should have taken no step towards the recovery of it, but what you approved of, and none at all, if you did not approve of it. I chiefly wanted to satisfy the woman and her relations by shewing them the conveyance, and thereby purchase a little quiet; it not being by any means proper to shew them what I now have. Dear Sir, you cannot conceive the distress I am in at this present time; and, what is worst of all, I begin now to despair, being very confident that the person, who owes the sum to you, never designed to pay it, nor ever will pay it, unless forced by law. But the whole I refer and entirely submit to your judgment. You need not take the trouble of answering my letter, I often see Mr Elliot \*, and from him I shall know your sentiments. Forgive this trouble, and believe me most sincerely,  
Your most obliged humble Servant, A. B.

\* Mr Elliot was a Jesuit, a near relation of Sheldon's, and appointed to act as his deputy.

### SIXTH LETTER.

Dear Sir, London.

DESPAIR and constant vexation have at length got the better of all my good resolutions; I could no longer withstand a temptation, which I could by no means avoid, and therefore have consented to take the woman again, and live with her, as I did before, till I shall be able to satisfy her just demands. It was with the greatest reluctance and remorse that I took such a step, and should never have taken it, had I had but the least prospect or hopes of relief. You know I proposed all the expedients I could think of; and nothing but your zeal and good nature could have bore with me so long, which I shall always gratefully remember.



member and acknowledge. The last expedient would have quieted both the woman and her relations, for they only wanted some security for the money; would have saved me from utter ruin, and could not possibly be attended with any evil consequences, since I should never have given the least trouble to that person without your knowledge and consent: in short, had you not disapproved of it, I should have thought that nothing could have been objected against it; but as you did, it would have been impertinent in me to press it any farther. As for that person's paying you, dear Sir, it is but too plain she never intended it, and this is what has quite disheartened me, as on that all my hopes of relief was founded. I do not pretend to justify the step I have taken; God forbid I should: but the reluctance with which I have taken it, my suffering so much and so long before I took it, and my having tried all possible means of avoiding the danger, will, I hope, in some degree, extenuate my guilt. And now, dear Sir, in the first place I heartily pray God to reward you for your pious, but, to my unspeakable misfortune, unsuccessful endeavours; you have done all that lay in your power to relieve me; and I shall always remember and acknowledge it. In the next place, with tears in my eyes I take my leave of you; for this first step will in a short time be followed by another, which must put an end to our correspondence. I must repair the crying injustice I have done to an innocent child, and to a woman that has shewn the greatest regard and tenderness for me even in my distress, and in order to that accept the advantageous offer now made me by my friends.

Having thus laid open to you, as my best friend, my present situation, without the least disguise, I hope you will remember me in your best thoughts, that I may not hereafter refuse what at present I so much wish for, should it be ever in your power, or any body's else to relieve me. Persuade yourself, dear Sir, tho' you should never hear from me again, that I am, and ever shall be, most sincerely

Your most obliged humble Servant, &c.

Though I have consented to take the woman again; yet I am under no obligation of performing my promise till I hear from you. As for the place, it will be a fortnight before the patent is made out. I heartily wish it were in your power to make me easy in that time, and prevent the impending ruin.

Three of these letters are without date, but the order in which they are here printed, is supposed to be the order of time in which they were written. The order of the copies delivered to Mr Bower, and in which he has printed them is this, 1, 3, 6, 4, 5, 2.

Mr Bower in an affidavit made after he was possessed of copies of these letters, swears that the letters were not written by him, or with his privacy. That he never wrote to, or received any letter from Carteret or Retz. That he never had, or to his knowledge, was reputed to have had, any child by any woman, or ever lived with any woman in a criminal manner, or had in his hands any sum of her money, or had any woman with a child turned upon

his hands. Having never cohabited with any woman except his present wife, niece to bishop Nicholson, whom he married in 1749, and with whom he had 4000 £. and who then had a child by a former husband which is now living, but never had any by him. He also denies that to his knowledge or belief, any application was made for, or any promise obtained of a place or pension since his coming to England, except that of librarian to the queens library, which was not applied for till some days after the death of Mr Say, which happened September the 10th, 1748.

As a general answer to the allegation that he was reconciled to the church of Rome in 1744, he challenges the whole body of papists to prove it, or that since the year 1730 he has been at mass, or directly or indirectly concerned in making any proselyte to popery.

Upon the letters he remarks, that the last but one is dated March 14, 1747, and that the third in his copy appears to have been written afterwards; that his proposal for writing the history of the popes was published on the 25th of March 1747, and the first volume, and great part of the second volume of his history already written. But that it is in the highest degree absurd to suppose he would by writing these letters, put into the hands of the Jesuits, the means of destroying his credit, at the very time when he was preparing, and upon the point of publishing a work which he knew would alarm and provoke them to the utmost, and which they might by exposing him, effectually counteract and suppress. Nor could it be imagined that thus provoked, any motives would restrain them from using the power he had put into their hands.

He also calls upon his accusers to produce any person that ever knew either the woman or child mentioned in the letters, and he observes that a woman of fortune and family must have had some name, some friends, some relations, some acquaintance, some residence, and if diligently sought for, as this suppositious person has been, must have been found.—Thus much for what he says in defence of himself.

On the other side, the letters are said by those who affirm that they are genuine, to be part of a series of transactions consistent with Bower's real character and views, and that they will at once be understood and established, by disclosing the history of which they are part. Of this history therefore, as it is contained in the pamphlet already mentioned, we shall exhibit an epitome, citing also the authorities on which it is built.

Archibald Bower, a native of the county of Mearns in Scotland, was at the age of about 12 years sent to Italy, where he became a student, and at length a Jesuit, having regularly made his last solemn vows. In the time of his noviceship he had scruples, but his scruples were soon removed, for he was scarce out of his noviceship before he had amours, particularly while he was student in philosophy, and continued them while he studied divinity at the German college, where he was deemed by all that knew him to be deceitful, and was notoriously a liar. He was at length sent to Mace-



rata to teach philosophy, where he became violently enamour'd with a nun, a young lady of quality, but very simple, whose name was *Buonacursi*, and to whom he was confessor. Of his conduct with respect to this lady, complaint was made to the inquisition; and while farther informations were taken, he was ordered from *Macerata* to *Perugia*. At *Perugia* he had notice from three different persons, one of whom is said to have been *Buonacursi*, that a *capiatur*, or warrant to apprehend him, was given out by the Inquisition\*. Upon this he fled to *Venice* disguised in the habit of a clown, and from *Venice* to *Douay*. At *Douay*, having put on a cassock which he brought with him, he repaired to the college of *Scots* Jesuits, pretending that he was a brother of the order going upon the mission into *Scotland*. He was therefore received with great kindness, and after having staid some time he borrowed a horse of father *Straban*, the rector of the college, upon pretence of visiting a friend at *Lisle*; but having upon this pretence got the horse, he rode away with him to *Calais* where he sold him; and from *Calais* he was brought by Lord *Baltimore* in his yacht to *England*.

The time when he came to *England* is not exactly known, *Bower* himself has sometimes said that he landed at *Dover* on the 11th of *June* 1732, and sometimes that it was either in *June* or *July* 1726; he can however be traced back in this country to 1727. At this time he was known to associate with the popish clergy, and in particular with one *Gordon*, now chaplain to lady *Perth*; and with father *Turberville*, who was then provincial of the Jesuits, and lodged at Mrs *Fleetwood's*, aunt to Mr *Fleetwood* of *Drury Lane* play house, in *Little Wild Street*; *Bower* himself having lodgings at one *Aston's*, the next door. When Mrs *Fleetwood* died, one *Gay* who had been servant to the provincials, took a lodging-house himself, and the provincials lodged with him many years; *Bower* continued his visits during the times of the fathers *Turberville*, *Richardson*, *Brown*, *Bolt*, and others, and by visiting the Jesuits above stairs, got acquainted with one Mrs *Hoyle*, who lodged in the parlours, and boarded with *Gay*, whom he used to visit as often as he came to the house, till at last she complained to *Gay* that *Bower* took indecent liberties, by putting his hand into her neck, and said that if she could not be freed from such impertinence, she should be obliged to leave the house: For this reason *Gay*, when *Bower* next knocked at the door refused him admittance, tho' he came to the house afterwards, and continued his visits till about 12 years ago†.

During the first year of his residence in *England* he subsisted by teaching *Italian*; he also wrote the *Roman History* for the proprietors of the *Universal History*, and he was admitted into the family of Lord *A——r* as a compa-

\* These facts are attested by Albicozzi, cotemporary with *Bower* at the college, by Coniers principal of the college at *Perugia*, and by *Lunardi*, all Jesuits now living.

† Attested by *Gay* himself who is still alive, and dwells in *Park Street*, *Grosvenor Square*.

nion to his lordship, and afterwards into that of Col. *F——y*, as a tutor to his son. He now conceived hopes of forming some advantageous connections with protestants, and therefore entertained his company with such an account of himself, as he thought most likely to strengthen his interest among them. This account being often told, and very remarkable was, by several that had heard it, committed to writing, and the manuscript being handed about, and multiplied by new copies, at length came into print. The account was to this effect:

Upon an information to the inquisition at *Macerata*, of which *Bower* himself was a counsellor, that a certain person had spoken disrespectfully of the holy office, an innocent gentleman of *Florence* was by a villainous treachery decoyed thither, and tortured with such cruelty in *Bower's* presence, that when he was at last dismissed, upon advice that the guilty person was taken at *Rome*, he continued ever after senseless and distracted. Another gentleman, *Bower's* particular friend, having let fall an innocent joke about the garb of two *Capuchin* fryars, was overheard by them, and accused to the inquisition. *Bower*, in obedience to orders, which it would have been fatal to have disobeyed, seized his unfortunate friend at midnight in bed with his wife whom he had lately married, and afterwards saw him expire under his tortures. This struck him with horror, and he resolved to make his escape, and renounce a religion by which such enormities were sanctified. He therefore procured leave from the inquisitor general to make a pilgrimage to *Loretto*, and immediately made the best of his way over the mountains to *Switzerland*, armed with a pocket pistol, with which he was determined to dispatch himself, if he should be overtaken, to avoid the torments which he knew would be inflicted upon him if he should be carried back.

When he arrived among the *Switzers* both he and his horse were fainting under their fatigue, and as he was refreshing himself in a catholic canton, he saw two men reading a paper in which he was described, and a great reward offered for apprehending him. Upon this he disguised himself and immediately got away, falling down the *Rhine* to *Straßbourg*, to avoid passing through popish countries; and from *Straßbourg* came on post horses to *Calais*. As soon as he alighted at his inn there, he saw advertisements fixed upon the gate, describing him, and offering a reward for taking him. He then endeavoured to cross the channel in a fishing boat, but was forced back by bad weather. Lord *Baltimore* then by great good luck took him into his yacht, but on his landing at *Dover* he was greatly surprised to receive a letter directed to him from the inquisitor general, with promises of honour and rewards if he would return. The person who brought this letter disappeared before he could enquire after him. To this tale Mr *Bower* usually added a lamentable account of the many dangers to which he was exposed after his arrival in *England*, by the attempts of papists to poison or kidnap him.



*Bower*, however, that he might keep the power of closing with that side which offered most advantage, continued at this very time to associate with those dangerous enemies the popish priests, whom he met daily, not only at their lodgings but at their common rendezvous, the shop of Mr *Lewis* the bookseller in *Russel street, Covent Garden*, still soliciting pardon for his past offences, and shewing his attachment to their cause by making protestants to popery.\*

But notwithstanding these marks of his zeal, his superiors continued unwilling to receive him, either because his life was known to be irregular,† or because his conduct in *Italy* had brought a scandal on the order, having, to gratify his passions, broken his vows.

While he was thus courting two parties he declined into years, and in 1741, having been long in *England* without making any connection with protestants that promised him a settlement, he became more solicitous to regain the protection and confidence of a body of men who had the power of making him easy the rest of his days, by admitting him to share the public purse as a missionary in this country, where he chose to reside; he therefore tried the following expedient, as his last resource.

He had by his situation in the families of *Ld A—m—r* and *Col. T—*, and by other employments, saved a considerable sum of money; and he proposed to father *Sherbourne*, who was then provincial of the Jesuits in *England*, to give this money up to him for the uses of the society upon condition of receiving an annuity of 7 per Cent. during his life.

To this proposal father *Sherbourne* agreed, and *Bower* on the 21st of *August* 1741 paid into his hands 1100 *l.* on the 27th of *February* 1741-2, he paid him 150 *l.* more; and on the 6th of *August* 1743, added another 100 *l.* on the same conditions. The annuities were then reduced into one of 94 *l.* 10 *s.* to commence from the 27th of the said month, for the payment of which *Bower* had a bond.‡

\* *Mrs Hoyles*, widow of Mr *Hoyles*, a printer, living in Great Wyld-street, *Lincoln's Inn-fields*, attests, that he was the means of converting her and her husband, and continued to profess the popish religion till he published his proposals, shedding many tears for his irregularities, which he imputed to his superiors, who had refused to restore him to his functions: that she, at his earnest request, brought him acquainted with Mr *Carteret*, a Jesuit, in the year 1744, as a means of his returning to his duty.

† He had been seen coming out of a house of ill repute in *Covent Garden*, by one who knew him, and accosted him, "So, Mr *Bower*, is this your Roman history?"

‡ The payment of this money to father *Sherbourne*, and the receipt of the annuity by *Bower*, is proved by entries in the books of one *Hill*, who transacted the money affairs of the society here, and was himself a Jesuit; by nine receipts given under *Bower's* hand to *Hill*, whom he mentions in his receipts as the agent of *Sherbourne* and *Sheldon*; by a draught of *Hill* upon Mr *Wright* the banker of *Covent Garden*; and by six entries in *Gent. Mag.* July 1756.)

This transaction so deliberate, there being two years between the first and last payments, induced the Jesuits to believe that the strayed sheep was indeed returned to the fold; and being recommended to the general of the order as worthy to be re-admitted among them, he was by Father *Carteret*, to whom he had been introduced by his convert *Mrs Hoyles*, readmitted into the order of *Jesus* at *London*, in a formal manner, about the end of the year 1744, when he again solemnly repeated his vows §.

After the purchase of this annuity he pursued his other project of obtaining an advantageous interest among his protestant friends with unexpected success, and conceived a design of finally closing with them. It was therefore expedient to recover back the money he had paid to his brother Jesuits for very obvious reasons. He had no security for his money but a bond from the provincial, which he could not put in suit if they should withhold his annuity upon his second apostacy, without owning connections that were totally inconsistent with the professions he had made and was about to make; or if his annuity should be still paid, to continue to receive it from Jesuits would have an ill aspect after the part he was about to play, and he could never sign a receipt for his half yearly payment, without meeting witnesses of his dissimulation.

To account therefore for his desiring to vacate an agreement of his own seeking, and incline them to comply with this desire, he determined to represent himself as having had a criminal connection with a woman, and a child in consequence of this connection; and to alledge, that the money with which he had purchased an annuity for his own life, was her money; that he had in obedience to the remonstrances of conscience, broken this connection; but that he was reduced to this alternative by the importunity of the woman, either to return her money, or keep her company as he had done before; hoping by this artifice to engage not only their compassion but their conscience to return his money; for as it would have been cruel to expose him to temptations which perhaps he might not have strength to withstand, it would have been unjust to withhold from him the power of making such reparation to the woman, and provision for her child, as she had a right to claim.

In the prosecution of this scheme he applied to Father *Sheldon*, who succeeded father *Sherbourne* by the letters in question, which in this view will be easily understood, and many parts of which allude to transactions which, according

tries in Mr *Wright's* books of money paid in consequence of these draughts. Such connection had *Bower* from 1741 to 1747 with persons, as he then pretended, were perpetually bustled in contrivances to poison or to kidnap him, having purchased of these very people an annuity for his life, thus making it more their interest to take it away.

§ Attested by Father *Carteret*, before he died, to a noble Duke, and by Mr *Horne*, formerly surgeon to the empress of *Russia*, now living in Little Wyld-street; and by *Mrs Hoyles*.



to this narrative, had taken place. It appears by the first paragraph of the first letter, that *Bower* had, either voluntarily, or by order of his superiors, retired from the world by way of penance, such retirement being in the language of Roman Catholics called a *retreat*, and on the last day of such a retreat *Bower* writes his letter. It appears that he had opened his project before, for he talks of *confirming* resolutions *already taken*; of the *woman*, as a person who had already been mentioned; and the expedient of transferring money due to *Sheldon* over to the woman that she might recover it, mentioned in this letter, is in the 6th letter called the *last expedient*.\* It appears too by this letter, that Father *Carteret* had, in consequence of *Bower's* reconciliation with his order, solicited Father *Retz*, the general of his order, to appoint him a missionary. This letter not having the desired effect upon *Sheldon*, *Bower* in the second threatens to complain to Father *Retz*. By the third letter it appears that *Sheldon*, in answer to the second, had resented the mention of appealing to *Retz*; *Bower* thanks him for his *paternal admonition*, an expression of a penitent Jesuit to an offended superior, and apologizes for his fault by imputing it to his impatience of a state of great trouble and danger. He then recurs to his main point, and mentions the woman and child being returned upon his hands, and her pressing solicitation of him to perform either what he ought not, or what he could not do.

In the fourth letter *Bower* appears satisfied with *Sheldon*, as having done all that was in his power, and tacitly confesses, that the concurrence of others was necessary; and in the sixth he gives up his last hopes, and in despair determines to take the woman and live with her as before. He adds, that this first step will in a short time be followed with another, which must put an end to his correspondence with his order, and that he must accept an offer made by his protestant friends, as the only means to enable him to do justice to the woman and child. This step is supposed to be the publication of a protestant history of the popes, under the auspices of a powerful protestant patron.

The offer of a place, of which the patent was to be made out in a fortnight, is supposed to have been another fiction intended by *Bower*, to prevail on the Jesuits to release him from his money bargain, that he might not turn protestant.†

Having waited the fortnight without being

\* *The Jesuits had lent a considerable sum, of which the money paid them by Bower for his annuity was part, to one Mrs Hays, at common interest.*

† *From the date and contents of Letter V. there appears to arise some difficulty; at first it seems as if it should have been marked II. and the rest follow in the same order as at present; for the money which in this letter is said to be owing, and not likely to be paid, is in a postscript to a letter now marked II. said to be ready. But the date will not admit this transposition; for if a letter dated 14 March 1746-7 is placed the second in the series, that which is now the second, and will*

able to recover his money, he determined rather to run the risque of losing it than give up the profits of a subscription powerfully solicited, and the prospect of other advantages which he had been promised. He therefore very soon afterwards published his proposals and preface.

In his proposals he styled himself *Archibald Bower, Esq*; heretofore public professor of rhetoric, history, and philosophy in the universities of *Rome*, *Fermo*, and *Macerata*, and in the latter place counsellor of the Inquisition: and in his preface he says, that he undertook his *History of the Popes at Rome*, with a view to establish the doctrine of supremacy, and brought it down to the close of the second century, but that reason getting the better of the strongest prejudices, he became a proselyte to the opinion which he proposed to confute, and sincerely abjured in his mind that religion which he had ignorantly taken upon him to defend; and that he no sooner found himself in a country where truth might be uttered without danger, than he resolved to resume and pursue in his native tongue the work he had begun in a foreign language.\*

Upon the publication of these proposals, and this preface, he obtained a numerous subscription by the interest of his protestant patron; and his deserted friends the Jesuits, whether they disdain'd to have any farther dealings with him, or whether they thought it prudent to draw a veil over their transactions here, which their withholding or paying the annuity might draw aside, or whatever else was their motive, they paid back to *Bower* on the 20th of June 1747, 1152*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.* having from 1350*l.* the money paid by him to them, deducted 197*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* for the surplus of his annuity above 4 per Cent. during almost six years, upon which father *Sherbourne's* bond to *Bower* was given up.

The first volume of his history was published in May 1748, which he presented to the king, and soon after obtained a considerable pension.

Between the publication of his first and second volume, the account first appeared in print of his having been an *Inquisitor in Italy*, and converted by the cruelties to which he was witness in that station; of his obtaining leave of the *Inquisitor General* to go to *Loretto*, in order to make his escape; of his being publicly advertised by the *Inquisition in a Swiss Canton*; of his being also in danger of being seized by the influence of the holy office at *Calais*; and of his being met by a messenger with a letter at *Dover*. Perhaps by this time Mr *Bower* might have recollected

then be the third, said to be answered July 17, must have been answered in July 1747, some months after the publication of the proposals: besides, several others are dated 1746, and in that letter which closes the correspondence, the money is said still to be owing.

\* In this land of liberty, if the facts before alleged are true, he continued 20 years a Jesuit, the associate of Jesuits; making converts to popery; renewing the vows of his order; and soliciting a mission from *Rome*.

that



## Denies publickly the Account he had given of his Conversion. 343

that as a Jesuit, he could be an *Inquisitor in Italy*; that in *Italy* there is no *Inquisitor General*; that no advertisement of the *Inquisition* could be published in a *Swiss Canton*; and that the holy office has no more power or countenance at *Calais* than at *London*. He might also reflect that the account which he had given in his preface of becoming a convert at *Rome* by writing a history of the popes, and the account of his becoming a convert at *Macerata*, by a sudden reflection that a religion which sanctified the cruelties to which he was witness could not be of God, were totally inconsistent with each other; he might fear that the letter given him by an invisible messenger at *Dover*, might be enquired after, as he could never be supposed to destroy so important a paper; and it might also occur to him that the whole of an account which represented him as having made his last vows as a Jesuit, continued to say the breviary and mass, and acted as a member of the *Inquisition*, after the time when he had in his preface declared he became a protestant, in his heart must imply an imputation on his sincerity in whatever light it could be viewed.

For these reasons Mr Bower inserted the following advertisement in the *General Advertiser* of November 2, 1750, immediately after the printed account had appeared.

Whereas a pamphlet is just published intitled *A faithful Account of Mr A———d B———'s Motives for leaving his Office of Secretary to the Inquisitors, &c.* to prevent the publick from being imposed upon, I hereby declare that I gave no such account, and that it is almost in every particular absolutely false.

This advertisement, however it might screen Mr Bower from the censure of the publick, was thought very extraordinary by those who had heard the account which he thus disowned from his own mouth, and knew how much reason there was to believe the MS from which the printed account was taken to be authentic. It was taken down by *William Duncombe, Esq;* and his son, from the mouth of a very considerable person, who upon hearing it read, declared it to be what he had heard Bower himself relate. This MS. being sent to his grace of *Canterbury* by a correspondent in the country, was transcribed by Mr Hill, his grace's chaplain. This is the history of the copy that went to the press which has been since compared with a MS. of 27 quarto pages taken from Bower's own mouth by a lady in *Cumberland*, with which it agrees except being less copious, particularly in the account of the cruelties practised in the inquisition.

Soon after Mr Bower's advertisement had appeared, Mr Hill paid him a visit, to know upon what ground he had denied the story, which could thus be traced to his own mouth; his answers to Mr Hill's questions were prevaricating and evasive, and the only mistakes which he then pretended to find in the account were of the most insignificant kind, as the distance of a place. It is probable that he might be thus questioned by others, however it is certain that for some reason, he thought fit in another advertisement published in the *General Advertiser* of Nov. 27, 1750, to retract much of the former, and to mention the account

which he had before declared to be almost in every particular absolutely false, as being only very imperfect, and false in many circumstances, promising also to publish a true account himself as soon as he had finished the additional sheets of his second volume.

A The publication of the second volume was delayed near three years beyond the time it was promised, and to account for the delay Mr Bower was pleased to tell some of his friends that Mr Richardson's compositor, wherever he found the pope's name, had madly inserted the words G——d d——n him, and other such wild expressions; and others that he waited till the paper on which it was to be printed came from *Holland*; but the story of the compositor was upon enquiry found to be false, and Mr Bower being taxed with inventing it, endeavour'd to come off by saying he had it from his corrector. But he never had any corrector of the press besides himself. It is also notorious that no such paper as he pretended to wait till was ever sent for, the book being printed on *English* paper purchased of Mr Alderman Janssen. The second volume however appeared in 1751; the third hath also been since published, and the fourth is said to be in great forwardness, yet Mr Bower has not hitherto fulfilled his promise to the publick of giving an account of his conversion and escape himself.

D While the fourth volume was impatiently expected, the publick curiosity was excited by the advertisement concerning the letters mentioned in our last p. 282. of all that has since happened, we have now given a faithful account, and whatever shall be published by Mr Bower in contradiction to the facts here recited from the pamphlet that has appear'd against him, shall be exhibited in all its force as far as is consistent with the brevity to which we are confined. No notice is here taken of any answer to objections not publickly made, the principal observations of Mr Bower on the letters, are answered by the narrative itself. In reply to his remark on the improbability of his enabling the Jesuits to ruin his credit, when he was about to provoke them to the utmost, it is said that Bower had no reason to fear those who could not expose him without disclosing transactions that would bring legal severities upon themselves, and an indelible disgrace upon their order; but that he had great reason to hope that if they should attempt to expose him, even at the expence of themselves, they would not be believed.

F Many of the particulars above related are told merely upon the authority of the author of the pamphlet whence they are extracted, who frequently speaks in the first person, tho' he has not thought fit to acquaint the world who he is; and others are said to be extracted from a popish pamphlet published at *Dorway*.

G It is said that hopes were conceived by Sir Henry B———d of authenticating the letters by a decision in *Westminster Hall*, and that with this view Mr B———r was call'd upon to make an affidavit not as an appeal to his conscience but his prudence. Mr B———r, however, tho' he made the affidavit, prevented its becoming the

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the foundation of a prosecution for perjury, by conveying the original away, so that no record of the transaction subsists.

### Natural History of ALEPPO.

(Continued from p. 293.)

**T**HIS country abounds with serpents of various kinds, many of which are venomous in the highest degree; but the stinging of the scolopendra and scorpion, tho' it causes great pain for several hours, produces no other ill consequence. Lizards of various sorts are found in great abundance, and a few tree-frogs. Locusts of several species are also to be seen every summer, and sometimes they come in such multitudes as destroy the whole verdure wherever they pass. The *Arabs* eat these insects when they are fresh, and even salt them up as a delicacy.

There are fowls both tame and wild of the same kind as in *England*, and some others. A kind of tame pigeon, called a carrier, was formerly used to acquaint the merchants at *Aleppo* of the arrival of a ship at *Scanderoon*. A small piece of paper with the ship's name and freight was fixed under the wing that it might not be destroyed by wet. The feet of the bird were also washed in vinegar to keep them cool, and prevent their settling to drink or wash themselves, which would have protracted the journey, and endangered the billet. The distance of *Aleppo* from *Scanderoon* is about 60 miles, and the pigeon has been known to perform the journey in two hours and an half.

A large kind of falcon is used for catching antelopes and hares; the antelope they are taught to seize by the cheek, which retards its motion, and gives the greyhounds time to come up. The hares they do not seize, but buffet them on the head with their pounces till the dog seizes them. There is also a small falcon called *shakeen*, not bigger than a pigeon, but so fierce, that it will attack the largest eagles, of which there are many. They were formerly trained to seize the eagle under the wing, so that being unable to fly, both came to the ground together; but they are now taught to seize him between the wings upon the back, which brings him to the ground with equal certainty but less speed, so that the falconer can come up to the assistance of his falcon as soon as the prey is brought down, which if he does not do, she is instantly destroyed.

The markets are well supplied with various sorts of fish, which however the *Turks* seldom eat.

The number of inhabitants in the city and suburbs of *Aleppo*, is computed at about 235,000, of whom 200,000 are *Turks*: 30,000 christians; some *Greeks*, some *Armenians*, some *Syrians*, and some *Maronites*; and 5000 *Jews*. These tho' of different religions, are much the same people, and all speak the vulgar *Arabic*. The *Turks* of condition indeed speak *Turkish*; most of the *Armenian* christians can speak *Armenian*; some of the *Syrians* understand *Syriac*; and many of the *Jews* *Hebrew*; but scarce one of the *Greeks* *Greek*.

The people in general are of a middle stature, rather lean than fat, well made, yet neither vigorous nor active; the complexion of those not exposed to the sun is fair; the hair is either black, or of a dark chesnut; and it is very uncommon to see any other than black eyes.

Both sexes are comely when young, but the beard soon disfigures the men, and the women look old at thirty. The men frequently dye their beards black, and sometimes red, to conceal their age; and the women have recourse to the same expedient for their hair.

The people of distinction are in general courteous and polite. The middling sort have an affected gravity, which is often the cloak of dissimulation; and the vulgar are so quarrellsome, that whoever passes ten yards in the street will be witness to some noisy broil, tho' it rarely goes farther than verbal abuse which indeed is very gross.

As to their manner of life they generally rise early, and those that can afford to live luxuriously are seldom abstemious. As soon as they rise they take their breakfast, which in winter is fried eggs, cheese, honey or leban, and in summer various kinds of fruits; about eleven o'clock they dine. Almost all their dishes are pretty highly seasoned with salt and spices; many are made sour with verjuice, pomgranet, or lemon juice; and onions and garlick are often added. With their meat they drink water, and immediately after it coffee. Wine and spirits tho' strictly forbidden, are by many drank secretly at their gardens, or in the night. About five o'clock they sup, and between their meals they eat water melons and cucumbers, and other fruits according to the season.

The food of the common people consists of bread, which is made of wheat-flour not well fermented and formed into flat cakes which are ill baked; and of leban,



ban, butter, rice, cheese, fruits, and a little mutton.—Opium is not so much used at *Aleppo* as at *Constantinople* and other places, but all ranks, and both sexes smoke tobacco to excess; the poor have pipes made of the twig of a rose bush or cherry tree with the bole of clay. The rich have them five or six feet long adorned with silver. They have also adopted the *Persian* manner of smoking with a machine so constructed, that the smoke passes through water before it comes to the mouth. A little wet sweet-meat, a dish of coffee, and a pipe of tobacco is the usual entertainment at a visit. If less ceremony is to be used, the sweet-meat is omitted; if more, some sherbet or syrup of lemons diluted with water is added. After a visit of form from a bashaw, or person in power, the guest is presented with a fine horse, or some other valuable gift. And a small present is usually brought by the guest if a favour is to be asked; but a flower is generally thought sufficient.

Notwithstanding their entertainments at customary visits are thus temperate, yet at festivals they are very jovial. Wrestlers, musick, dancers, and buffoons, are then brought in for the diversion of the company. The dancers practise on such occasions for hire, for dancing is not here considered as an accomplishment of people of fashion. And the wrestlers have some resemblance to the *athletæ* of the ancients; their limbs are anointed with oil, and they have no covering, but a thin pair of drawers. The music consists of a dulcimer, a guitar, a flute, an *Arab* fiddle, a couple of small drums or tabours that are struck by the fingers, and an instrument called a *dift*, which is a piece of parchment stretched over a hoop, and seems to be exactly the *tympanum* of the ancients, and upon this they beat time. It is remarkable that tho' they have no written musick, and consequently learn intirely by the ear, yet when several persons play together they keep time very exactly; they have however no notion of a base, but all play the same parts.

There are no places of entertainment without doors except coffee houses, which are frequented only by the vulgar. The amusements within doors are chess, a kind of backgammon, draughts, and the play of the ring, with some others. The play of the ring consists merely in guessing what coffee cup, among a great many others placed on a large salver, the ring is hidden under. They go early to bed, except they

visit or have company, and then they have a collation of sweet dishes, and sit up late; they sleep in their drawers and at least two waistcoats in the summer, and in the winter in their furs. The bed consists of a matras and a cushion, which in summer is covered only with a sheet, and in winter with a carpet. When the time for repose draws near, they sit down on this matras, and smoke their pipe till they find themselves sleepy, and then they lay themselves down, and leave their women and servants to cover them. In the summer their beds are made in the court yard, or on the top of the house; in the winter in the smallest and lowest roofed room on the ground floor. In these rooms a lamp is always burning, and sometimes one or two pans of charcoal, which would certainly suffocate those who were not used to it, and sometimes it is attended with bad consequences to those that are.

As they have no coaches, persons of the highest rank ride through the city on horseback, preceded by their servants, and the ladies either walk, or are carried by mules in a litter; the women of lower condition, if they do not walk, are carried on each side of a mule in a kind of covered cradle.

The women indeed do not go much abroad except to the bagnio, and to visit the tombs of their relations, for many that live within a mile of a garden never saw a garden in their lives; and they are very seldom permitted to visit each other. At the bagnio indeed, which their relations obliges them to frequent, they have an opportunity of shewing their fine cloaths, and seeing much company, tho' of their own sex only. They have here also the pleasure of conversing freely with each other, for in the middle of the bagnio each company has a collation, at which they refresh themselves after they come out of the hot room, and before they dress. Very few of them paint, but they generally black their eye-brows, and the inside of their eye-lids, and stain their hands and feet with spots of a dirty yellow inclining to a red, especially the tips of their fingers and toes; some stain the greatest part of their hands and feet, with a very dark green in the form of roses and other figures, which is deemed more polite.

The women in some of the villages, and all the *Arabs* wear a ring of silver or gold, near an inch and half in diameter, through the external cartilage



of the right nostril; they also mark their under lip, and sometimes their breasts and arms, with spots like what we often see on the arms of our sailors, and the common people of England.

[To be concluded in our next.]

Extract of a Letter, &c.

S I R,

YOU ask me what I think of the loss of *Minorca*, the loss of that pearl in the *British* diadem, whose value can only be estimated by its consequences.

The enormous sums that had been necessarily expended upon the fortifications, edifices, roads, and in the naval way for the convenience of careening ships, were disbursements happily at an end, and the possession of the island was lately held with little more than the ordinary expences of repairs and the maintenance of the troops. Considering, then, the island in this posture of perfection, how much ought we to deplore its capture for the sake of the improvements we had made? But how infinitely more ought we to lament its fall, when the manner is related by which it fell, and when honour, commerce, credit, and dominion were the mourners of its funeral?

Concerning the importance of this place, the future distresses of *Britain* will, I fear, be doleful testimonies; as every observer of a map must see that *Minorca* stood the sister protectress of our *Italian* and *Turkey* trade, the check of surrounding insolence, and at once a barrier of the *Mediterranean*, and (in a degree) of our mother country, by the asylum it afforded our commerce, and the refreshment and accommodation it was capable of giving to any number of his majesty's ships. "*Ce port est un des flux beaux de l'Europe*;" this harbour is one of the finest in '*Europe*,' says a *French* engineer, in a plan of the port, dedicated in 1740 to Count de *Maurepas*: And indeed no one, who has not been a spectator, can sufficiently figure to themselves its excellency and commodiousness.

There was a time, say some, when we triumphed on the ocean and in the *Straits*, without this lock of the *Mediterranean*, or its consort, *Gibraltar*, the metaphorical key.

But let experience decide, if since the possession of these two places our trade is not dilated in that quarter, the number of captures by the enemy diminished, the danger of tempestuous seas and weather softened, and the hazard of

ships of war, traversing the ocean in the winter season, almost annihilated; besides the expence avoided of stronger convoys, and of annually relieving large fleets, both at the risque and wear of our navy, and of leaving our coasts defenceless.

*France*, to whom *Minorca* will be only negatively useful, more than annoying our trade in an added degree, and its weight in the ballance of negotiation, well understood the positive advantages the *English* derived from its acquisition; and, hence, seeing this antagonist of *Toulon*, O! shame to say! unguarded, executed an attack, which every individual knew was intended, and popularity had long proclaimed, should be prevented.

To have said a few months ago that *Minorca* should change its master, without surprize or stratagem, by slow advances on the part of the enemy, with all the timely notice that heart could wish, with our fleets in their meridian strength, with every other armament regularly matured, and in treaties equally prepared; I say, the man who could have supposed an event like this, would have been deemed an enthusiast, and a violator of the public peace.

Cross accidents and unforeseen contingencies often step in to disconcert the best laid plan of operations. Hence 'the fortune of war' has been a reason seasonably introduced, and candidly admitted to apologise for the vanquished. But the phrase upon this occasion, I fear, is utterly unapplicable. The fortuitous, the uncommanding part of our late misfortune, has here no share. The usual allowances of pity and generosity given to unsuccessful governors and leaders, operate not in this fell defeat; since a sufficient number of ships, timely sent out, which we were well able to spare, would have saved us the sollicitude we must be under, for the use the *French* will make of their prize; saved us the equivalent we must give for it, if we think of its restoration; and lastly, saved us the disgrace and ridicule which astonished nations must bestow upon us and our maritime honour, when they reflect, that in the year 1756, in the second month of the war, 'ere we had felt affliction's hand; *France*, rode sovereign of the sea, when left to combat singly with that power, which of late had alone resisted the utmost efforts of confederate fleets.

Let us (in the language of *Shakespeare*)

'Make dust our paper, and with rainy eyes  
'Write sorrow on the bosom of the earth.'



*Articles of Capitulation proposed by Lieutenant General BLAKENEY, for his Britannick Majesty's Garrison of the Castle of St Philip's, in the Island of Minorca; with those agreed to by Gen. Richelieu.*

**ARTICLE I.** **T**HAT all acts of hostility shall cease, until the articles of capitulation are agreed upon and signed.

**ART. I.** Granted.

**ART. II.** That all the honours of war shall be granted to the garrison on their surrender, such as, to march out with their firelocks on their shoulders, drums beating, colours flying, 24 charges for each man, match lighted, 4 pieces of cannon, and 2 mortars, with 20 charges for each piece, a covered waggon for the governor, and 4 others for the garrison, which shall not be searched on any pretence.

**ART. II.** The noble and vigorous defence which the English have made, having deserved all the marks of esteem, and veneration, that every military person ought to shew to such actions; and Marshal Richelieu being desirous also to shew General Blakeney the regard due to the brave defence he has made, grants to the garrison all the honours of war that they can enjoy, under the circumstance of going out for an embarkation, to wit, firelocks on their shoulders, drums beating, colours flying, 20 cartouches each man, and also lighted match; he consents likewise, that Lieutenant General Blakeney, and his garrison, shall carry away all the effects that belong to them, and that can be put into trunks. It would be useless to them to have covered waggons; there are none in the island, therefore they are refused.

**ART. III.** That all the garrison, including all the subjects of his Britannick majesty, as well civil as military, shall have all their baggage and effects secured, with liberty of removing and disposing of them as they shall think proper.

**ART. III.** Granted, except to the natives of the island, upon condition that all the lawful debts of the garrison, to the Minorquins, who are to be considered as French subjects, shall be paid.

**ART. IV.** That the garrison, including the officers, artificers, soldiers, and other subjects of his Britannick majesty, with their families, who shall be willing to leave the island, shall be provided with proper transport vessels, and conducted to Gibraltar by the shortest and most direct navigation; that they shall be landed there immediately on their arrival, at the expence of the crown of France, and that they shall be supplied with provisions that may be yet remaining in the place at the time of its surrender, as long as they shall remain in the island, and during their voyage at sea, and that in the same proportion that they receive at present. But if a greater quantity should be wanted, that they shall be furnished with it at the expence of the crown of France.

**ART. IV.** Transport vessels shall be furnished from among those which are in the pay of his most christian majesty, and proper for the military and civil garrison of Fort St Philip, and their families. These vessels shall carry them by the safest navigation to Gibraltar, with the shortest delay possible, and shall land them immediately, upon condition, that after their being landed, these ships shall be provided with

sufficient passports, that they may not be molested on their return to the ports of France they shall be bound for: And hostages shall be given for the safety of the transport vessels and their crews, who shall embark in the first neutral ship that shall come to fetch them, after the said vessels shall be returned into the ports of France.

The garrison shall also be supplied with provisions, as well during their stay in the island, as for 12 days voyage, which shall be taken from those that shall be found in the Fort St Philip, and distributed on the footing, that they have been usually furnished to the English garrison; and if more be wanted, it shall be furnished, paying for it as shall be agreed by commissaries on both sides.

**ART. V.** That proper quarters shall be provided for the garrison, with an hospital for the sick and wounded, whilst the transports are getting ready, which shall not exceed a month, to be reckoned from the day of signing this capitulation, and with regard to those who shall not be in a condition to be transported, they shall stay, and care shall be taken of them till they are in a condition to be sent to Gibraltar by another opportunity.

**ART. V.** The vessels being ready for the transporting the garrison, the providing quarters, as demanded, becomes unnecessary; they shall go out of the place with the least delay, in order to proceed to Gibraltar; and with regard to those who cannot be embarked immediately, they shall be permitted to remain in the island, and all the assistance they shall want shall be given them for their going to Gibraltar, when they shall be in a condition to be embarked; a state of them shall be drawn up, and the necessary passports shall be left, for a ship to go and return; and an hospital shall also be furnished for the sick and wounded, as

shall be settled by the respective commissaries.

**ART. VI.** That the governor shall not be accountable for all the houses that shall have been destroyed and burnt during the siege.

**ART. VI.** Granted for the houses destroyed or burnt during the siege; but several effects, and titles of the admiralty court, which have been carried into the fort, shall be restored, as well as the papers of the town-house, which have been carried away by the receiver; and the papers and titles relating to the ladings of the French merchant ships, which have been also retained.

**ART. VII.** When the garrison shall come out of the place, no-body shall be permitted to debauch the soldiers, to make them desert from their regiments; and their officers shall have access to them at all times.

**ART. VII.** No soldiers shall be excited to desert, and the officers shall have an entire authority over them to the moment of their embarkation.

**ART. VIII.** An exact discipline shall be observed on both sides.

**ART. VIII.** Granted.

**ART. IX.** That such of the inhabitants of the island, as have joined the English for the defence of the place, shall have leave to remain, and to enjoy their goods and effects in the island without being molested.

**ART.**



ART. IX. General Blakeney and Marshal Richelieu cannot fix or extend the authority of the kings their masters, over their subjects; it would be setting bounds to it, to oblige them to receive in their dominions, those whom they should not think proper to have settled there.

ART. X. That all prisoners of war shall be restored on each side.

ART. X. All the prisoners that have been made during the siege shall be restored on each side, so that when the French return those they have, the piquets,\* which were taken going to join the French fleet, the day Admiral Byng appeared before Mahon, shall be restored.

ART. XI. That Mr Cuninghame† the engineer, who acted as a volunteer during the siege, shall have a passport, and leave to go wherever his affairs require.

ART. XI. Granted.

ART. XII. Upon the foregoing conditions, his excellency the lieutenant general governor consents, after the hostages shall have been exchanged for the faithful execution of the above articles, to deliver up the place to his most christian majesty, with all the magazines, ammunition, cannon, and mortars, except those mentioned in the second article; and to point out to the engineers all the mines and

\* The Piquets here mentioned were the men taken by Admiral Byng in a tartan, (see p. 312.) Marshal Richelieu, on the appearance of the English squadron, embarked 13 companies of 50 men each on board several tartans, to strengthen Gallissonier's fleet, but the admiral sailing away from the island about the same time, not one of them reached him, but all, except one, got safe back. The prisoners therefore taken in this one are the piquets here meant.

† This gallant officer was second engineer of the place when Mr Armstrong left it, and appointed by General Blakeney to succeed him pro tempore, till a commission for that purpose should arrive from England, of which no doubt was made. However, an old decrepid G——n came out as chief engineer, and superseded Mr Cuninghame, who thereupon begged Mr Blakeney's leave to resign and retire to his regiment, as he could not with honour serve under such a person. General Blakeney, tho' greatly concerned, could not refuse so reasonable a request, and Mr Cuninghame immediately embarked for Nice, together with two children, and his lady ready to lie-in of a third. She was brought to-bed at Nice; and Mr Cuninghame, during the stay thereby occasioned, hearing of the French designs against Minorca, and recollecting that the platforms of the batteries in Fort St Philip were in such a rotten and ruinous condition, that they could not stand any hot service, he instantly laid out all the money he was master of, about 1600 l. in purchasing timber fit for repairing them, hired a vessel, put it on board, and sailed directly with it himself for Port Mahon, leaving his lady and children at Nice. His arrival with such a supply in such a critical juncture gave General Blakeney infinite pleasure. He told Captain Cuninghame, that the service he had done his country out of pure zeal was so considerable, that he did not know how he could be sufficiently rewarded for it; but earnestly insisted on his staying, to which he generously consented.

subterraneous works. Done at the castle of St Philip, the 28th of June 1756.

ART. XII. As soon as the foregoing articles shall have been signed, the French shall be put in possession of one of the gates of St Philip's castle, as well as of the forts Marlborough and St Charles, upon the hostages being sent on both sides, for the faithful execution of the foregoing articles.

The staccado that is in the port shall be removed, and the going in and coming out shall be left open, at the disposition of the French, until the whole garrison has marched out: in the mean time, the commissaries on both sides shall be employed; those on the part of his excellency General Blakeney, in making an estimate of the effects in the military magazines, and others; and those on the part of his excellency Marshal Richelieu, in receiving them; and to deliver to the English such part thereof as has been agreed upon. Plans shall also be delivered of the galleries, mines, and other subterraneous works. Done at St Philip, the 29th of June; 1756.

Translation of a Letter from London, published in the Utrecht Gaz. June 29.

THE precautions necessary to be taken in such a war as that which has broke out between England and France, have occasioned the carrying into the Downs a certain number of vessels navigating under the colours or flag of the States General, which the king's ships of war met with off the ports and coasts of France. The captains and masters of those vessels who desired to come up to the metropolis, having had leave to do so, a good number of them came the 13th instant to the house of Lieut. Gen. Hop, envoy extraordinary of their high mightinesses, and made the following complaints to him: "That though they had exhibited their bills of lading, invoices, and other documents, to the captains of the king's ships that stopped them, they were nevertheless carried into the Downs: That such a procedure appeared to them contrary to the tenor of treaties; and therefore they begged his excellency would endeavour to get their vessels released, and their papers restored to them." To which Mr Hop made answer, "That he would readily do them all the service on this occasion that lay in his power; that the moment he was apprized of the affair, he sent an account of it to the States General, and that he expected to receive forthwith their high mightinesses orders on this head: That in the mean time he had applied to the king's ministers, and demanded the release of those vessels; but they told him, that all the documents



ments had been put into the hands of the king's council learned in the law, in order to be examined; that this examen would take up some time, and that they would endeavour to dispatch the business as soon as possible." Upon which those captains and masters of vessels represented to Mr Hop, "That the road of the *Downs* was not safe enough for ships so considerably laden as theirs were; and therefore they prayed he would at least get them conducted into some other place, where they might be safer." Mr Hop promised to endeavour to obtain this for them; but at the same time being willing to take all the precautions which the nature of the affair might require, he asked the masters of those ships "whether they could in truth declare, that they had no contraband goods on board;" and they assured him, that their ships contained no sort of prohibited merchandize. He then enquired whether they or their crews had received any harsh usage; and they answered, that they had no room to complain on that head, for that they had been treated with all the civility possible. Several of these captains and masters have solemnly protested against the prejudices which the freighters suffer from the detention of the ships and papers. At the pressing solicitations of Lieut. Gen. Hop, the ministers of state assembled the 16th to deliberate on this affair; and as the particulars thereof have been referred to the king's counsel, it was agreed to wait for their report, which they are ordered to make as soon as possible. But, to give Mr Hop satisfaction, in regard to his representation of the danger to which those ships would be exposed in the *Downs*, in case of stormy weather, the admiralty has given orders for bringing them up into the river *Medway*. By the list that has been delivered of their cargoes, it appears, that most of them are laden with salt, wine, brandy, sugar, and bale goods; and that there is only one (the *Golden Wolf*, John Brevilt master) which was going from *Riga* to *Brest* with masts and ship-timber.

*We have thought it necessary to lay this transaction before the public, as well as the ultimate Resolutions taken by the States of Holland and West Friesland on the 22d of April with regard to the memorial presented to the States General on the 15th of February by Mr York, demanding the stipulated succours of 6000 men, (see p. 129) and to the reply of the French court deli-*

(GENT. MAG. July 1756.

*vered to the States General on the 14th of March, by M. d' Affry, concerning the said succours and the neutrality of the republic; which resolution was as follows:*

A "THAT it is the opinion of the States, that a resolution ought to be taken in the assembly of the States General, to give for answer, at a conference, to Mr York, That ever since his *Britannic* majesty was pleased to communicate to their high mightinesses the state of affairs in relation to *America*, they have been extremely uneasy, lest the differences that have arisen should not be confined to that part of the world, but be soon extended to *Europe*; and that their high mightinesses having nothing more at heart than the true interest of his majesty's sacred person and those of his illustrious family, and of his kingdoms, have beheld with the deepest concern, not only their prediction verified, but themselves reduced to an embarrassing dilemma, whilst on one side his *Britannic* majesty, whose friendship is of the highest value to their high mightinesses, demands succours in virtue of their engagements; and on the other hand it is maintained, on the part of his most christian majesty, that the republic is not bound by treaties to furnish succours in the present case, and express intimation given, that the furnishing them will be regarded as a taking part in the quarrel, and as an act of hostility.

E "That the republic, being by this means reduced to the necessity of desiring to be excused furnishing the succours, or, by a contrary conduct at a time when her fidelity in fulfilling her treaties hath exhausted her finances; and her barrier, not thro' her fault, has been ruined, and remains demolished, exposing herself to the resentment of his most christian majesty, whose friendship is of value to her, to an unexpected attack in her own territories, and to the greatest danger of being drawn into irreparable ruin, hath tried every proper expedient to extricate herself from her embarrassment; but all her efforts for that purpose being ineffectual, nothing could have been more agreeable to their high mightinesses than to learn, by a posterior declaration made by Mr York, envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary of his *Britannic* majesty, in his master's name, to her royal highness Madam the prince's regent, that he had received orders not to insist farther in requiring from the state the succour of 6000 men.

Y y

"That



“ That their high mightinesses look upon this declaration as a new testimony and proof of his majesty’s affection for the republic, by which she is delivered from the crisis she was in ; putting up at the same time the most fervent prayers, that the apprehended invasion may not be attempted, and the differences which actually subsist may be terminated to his majesty’s satisfaction by a speedy accommodation.

“ That furthermore their high mightinesses, to give convincing proofs of a constant disposition on their part to cultivate more and more that good harmony, and strengthen those bonds of strict friendship, which have happily subsisted for many years between his *Britannic* majesty and the republic, and to make a return at the same time, for the confidence which his majesty hath professed, on different occasions, to place in their high mightinesses, have judged, that they could not better satisfy those views, than by communicating to him, in confidence, the definitive answer which the state, on the ulterior representations of the count *d’ Affry*, hath resolved to give him, *viz.*

“ *That it is the opinion of the states, that a resolution ought to be taken in the assembly of the States General to give for answer to the memorial presented to their High Mightinesses on the 14th of March, by M. d’ Affry.*

“ **T**hat their high mightinesses have seen therein with great pleasure the repeated assurances of his most christian majesty’s readiness to enter into all measures, the particular object whereof shall be the security, the tranquillity, and the prosperity of the republic.

“ That to arrive at these ends, it hath been judged proper to add to their high mightinesses declaration, *That they were far from engaging in a war for an object which did not oblige them thereto*, delivered to Mr the Count *d’ Affry* on the 9th of February, That they flattered themselves his most christian majesty would be pleased to assure them, under the benefit of the aforesaid declaration, that not only the territory of the republic, but also that of the *Austrian* netherlands, which serves them for a barrier, should be exempted from any menace or any attack by his majesty’s forces.

“ That their high mightinesses will not undertake to enter into a strict enquiry whether the conjuncture of 1733 quadrates with the present circumstances, or not ; but that that their high

mightinesses entertain a just expectation, that his most christian majesty’s good sense will comprehend, with them, that this assurance ought to prove the principal, and even the only security of the republic, a war between powerful princes being always to be dreaded by neighbouring states, even if they have no part therein.

“ That, in order to answer his most christian majesty’s expectation, that their high mightinesses would explain themselves with more precision on the part they purposed to act in the present circumstances, they have resolved to declare, that as their high mightinesses have not hitherto taken any part in the troubles or differences concerning the territories in *America*, nor in their consequences, nor have intermeddled in them directly or indirectly ; so they have no intention to intermeddle in them or in the consequences that may hereafter result from them ; but that, on the contrary, they purpose to observe an exact neutrality in relation thereto ; without prejudice, however, to the alliances the republic hath contracted, from which she doth not mean to derogate in any manner.

“ That thereupon their high mightinesses justly expect, that his most christian majesty, after having seen this ulterior and most precise declaration of their high mightinesses, will make no further difficulty to give them, by granting the entire security demanded both for their own territory and for their barrier, a true proof of his affection and good disposition towards the republic, on which their high mightinesses will take every opportunity to shew that they set the highest value.”

*Translation of the French King’s Ordinance concerning the English Vessels detained in the Ports of France.*

*By the King.*

**H**IS Majesty being informed that several *English* ships have been seized or carried into the ports of his kingdom, in consequence of the orders he had given since the refusal made by the king of *England* to restore the *French* vessels which his ships have taken, in contempt of all laws and public faith ; and his majesty being willing to prevent the loss or decay of the said *English* ships detained in the ports of the kingdom, and of their cargoes, and likewise prevent their being confounded with the prizes that may be made during the war,



war, which the king of *England* has recently declared; to this end his majesty has ordered, and does order, that the officers of the admiralties shall proceed, according to the forms prescribed by the ordnances, to the sale of the said *English* vessels that are detained in the ports of the kingdom, as also of the effects on board. His majesty wills and intends that the produce of the said sales shall be and remain deposited, till he shall have otherwise ordered it. His majesty enjoins the said officers of the admiralty to draw up verbal processes of the said sales, and of the places where deposited, and to send copies thereof to the secretary of state that has the department of the marine; and the said officers shall be likewise bound to call to the said sales, and to the depositum of the sums that shall proceed therefrom, as also to the verbal processes thereof which they are to draw up, the captains, with another man of each of the said ships. His majesty commands Monsieur le Duc de Penthièvre, admiral of *France*, to look to the execution of the present ordnance, which shall be read, published, and registered where-soever it shall be needful. Done at *Ver-sailles* the first day of *June* 1756.

Signed LOUIS.

And underneath MACHAULT.

*Among many other Pieces of Drollery published on the late Mediterranean Engagement, the following appear'd, which besides the humour of it, contains some sensible Observations.*

BY a general court of sailors, held the 29th of *June* 1756, at the *Lion and Anchor* in *Wapping*, it was determined that Mr B—— chef d'escadre in the middle seas, should be exemplarily punished for cowardice, and the reasons for such punishment be made publick.

By order, T. BOATSWAIN.

1. That he is highly guilty, for ordering the *Deptford* out of the line, as he ought to have taken all advantages to destroy the *French*, and not risque a battle on equal terms, when he could do otherwise.

2. Because he did not lead the van, but gave the command, and his post of honour and danger to his rear-chef d'Escadre; whereas he should have led the van, and by example spirited on the other ships: which shews he did not intend any harm to the enemy.

3. That he might have prevented his ships from being raked by the enemy,

as he had the windward gage, but did not prevent it.

4. That he suffered his own ship (according to his own words) to sustain the fire of the enemy for some time before he engaged his adversary.

5. That we suspect this fourth article, because it is impossible for two capital ships to engage, without having a man killed or wounded.

6. That it must be owing to ill conduct, for one single ship to put the whole line in disorder by only losing her fore-top-mast; whereas it might have been repaired in a few hours.

N. B. What became of her bowlings, or had she any to her sails?

7. As the enemy was not to be seen for five days, he might have landed his forces, or at least peeped into *Mabon*; but as he did neither, we think he was afraid of meeting the enemy again off the mouth of the harbour.

8. By this ill conduct he left the enemy masters of the seas.

9. We look upon this account that the enemy failed as three to one, to be a mistake, owing to a panic; because, if it had been true, they had it in their power, in the attempt they made, to have gained the windward gage, by eating us out of the wind.

10. That it does not appear that Mr B—— intended any skirmish, if the *French* had not rudely begun firing upon his ships.

11. That as the said B—— had the windward gage, he might have run close on board the enemy, and with his crowd of sail becalmed them; the consequence would have been a victory, as their ships could not have edged away three feet in an hour.

12. As he had 13 sail of the line to the enemies 12, and 52 guns more than they, he ought not to have behav'd as a fribble, and more especially as *Mabon* was at stake.

For these and many more reasons we expect he should be brought immediately to the gang-way, to receive his reward for misdemeanors so malignant.

S I R,

*Bristol, June 28.*

YOU find by every account, how seasonable the departure of Sir Edward Hawke and Adm. Saunders proved.

The warmest advocates for B——g now join in being dissatisfied with his conduct; and his own relation of it, is held by the people here, to be an empty,



empty, laboured piece of obscurity and subterfuge.

The arts of palliation, for, I am afraid an irretrievable behaviour, are so glaringly attempted, and at the same time so feebly executed, as to give too strong suspicions of the want of both head and heart.

When I first took up Mr B—'s letter, I was much elated with the hopes of good news; for "I have the pleasure," was such a beginning, as I naturally expected would lead me on to triumph. But I should have excused every impropriety of phrase or incorrectness of expression, if the account had but conveyed ever so small a portion of glory or service.

The important duty B—g went upon, and the pressing necessity of its performance, should have reminded him to have left no force or stratagem untried, to have atchieved his purpose.

Nor garrison relieved! nor the enemy's fleet disconcerted! The coast abandoned, from conjectures of possibilities, by a fleet superior to the enemy! whose bare appearance must have greatly animated the besieged, whose absence must infallibly accelerate a surrender! Such are the facts we once feared, but now feel, and such are thy exploits, O! B—g.

An Account of the Species of Plants from which the Agaric, used as a Styptic, is prepared. By Mr W. Watson, F.R.S.

I lately acquainted the Royal Society, that I had some doubts, arising from the pieces I had seen, whether the agaric sent from France, and applied as a styptic after amputations, was the fungus in caudicibus nascent, pedis equini figura, of Caspar Baubin; or the fungus coriaceus quercinus hamatoides of Breynius, of which I gave a short history. In order therefore to be confirmed in this matter, I wrote to our worthy brother M. Clairaut of Paris, to lay some queries I drew up before M. Bernard de Jussieu and M. Morand, both members of the royal society, and excellent judges of this subject. M. Clairaut, since our last meeting, has been so kind as to transmit to me their answer, by which it does appear, that this is prepared from a plant which is called by the botanists,

*Agaricus pedis equini figura.* Inst. Rei Herbar

*Fungi arborei ad elychnia.* J. B.

*Fungi igniarii.* Cifalpini et Tragi.  
*Boletus acaulis pulvinatus lævis, poris tenuissimis.* Linn. Flor. Suec.

This is the agaric employed for the amadou; and M. Brossart, who first brought this preparation into practice, conceives, that that which grows upon old oaks which have been lopped, is the most valuable; that it should be gathered in August or September, and be kept in a dry room.

The way of preparing it is to take off with a knife the white and hard part, till you find a substance so soft as to yield under the finger, like shammy leather. This is to be divided into pieces of different sizes and thickness; beat these with a hammer, to give them still a greater degree of softness, so that they may be easily torn with the finger.

M. Morand thinks, that the agaric which when growing is of a greyish colour on the outside, is better than that which is white. W. WATSON.

S I R,

THE Troy weights (by which the new duty on plate is to be computed) are not easily to be met with in the country, and many people are at a loss to know how many ounces they have to enter at the Excise Office; for the convenience of such the following table is calculated, which shews, at one view, the several weights Avoirdupoise corresponding with the Troy ounces for which the duty is payable: As Avoirdupoise weights are common, and are easily procur'd where the Troy cannot, this table will be of great use to the publick, if you think fit to convey it to them by means of your Magazine.

| Avoirdupoiz |     |       |       | Troy |    |     |                    | Avoirdupoize. |     |    |     | Troy               |               |      |  |
|-------------|-----|-------|-------|------|----|-----|--------------------|---------------|-----|----|-----|--------------------|---------------|------|--|
| C.          | Qu. | lb.   | oz.   | oz.  | C. | Qu. | lb.                | oz.           | oz. | C. | Qu. | lb.                | oz.           | oz.  |  |
|             |     |       | 6 13  | 100  | 1  | 1   | 4                  | $\frac{1}{4}$ |     | 1  | 1   | 4                  | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 2100 |  |
|             |     |       | 13 11 | 200  | 1  | 1   | 10 14              |               |     | 1  | 1   | 10 14              |               | 2200 |  |
|             |     |       | 20 9  | 300  | 1  | 1   | 17 11              |               |     | 1  | 1   | 17 11              |               | 2300 |  |
|             |     |       | 27 7  | 400  | 1  | 1   | 24 9               |               |     | 1  | 1   | 24 9               |               | 2400 |  |
| 1           |     | 06    | 4     | 500  | 1  | 2   | 3 7                |               |     | 1  | 2   | 3 7                |               | 2500 |  |
| 1           |     | 13 2  |       | 600  | 1  | 2   | 10 5               |               |     | 1  | 2   | 10 5               |               | 2600 |  |
| 1           |     | 20    |       | 700  | 1  | 2   | 17 2               |               |     | 1  | 2   | 17 2               |               | 2700 |  |
| 1           |     | 26 13 |       | 800  | 1  | 2   | 24 $\frac{1}{2}$   |               |     | 1  | 2   | 24 $\frac{1}{2}$   |               | 2800 |  |
| 2           |     | 5 11  |       | 900  | 1  | 3   | 2 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ |               |     | 1  | 3   | 2 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ |               | 2900 |  |
| 2           |     | 12 9  |       | 1000 | 1  | 3   | 9 12               |               |     | 1  | 3   | 9 12               |               | 3000 |  |
| 2           |     | 19 7  |       | 1100 | 1  | 3   | 16 9               |               |     | 1  | 3   | 16 9               |               | 3100 |  |
| 2           |     | 26 4  |       | 1200 | 1  | 3   | 23 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ |               |     | 1  | 3   | 23 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ |               | 3200 |  |
| 3           |     | 5 2   |       | 1300 | 2  | 0   | 2 5                |               |     | 2  | 0   | 2 5                |               | 3300 |  |
| 3           |     | 12    |       | 1400 | 2  | 0   | 9 3                |               |     | 2  | 0   | 9 3                |               | 3400 |  |
| 3           |     | 18 13 |       | 1500 | 2  | 0   | 16 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ |               |     | 2  | 0   | 16 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ |               | 3500 |  |
| 3           |     | 25 11 |       | 1600 | 2  | 0   | 22 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |               |     | 2  | 0   | 22 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |               | 3600 |  |
| 1           | 0   | 4 9   |       | 1700 | 2  | 1   | 1 12               |               |     | 2  | 1   | 1 12               |               | 3700 |  |
| 1           | 0   | 11 7  |       | 1800 | 2  | 1   | 8 10               |               |     | 2  | 1   | 8 10               |               | 3800 |  |
| 1           | 0   | 18 4  |       | 1900 | 2  | 1   | 15 7               |               |     | 2  | 1   | 15 7               |               | 3900 |  |
| 1           | 0   | 25 2  |       | 2000 | 2  | 1   | 22 5               |               |     | 2  | 1   | 22 5               |               | 4000 |  |



The INCONSTANT. Set by Mr JOSEPH JACKSON.

As late at ruddy close of day, On yonder turf A-

lex - is lay, A - lex - is wan - ton boy;

A - lex - is wan - ton boy;

The gay Lu - cin - da sport - ed by, Pas-

to - ra breath'd the ten - der sigh, Pas - to - ra

breath'd the ten - der sigh, But Mi - ra still was

coy. But Mi - ra still was coy,



The lughing *Delia* stole his crook,  
And *Laura* glanc'd the wanton look,  
A hint she would be kind :  
Bright *Daphne* in the lonely grove,  
A signal gave, a call to love,  
But still the swain was blind.

Nor *Pastorella*'s mien could charm,  
Nor *Celia*'s awful presence warm,  
Nor *Stella*'s Syren tongue :

But *Mira*'s eyes and mien controul,  
And gazing all his raptur'd soul,  
Stood list'ning as she sung.

But ah ! when *Mira* learn'd to sigh,  
To glance, to roll the wanton eye,  
To bless th' inconstant boy ;  
As soon the faithless wav'ring swain  
Forsook the nymph, forsook the plain,  
To find the maid that's coy.

## A LETTER.

**M**R. C—, I pray, to their L—s you'll say,  
We are glad, and rejoice above measure :  
When you've read what is writ you, you'll laugh  
till it split you,  
And so give me joy of my pleasure.

We'd a wind, you must know, as fair as could blow,  
And therefore in days just eleven ; [more,  
We had sail'd from the shore, full ten leagues or  
And saw nought but the ocean and heaven.

Then seventeen ships came licking their lips,  
And crying out *Fee, Faw, and Fum* : [all,  
Bigger each than *St Paul* ; guns, the devil and  
And egad, looking wondrous glum.

But no matter for that, who says pit a pat ?  
We tack'd, and we stood to the weather :  
We tack'd quite about, right and left, brave and  
And so we were sideways together. [rout,

Souls five score and two, maugre all they could do,  
We took in a tartan alive ;  
Six hundred did sail, in the vessel so frail,  
But our hundred had eat up the five.

But of this, by the bye ; for now we drew nigh  
To each other—quite close—nay, 'tis true :  
Six times two of the line, large, grand, bright,  
and fine ;

Five frigates ! —but look'd rather blue.  
Fair honour, quoth I, in thy arms let me die,  
And my glory burn clear in the socket ;  
Not an ounce more of powder, or a gun a note  
So the D— I put in my pocket. [louder,

Brave W— led the van, I follow'd again ;  
Such closing and raking, and work,  
With fore-sails and braces, all flutt'ring in pieces,  
'T would have melted the heart of a Turk.

But the devil, in spite, to blast our delight,  
Got aboard the I—d, his daughter ;  
Made her jump, fly, and stumble, reel, elbow,  
and tumble,

And drove us quite out of the water.  
And now being tea-time, we thought it was the  
To talk over what we had done ; [time,  
So we put on the kettle, our tempers to settle ;  
And presently set the fair fun.

Our C— next day, in seemly array,  
Met, sat, and debated the story :  
We found that our fleet at last might be beat,  
And then, you know, *where is the glory*.

Moreover, 'twas plain, three ships in the van,  
Had their glasses and china all broke ;  
And this gave the balance, in spite of great talents,  
Against us : — a damnable stroke !

Without fear of reproaches, as sound as your  
roaches,

Of glory we've sav'd our whole stock ;  
'T were pity indeed, to lose it, or bleed,  
For a rootblefs old man and a rock.

## VERSES on a HAZEL.

*Nec Myrtus vincet Corylos, nec Laureæ Phæbi.*

**P**Ride of all the sylvan train,  
Let the lovely Hazel reign ;  
First of all the groves produce,  
Or in beauty, or in use.

Oft in autumn, when the swain  
Safe has lodg'd his golden grain,  
Often to thy winding shade  
*Collin* leads the loving maid,  
But to rob thy cluster'd bough,—  
What would else the shepherd do ?

When in dappled beauty drest,  
Like the morning's chequer'd vest,  
In the hand of rural 'squire,  
(How does he thy streaks admire !)  
How thou mak'st his worship vain !  
Lest Sir *Plume* \* his clouded cane.  
Thou, when fots grow loud and quarrel,  
Guard'st mine host, and gird'st his barrel.  
Thou can'st cheer the bard's chagrin,  
Or the politician's spleen ;  
When they, puzzled in design,  
Ease their heads by gnawing thine.

Madam slowly hobbling on,  
Aged nurse, and bloated *John* ;  
Canon plump, and curate poor,  
Ghostly duns that haunt his door,  
All for ease on thee recline ;  
Ev'ry noble use is thine.  
Pride of all the sylvan train,  
Let the lovely hazel reign.

LANGHORNE.

\* See *Rape of the Lock*.

*On the Lady Pomfret's Benefaction to the University  
of Oxford, of the Arundelian Marbles.*

**W**Hen driv'n from antient *Greece* the muses  
came,

And pitch'd their tents on *Issus*' gentle stream ;  
Pleas'd with the change, they fondly lov'd the  
seat,

And with new blessings crown'd their last retreat.  
Hence various arts in antient splendor rose,  
And still rich gifts to grateful crouds disclose.  
Hence tuneful bards, that sound the golden lyre,  
Still the old warmth of liberty inspire.

Nay more, (if aught be more than poet's song)  
Whole senates hang from one great sage's tongue.  
To close this splendid scene, behold at last,  
The *Grecian* genius with her pomp is grac'd ;  
The lifeless busts the living soul attend,  
And her rich treasures on her sons descend.  
Then, fair *Oxonia*, who thy bliss shall see,  
Shall own that *Athens* now revives in thee.  
But lest the likeness be too slightly shewn,  
Lo ! wisdom's queen hath claim'd thee for  
her own.



## The ARTIFICIAL KITE.

## CANTO III.

**B**UT *Cupid* now with anxious thoughts oppress'd,  
Ceas'd from his sport, and thus the loves address'd.  
"Thus far has *Jove* and fate propitious shone,  
Our bird is finish'd, and our labour done!  
Its safety is our next, our chiefest care,  
While high it soars thro' pathless fields of air.  
To guard it from the whirlwind's rapid pow'r,  
Or careful shield it from the treach'rous show'r;  
Will *Æolus* implor'd refuse his aid?"  
Or *Jove* deny when *Love* and *Dian* plead?"

Scarce had he ended, but a *Love* withdrew,  
And on the wings of gen'rous duty flew;  
Nor tarry'd till he reach'd the distant cells,  
Where the hoarse wind's imperious tyrant dwells.  
Here breath'd the south, that falls in genial  
show'rs,

And gentle zephyr crown'd with vernal flow'rs:  
There blew the east, that buttons breasts of beaux,  
And over *Chloe's* neck the tippet throws;  
Or with the north in dreadful union raves,  
Whirls o'er the main, and rolls the madd'ning  
waves.

So, (if great things may be compar'd with small,  
And troubled oceans to a jug of ale,)  
When *Taile* heats the drink that cheers her soul,  
And to her tooth prepares the groaning bowl,  
Her giddy hands the mingling fluids shake,  
And the white bubbles o'er the surface break.

Unnumber'd virgins crowd on ev'ry side,  
To various punishments condemn'd for pride.  
*Belinda* here with pins and powder sits,  
And at the glass with fruitless labour waits.  
Behind her chair the ruffling North attends,  
And ever discomposes as she mends.  
Raw vapours steam around the cruel fair,  
And winds, that whistle nothing but despair.  
There *Amoret* cold piercing blasts pursue,  
And stain her nose with everlasting blue.  
Others, whose hoops unwary youths inflam'd,  
Here run—O L—d!—so rumpled and asham'd!  
'Thro' these the *Love*, and not regardless, pass'd,  
As onward to the monarch's throne he press'd,  
The merchant here his ready aid implores,  
And asks a brisker gale from *India's* shores:  
There luckless *Hero* for a calm intreats,  
While her *Leander* tempts the fatal *Streights*:  
And black-ey'd *Susan* with impatience burns,  
To know how soon sweet *William's* ship returns;  
Whilst *Æol.* 'midst his guards, in awful state,  
Array'd in furr, like *Russia's* sov'reign fate;  
With stretch'd out arm dispensing prosperous  
gales,

To swell to fame and conquest *British* sails.  
Now all was hush'd, and *Love* his silence broke,  
And thus the wind-compelling king bespoke:

"If ever *Dian's* beauty reach'd thy cell,  
If e'er thine eye beheld the sportive belle;  
When the fair huntress, foremost of the train,  
Grew to her steed, and scow'r'd along the plain,  
If *Æol* then in conscious rapture stray'd,  
And round her neck in glad confusion play'd;  
If then with greedy joy her lips he press'd,  
Her tucker rumpled, and unveil'd her breast;  
That hand that did so oft thy bliss reprove,  
Gives to thy charge this day the bird of *Love*.  
Let zephyrs then in active whispers breathe,  
But ev'ry other wind be still as death.

This *fan* be thine, and such in love its pow'r,  
Not *Jove* in all his shapes e'er boasted more.  
When future passions shall thy breast invade,  
Be this the present to the fav'rite maid:  
Its sheet unfurl'd reveals a scene of gold,  
And love in ambush lies in ev'ry fold.  
Soon as her hand these painted altars raise,  
The nymph, not vainly, with my arrows plays:  
This ever shall new thoughts of thee suggest,  
And bear thee to her lips, and waft thee to her  
breast."

Thus he—and the grim monarch of the wind,  
In swelling bags a happy gale confin'd;  
With these well fraught, the *Love* returns to day,  
And back to *Dian* wings his liquid way.

Now with the bird she seeks the flow'ry meads,  
(Pancies and daisies grow where'er she treads):  
The little loves around, with decent pride,  
Hang on her hoop, and triumph by her side.

Lo! mid the ranks superior *Cupid* moves,  
And issues out his orders to the loves.  
To these he gave the lanthorn, and the tail,  
But trebly charg'd them to supply the gale.  
A chosen cohort from the rest he drew,  
And to their care assign'd th' important clue:  
"Soon as the maid in equal poise sustains,  
And on her arm my bird obliquely leans,  
You forward haste—(this glove shall be the sign),  
With judgment to contract or give it line.  
Do you with caution from the tail repair,  
But yield the lanthorn with distinguish'd care!  
Who diligent this day attends my bird,  
His hand shall, next to *Cupid's*, hold the cord.

The glove was wav'd—The steady engine flew,  
Sprung into air, and lessen'd to the view.  
Proudly it sail'd, on crowding zephyrs born,  
And ev'ry love was pilot in his turn.  
*Dian* transported too, beheld it fly,  
And to the taper grew her aking eye.  
But *Cupid* tim'rous, saw its height in air,  
And thought his bird too distant from his care.  
'Twas he the messenger decreed to send,  
And wou'd (by proxy) on his bird attend.  
What better than a billet-deux may prove,  
The tender representative of *love*?  
For lo! the maid a gilded sheet imparts,  
That breath'd unfeigned flames and real darts,  
Led by the clue, its rapid flight it steers,  
And to the bird his airy summons bears.

Ah! what avail its easy-waving wings,  
And length of tail, that boasts successive acts of  
kings?

How frail our span of time! how fixt its date!  
Since greatest works must one day yield to fate!  
Sleep-breaking care, gay pleasure, and pale woe,  
Meet in one stream, and in one channel flow.  
Virtue but like a shining vapour flies,  
And when it brightest blazes, soonest dies.

For *Juno* now (ah! too relentless queen!)  
Saw *Cupid's* bird, saw *Cupid's* joy with pain!  
Her past dishonour all her breast alarms,  
*Venus* prefer'd, and her own slighted charms!  
Now from her eye a gleam of envy breaks,  
And all the goddesses to revenge awakes.  
"Shall *Juno* then inglorious quit the field,  
And unreveng'd the palm of beauty yield?  
If *Ida's* goddess boasts superior charms,  
Why did my *Jove* prefer me to his arms?  
But still her impious hands detain the prize;  
Her pow'r increases, and her altars rise;

While



It has been said, that the motions of the *French* on the opposite coast is a feint to withdraw our attention from the great *Martinico* fleet daily expected from the *West Indies*; but it may be remembered, that their preparations against *Minorca* were treated as a feint also to cover some other design.

TUESDAY 13.

A large *Dutch* ship, laden with masts and yards for *Brest*, was brought into *Portsmouth* by the *Happy* sloop, Capt. *Burnet*.

[The *Dutch* complain of this as a hardship, and the magistrates of *Rotterdam*, by way of retaliation, have laid a tax equal to four guineas a week, upon all *English* ships that load there, and even in a manner prohibit our ships from taking in goods there at all, except they ask it as a favour.]

Capt. *Hoz* in the *Dunkirk*, with three frigates, took a small island in the neighbourhood of *Guernsey*, and made the garrison of the fort that defended it prisoners. (About 100 men.)

SATURDAY 17.

The sessions ended at the *Old Bailey*, when *Wm Hart*, for deer stealing, and *John Girdle*, for the murder of *Thomas Roberts*, received sentence of death. *Roberts* and *Girdle* were bird-catchers, and the deceased having sold a linnnet too cheap, *Girdle* ran a stick into his eye, which, after some months anguish caused his death.

At this sessions Dr *Wilkinson* was tried for celebrating clandestine marriages at the *Savoy* chapel, and found guilty. (See Vol. xxv. p. 569.)

THURSDAY 22.

Was observed a general fast throughout *Scotland*, for deprecating the divine vengeance, and for imploring a blessing upon his majesty and all his people.

FRIDAY 23.

*Brussels*. All the letters from *France* confirm the account of the fire at *Rockfort*, by which an immense quantity of naval stores have been destroyed.

SATURDAY 24.

*Admiralty Office*. By letters from Admiral *Byng*, dated *June 23* at *Gibraltar*, he gives an account of his arrival there on the 19th, that he found Capt. *Broderick* with five ships of the line, which arrived on the 15th, and had landed the regiments he had carried out with him. The admiral says he would lose no time to put to sea again, but adds, watering was tedious, and the ships which had received damage in the late action would take some days in repairing.

*Admiralty Office*. Capt *Spry* of the *Fougeaux*, commander of a squadron off *Louisbourg*, gives an account, that on the 29th of *May* he took a *French* dogger, with provisions and stores for that garrison: That on *June 12*, the *Litchfield* and *Norwich*, 50 gun ships, took the *Arc-en-ciel*, a *French* man of war of 50 guns, having 518 men, and also a quantity of provisions and stores for the garrison: That on the 18th the *Centurion* and *Success* took the *Amitie* of 300 tons, having on board 70 soldiers, 200 barrels of powder, two very large brass mortars, a number of new carriages for 24 and 12 pounders, and other warlike stores for *Louisbourg*;

also a large schooner, with provisions for *St John's Island*.

TUESDAY 27.

*Admiralty Office, July 27*. His majesty's ship the *Antelope*, which sailed from *England* the 16th of *June* last, with Sir *Edw. Hawke*, Lord *Tyrawley*, and Rear-Admiral *Saunders*, arrived at *Gibraltar* on the 3d of this month, and Sir *Edward Hawke* took upon him the command of his majesty's squadron there; and on the 9th, the *Antelope* sailed from thence for *England*, having Admiral *Byng*, Lieut. Gen. *Fowke*, and other officers on board, and arrived yesterday at *Spithead*, where Admiral *Byng* was put under arrest: Sir *Edward* intended to sail with the squadron from *Gibraltar* the day after the *Antelope* left that place. [It is remarkable, that the *Antelope* performed this voyage to and from *Gibraltar* in nearly the same time, namely, in 18 days going and 17 coming back; that Commodore *Broderick* run thither in 16 days with his squadron; and that Admiral *Byng* was 28 days in running it.]

THURSDAY 29.

Was held a general court of the *South-Sea* company, when a dividend of 2 per Cent. on the capital stock of the said company for the half-year's interest due the 5th instant, was agreed to be paid the 14th of *August* next.

SATURDAY 31.

*Portsmouth, July 29*. Yesterday the Hon. *Edw. Byng*, Esq; arrived here much out of order, and went on board the *Antelope* in the afternoon, to pass the evening with his brother Adm. *Byng*; and being of a tender constitution from long illness, and overcome by the fatigue of his journey, in which he had made great expedition, he was this morning seized with convulsions, and died about noon.

I R E L A N D.

*Dublin, July 24*. By private letters from *Copenhagen*, *Berlin*, *Hamburg*, and the *Hague*, affairs are like to take a favourable turn, the K. of *Denmark* having assured his *Britannic* majesty, that if the *French* attack or attempt to invade *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, he will send 15000 of his best troops, and also his whole fleet, to defend him from the *French* or any other invader; and that they shall be ready at the shortest warning.

The *Martha* of *Waterford*, Tho. *Leathes*, commander, bound to *Mabon* with provisions, insured in *Dublin* at 12 per cent. arrived at that port the 19th of *May*, the day before the memorable skirmish between *Galissonniere* & *Byng*, landed his cargo there, and came out of the harbour the 28th of the same month without any obstruction, save that of having two shots fired at him on going into the harbour, but at too great a distance to do him any prejudice.

AMERICAN NEWS.

*New-York, June 17*. On the 7th instant arrived here after a long passage of eight weeks, Col. *Webb*; as did also, on the 16th major-gen. *Abercrombie*, with all the transports, except one with two companies of the highland regiment on board, which having been separated from the others about ten days before, is not yet arrived.

Letters



Letter from Philadelphia, May 31.

PURSUANT to agreement some months ago, the four governments of *New England*, in conjunction with *New York*, (which last furnished 1,300) have now assembled 8,000 men, for the attack of *Crown-Point* at *Albany*, 150 miles north of *New York*, and about 130 from *Crown-Point*, under General *Winslow*; and as men continually join them there will soon be 9,000. As people were not so eager to engage in this undertaking this year as last, an impress of part of the militia was ordered in *New York* and *Massachusetts*'s government, to prevent which subscriptions were set on foot to engage volunteers by high bounties; some got 9 *l.* to 12 *l. sterl.* to enlist. Whether this army moves immediately, or waits the long-delayed arrival of Lord *Loudoun*, or some other general from *England* we cannot learn. We are well assured by fishermen, that a *French* fleet with soldiers on board, crossed the banks of *Newfoundland* twenty days ago, bound for *Canada*; hence, as these troops may get to *Crown-Point*, and reinforce the forts before our army will go up there, you may judge the bad consequences of this delay.

The 44th, 48th, 50th, and 51st regiments of *Great Britain*, with three independent companies, and the *Jersey* provincials, are destined for the campaign on the great lake *Ontario*, and mostly marched for *Oswego*, thence to be carried over in 200 whale-boats, which are now at the lake, and were built last winter at *Schenectady* on *Mohawks* river, and are long, round, and light; for the batteaus being flat-bottomed and small, would not answer the navigation of the lake, where the waves are often very high: They are to attack *Fort Frontenac* and the other *French* forts on the lake. Upwards of 2000 batteau men are employed to navigate the batteaus, each a tun burthen, loaded with provisions and stores from *Albany*, up the *Mohawks* river, then through *Oneyda* lake and river down to *Oswego*. There are 300 sailors hired and gone up from *New York* to *Oswego*, to navigate the four armed ships on the lake, built there last year for the king's service, which are about 150 tun each, and two more are now building, smiths, carpenters, and other artificers having arrived there some weeks ago. The troops already mentioned for this service are about 3600 men besides officers. The two regiments which went from *Ireland* to *Plymouth* are not yet arrived here.

In this province 1500 men are now raised, and yet we act only on the defensive, owing to party disputes, and our own inexperience; 400 of them are going to build a good fort at *Sbamakin*, up the *Susquehanna* in the *Allegheny* mountains, a noted pass, about 150 miles north-west of this city, but it is conducted in such a manner that few hope for success, though, (as the *Indians* have left off their ravages for six weeks past, for what reasons we do not well know\*) we believe they would meet with

no opposition. Indeed the want of good arms has been a great disservice to us, but that complaint is now removed by the arrival of 2,000 fine pieces on the government's account. *Virginia* was as badly off as we, five or six counties there being depopulated for a time, and the correspondence with fort *Cumberland* on *Will's Creek* cut off; but now all is quiet there again. Besides the 60,000 *l.* currency, given by this province last winter, 40,000 *l.* more is just voted by a tax on lands and estates, &c. *Maryland* likewise has voted 40,000 *l.* and *Virginia* 45,000 *l.* This last province is erecting a chain of forts at the back of the country, along the *Allegheny* mountains, which will join in the same line with those we have erected. When the act for naturalizing the foreign officers in the *American* regiments was passing, a clause was moved to be inserted, to oblige the members of our assembly to take the oaths for three years, but the men of interest among their brethren in *England* interposed, and promised, that next election here all who professed non-resistance should go out of the house. Whether they will fulfil their friends promises I cannot say.

P. S. June 2. We hear to day, that six quakers will resign their seats in the assembly to-morrow. Some deputies from the meeting in *London* are coming over to adjust these matters. I find that some of their preachers, who have done no good by preaching up non-resistance with infinite pains, are going over to *Ireland*. All is quiet to the westward; some disturbances from the *Indians* in the north part of *Jersey*, up the *Delaware*. An embargo is laid on provisions in this and the other corn provinces, to prevent the *French* being supplied.

Letter from a Gentleman in *Monferrat*, June 6.  
“WE scarcely get the sight of an *European* once in three months. I never knew ships drop in so seldom in the height of the last war, when privateers were as thick as bees in a hive. At present the danger is not much here, tho' our fleet, if it may be so called, for it consists of only one 50, one 20 gun ship, and a snow, dare not offer to stir out, yet the *French* have been very complainant hitherto; they have only taken a schooner belonging to *Rhode Island*, from *Africa*, and two small *New England* vessels. Last Saturday se'nnight they sailed with a fleet of merchantment, a 74 gun ship, a 40 ditto, and the *Warwick*, whether they are returned, or where they are bound, no body knows.—Now I have mentioned the *Warwick*, I am sorry to tell you, that when a proper enquiry is made, I am afraid the giving her away will not redound much to the credit of the officers, if our,

Six Nations, in which every cause of complaint had been sifted to the bottom, he exhorted them to endeavour to put a stop to the violent proceedings of their cousins the *Delawares* and *Shawanele*, and to bring them to listen to terms of peace. This, joined to a friendly conference, which some of the principal quakers had procured with another company of the Six Nations, seems to have had the desired effect, since by their mediation all hostile proceedings ceased.

\* The reason was this: Early in the spring Gov. Morris declared war against the *Delaware* Indians, who had committed such cruelties on the back settlements; But Sir Wm Johnson having had a conference with the chiefs of the



own people are to be believed. (see p. 311.) The captain has been tried before, and fought bravely, but he was certainly surprized and unready to engage any thing of equal force, not knowing there was any such, nor expecting in the least to meet with any.

“ Early in the morning of the 11th of March, their cruize being out that day, the *Warwick* was standing to the southward for Barbadoes, they fell close in with a French frigate of 40 guns, and there were two men of war at two leagues distance, a 74 gun ship, and another frigate; the *Warwick* made all the sail she could to get away, but in vain, all the French ships going much better than she. The 40 gun ship first attacked her, tho’ not till the other two were pretty near, when all three surrounded her, and she immediately struck. I have three of the *Warwick*’s men now with me, who broke out of goal, and came down in a small canoe. They all tell the same story, and think that they might very easily have disabled the first ship before the others came up, had they taken in their proper sails for fighting, and then might have had a chance to have got clear of the other two; but Capt. S—— would not attack first, and the Frenchman took care not to begin till the others were at hand to secure him; and what makes this opinion more probable is, that the 70 gun ship actually received a shot by the slings of the main-sail yard, that when they made sail it broke in two.

“ All was hurry and confusion on board the *Warwick*. On the 70 gun ship sheering along side, the helm was put a weather to wear, but they could not get their yards braced about, and brought the ship by the lee, with all sails set; by which means she had like to have filled with water. They had likewise a great long boat on deck, which fell to leeward among the guns, and greatly confused them.”

*As we are engaged in war with the French, the following account of goods imported by them, from their W. India islands, &c. into France, during the last year, may be agreeable to the public, and afford useful hints to our commanders of men of war and privateers.*

From Martinico, the islands La Granda, Guadeloup, St Lucia, and St Vincent,

26,400 Hhds of white or first clayed sugar, 11,200 ditto, second; 8,900 ditto, tates or thirds; 16,370 ditto, brown.—N. B. Each Hhd weighs about 800 lb. neat.] 3,600,000 lb. coffee; 573,000 lb. cotton; 82,000 lb. ginger.

From Hispaniola, (called St Domingo by the French.

106,200 hhd, of which 1-5th are white sugars [Each hoghead contains about 1000 lb. sugar.] 22,000 lb. coffee; 184,000 lb. cotton; 900,000 lb. indigo; 230,000 lb. ginger; 184,000 lb. pimento.

From the island Maritens, alias Bourbon, 680,000 lb. coffee.

From Senegall,

2,700,000 lb. gum; 12,000 tortoise-shell; 170,000 elephants teeth.

The above account, when compared with

their former imports from these places, discovers, that their commerce has increased in a prodigious degree, and greatly exceeds any other power in Europe; and yet two thirds of the above commodities are the produce of lands stolen by them, from their nominal friends and allies.—*Hispaniola* they robbed the Spaniards of. The neutral islands every body knows their false title to.—Nor have they a better right to *Senegal*, or any other part of Africa.

*List of Ships taken from the French.*

(Continued from p. 261.)

**T**HE Brilliant fr. San Domingo for Bourdeaux, loaded with sugar, coffee, and indigo, carried into Waterford.

**B** The Fidelle from Bourdeaux for Martinico, taken by the St Albans, & sent into Plymouth.

The Thibbe fr. St Domingo for Bourdeaux, taken by the Romney, & sent into Portsmouth.

**C** The St Tonge from Rochelle for Canada, taken by the Seafood; the Venus from St Domingo for Bourdeaux, taken by the St Alban’s; the Betsey from Bourdeaux for Dublin, taken by the Sheerness; the Tryton, and the St Mare, both from St Domingo for Bourdeaux, taken by the cruisers, and are all sent into Plymouth.

Ten Dutch Hoys, & a ship bound for France, bro’t into the Downs by the Maryland Planter.

L’Amiable Katherine, from Martinico for Marseilles, taken by the Winchester, and carried into Antigua.

**D** The Bien Aime from Martinico for Marseilles, taken by the Yarmouth; & the Helena Olympe from San Domingo for Havre, taken by the Falmouth, Eagle, & Harwich, sent to Plym.

A French snow fr. Leogan for Loufemburgh, loaded with coffee and sugar, taken by the Weasel sloop off Crooked island.

**E** The Mars fr. Africa for the French islands, with 700 prime slaves, and another vessel with 280, are taken and carried into Jamaica.

A French vessel, loaded with iron, sent into Guernsey, by a privateer.

The Dorothea fr. St Martin’s for Honfleur, loaded with salt, taken and sent into Falmouth.

**F** A large Dutch ship, loaded with masts, plank, and cordage, from Riga for Brest, is taken by the Happy sloop, & sent into Portsmouth.

A Spanish ship, burthen 180 tons, fr. Morlaix for Cadiz, is taken by a Jersey privateer.

A Danish ship, loaded with salt on account of the French, is sent into Falmouth.

The Happy Mary, a French brig, loaded with salt, fr. St Martins for St Maloes, taken by the Fox privateer, and sent into Pool.

**G** The Boicawen privateer, Capt. Labey, has taken two vessels loaded with timber for the French king’s yard, and a ship with provisions bound for Cape Breton, and br. them to Jersey.

The Centaur of Havre, from Martinico for Bourdeaux, is taken by the Nightingale man of war, in her passage to New York.

**H** The Promethean from Martinico for Bourdeaux, taken by the Anson pr. & sent to Bristol.

*List of Ships taken by the French.*

**T**HE James & Rachel, belonging to Dunbar, by two Fr. priv. off Minorca.

The Robert, Warton, arrived at Glasgow from



from Virginia, was taken the 9th of May, by the Elizabeth of St Maloes, a letter of marque ship, and ransomed for 20,000 livres.

The Cornwall, Daniel, from Galipoly for Bristol, is taken by the French squadron, and sent into Tonlon.

The Dover, Robinson, from Smyrna for London, and a ship with logwood, name unknown, are taken by the same, & sent into Toulon.

The Hawke priv. cut out of Dover road.

The Anderby, Staniforth, from Majorca for London, loaded with 234 hogheads of oil, is taken by a French merchant ship, and carried into Marseilles.

The Endeavour, Arram, from London for Ostend, is taken by a small French privateer.

The Martin, Bald, a Dutch ship, from Dunkirk for Ostend, having an English bill of sale on board, is taken by a French privateer.

The Eagle, Wilson, from Rotterdam for Petersburg, is taken by a French privateer, and carried into Helvoetsluice.

The Katherine, Waldron, from New York for Amsterdam, is taken by a French privateer, and carried into Ostend.

The Somerset, Lewis, is taken by a French frigate, and carried into St Domingo.

The Francis, Butterfield, from Georgia to St Croix, taken and carried into ditto.

The John and Nancy, Allison, from London to Gambia, is taken and car. into St Domingo,

*List of Births for the Year 1756.*

June 30. Countess of Kildare, delivered of a son, in Ireland.

JULY 2. Countess of Morton,—of a son.

6. Lady of Sir Lud. Grant,—of a daughter.

Widow of the late Hon. Capt. John Hammond of the Lancaster man of war, of a daugh.

Lady of Lord Geo. Sackville,—of a son.

15. Lady of Sir John Danvers, Bt.—of a son.

22. Lady Juliana Penn,—of a daughter.

25. Lady of Sir John Shaw, Bt.—of a son.

*List of Marriages for the Year 1756.*

Earl of Ashburnham, married to Miss Crawley, with 200,000 l.

Wm Cotton, Esq;—to Miss Wright.

Wm Templeman of Dorchester, Esq;—to Miss Morefield of Beaminster, with 6000 l.

Rev. Henry Best, vicar of Edlington, Linc.—to Miss Magdalen Digby of Stamford.

Rev. Dr Burton, rector of Staplehurst, Kent,—to Miss Ann Hicks.

Mr John Davis, coal-merchant,—to Miss Lewis of Endfield, with 10,000 l.

James Harley of New-Bond-street,—to Miss Hays of Chertsey.

Rev. Mr Wilnot, vicar of Margretting, Essex,—to Mrs Mabb of Bartlet's buildings.

Edw. Burrow, Esq;—collector of the Customs at Hull,—to Miss Broodly.

Rev. Dr Thomas, master of Christ college, Cambridge,—to Miss Nixon.

James Kirby, Esq;—to Miss Isabella Thompson of New-Bond-street.

*List of DEATHS for the Year 1756,*

June 29. Charles Edwin, Esq; member for Glamorgan-shire.

Wm Waring, Esq; at Ryegate.

30. James Norris, Esq; late Lieut. Col. to Dejean's dragoons.

Rev. Mr Ladbroke, R. of Alston-Flamville and Scruptort, Leicester-shire.

JULY 1. Geo. Snagg, Esq; at Chesterton, Cambridge-shire.

Rev. Renatus Hill, LL. B. rector of Polli-more and West Buckland.

7. Wm Dawkins, Esq; at Epsom.

Rev. Tho. Gale, R. of Scruton, Cheshire, and West Rounton, York-shire.

Wm Granger, Esq; at Boston, New England.

Hon. Mary Cornwallis, sister to E. Cornwallis.

10. Rev. Dr Cowper, R. of Great Birkhamstead, Hertford-shire.

Robert Bridgen of Charlton, Kent, Esq;

17. Hon. Miss Ponsonby, daughter to Lord Duncannon, at Ingrish, Kent.

Sir Carnaby Haggerston, Bart. at Elingham, Northumberland.

18. Lord Andover, suddenly, by a fall from his chaise, in Oxford-shire.

21. Tho. Jenkins, M. A. rector of Nunc-ton, Norfolk.

23. King Gould, Esq; at Little Ealing.

Rev. Joseph Hall, R. of Weyhill, Hants.

26. Nic. Hervey, Esq; in Lime-street.

*List of Promotions for the Year 1756.*

*From the London Gazette.*

Whitehall, **T**HE king has been pleased to July 3. grant unto the Rt Hon. Sir Clotworthy Visc. Massareene, and the heirs male of his body, the dignity of an Earl, by the name, stile, and title of Earl of Massareene, in the kingdom of Ireland.

—unto the Rt Hon. Humphrey, Viscount Lanesborough, and the heirs male of his body, the dignity of an Earl, by the name, stile and title of E. of Lanesborough, in Ireland.

—unto the Rt Hon. Nicholas Ld Loftus, & to the heirs male of his body, the dignity of an Viscount, by the name, stile, and title, of Visc. Loftus, in Ireland.

—unto the Rt Hon. Henry Baron of Mount Charles, and the heirs male of his body, the dignity of a Viscount, by the name, stile, and title, of Visc. Conyngham, in Ireland.

Whitehall, July 13. The king has been pleased to appoint Tho. Burges, Esq; to command in the absence of the governor, in the island of Jersey, & all the forts, &c. thereto belonging.

—to appoint Cha. Hubert Herriot, Esq; to be Lieut. Gov. of the castle of Dumbarton, & also Lt. to the comp. of foot in garrison there.

—to appoint Pomeroy Gilbert, Esq; to be Capt. of the Independant company of Invalids doing duty at Plymouth. (Stratton, dec.)

*From other Papers.*

**C**apt. Smith, appointed commander of the Prince, in room of  
Capt. Campbell,—comm. of the R. George.  
Capt. Taylor,—of the Marlborough  
Capt. Willett,—of the Weymouth, in r of  
Capt. Hanway,—of the Chichester, in r of  
Capt. Brett,—of the St George  
Capt. Wickham,—of the Augusta.  
Capt. Jekell,—of the Flamborough.

Capt.



Capt. Graves, — of the Duke, 90 guns.  
 Capt. Bentley, — of the Barfleur, 90 guns.  
 Capt. Swanton, — of the Prince.  
 Capt. Collins, — of the Terrible, 74 G.  
 Capt. Hughes, — of the Berwick, 70 G.  
 Capt. Gayton, — of the Royal Anne, in r. of  
 Capt. Martin, — a rear admiral on half pay.  
 Lt Tucker of the Terrible, — of the Otter sloop  
 Capt Barber of the Peggy sloop, — of the  
 Princess Royal.

Henry Hill, Esq; — deputy serjeant of the H.  
 of Commons. (Cha. Palmer, Esq; resign'd.)

James Saver of Essex-street, Esq; — deputy  
 steward of Westminster.

John Manners, Esq; member for Newark  
 upon Trent, — house-keeper at Whitehall

Mr Merriot, — chief accomptant for the new  
 duty on plate.

Mr Kemp, — porter of the mint office.

John Bell of Lincoln's-Inn, Esq; — a com-  
 missioner for sick and wounded seamen and ex-  
 change of prisoners.

Gowen Knight, M. D. — principal keeper of  
 the British Museum; Cha. Morton, M. D.  
 Mathew Maty, M. D. and Mr Empson, li-  
 brarians; Rev. Mr Wildmore of Westminster;  
 Rev. Mr Geo. Coldicott of Hertfordshire, and  
 Mr Wm Webb, — assistants.

Sir John Mylne, — Lieut. Gov. of the island  
 of Guernsey.

John Brown, — Capt. Andrew Forbes, —  
 Capt. Lieut. Patr. Warrender, — Lieut. and  
 Fred. Evelyn, — Cornet, in the horse grds blue.

John Burgoyne, — Capt. Andram's dragoons

Geo. Maddison, — Capt. in Bockland's foot.

Geo. Roberts, — Capt. Alex. Simmers, —  
 Capt. Lieut. Wm Cashell, Geo. Bridgeman,  
 and Charles Fitzroy, — Lieutenants. Cha. Wm  
 Le Geyt, Sir Alex. Gilmar, Bart. and Mr  
 Howard, — Ensigns; 1st Reg. of foot guards.

Wm Pickton, — Capt. Lieut. Skelton's foot.

#### List of Preferments for the Year 1756.

From the London Gazette.

**T**HE king has been pleased to grant Rob.  
 Johnston, the place and dignity of dean  
 of the cathedral church of Tuam, in Ireland.

— to present Joseph Bishop, Cl. to Landulph  
 or Landelp, R. Cornwall.

— to present Tim Gibberd, M. A. to Much  
 Munden, R. Hertfordshire.

— to grant unto Hon. James Yorke, M. A.  
 the place and dignity of a prebendary of the  
 Free Chapel of St George, in Windsor castle,  
 (Erasmus Saunders, D. D. resigned.)

— to present Justice Finley, Cl. Althorpe,  
 R. Lincolnshire.

From other Papers.

**R**Ev. Isaac Whaley, B. A. presented to Wi-  
 therley, R. Leicestershire, 200l. p. Ann.  
 Joseph Jordan, — Amesley, R. Yorkshire.

Dr Erasmus Saunders, — R. of St Martin in  
 the Fields, in r. of Dr Pearce, Bp of Rochester.

John Whittington, — Theberton, R. Suffolk.

Rich. Sparkes, — Stoke Morton, V. Somersh.

Tho. Watson, B. A. — Hunston, V. Kent.

Wm Whitehead, M. A. — Atwick, V. Yorksh.

Fra. Hollings, — Wonafton, V. Monmouthsh.

Tho. Frankl in, B. A. — Long Ashton, V. Wilts

Tho. White, — Thornton on the hill V. Devn

Rich. Rawlinton, B. A. — Longfleet V. Suffolk

Tho. Sandford, — Munckway, V. Devon.

Wm Addison, M. A. — West Runkton, Yorksh

Henry Redlington, — Wethersfield, V. Essex.

Dr Free, — East Coker living.

Dr Edmund Pyle, — a prebend of Winchester.

Mr Rich Easton, — a prebend of Salisbury.

Mr Walton, rector of Mickleham, Surry, —  
 a prebend of Westminster. (Winshaw, dec.)

Hon. and Rev. Mr Hamilton, brother to the  
 E. of Abercorn, and Dr Nic. Boscawen, bro-  
 ther to Ld Visc. Falmouth, — chaplains in or-  
 dinary to his majesty.

Mr Silke, — chaplain to the train of artillery,

Mr Mashbourne, — chaplain of the Duke man  
 of war, 90 guns.

Mr Whale, — chaplain to the Gosport, 40 G.

#### Dispensations to hold two Livings.

John Wale, } Harlaxiam, R. } Lincolnshire.  
 M. A. } Gowdley, } Leicestershire

— Bagghot, } King's Stanley, R. } Glouc.  
 M. A. } Priestbury, L. } shire.

Fr. Walwyn, } Bredman St Mary L, } Canterb.  
 D. D. } Great Mougham, } Kent.

Wm Fitzherbert, } Hadlow, V. } Kent.  
 M. A. } Horndon, V. } Essex.

Samuel Lysons, } Rodmarton, R. } Gloucestr  
 M. A. } Cherrington, R. } shire.

H. Hill, chaplain } Marbledown, R. } Kent,  
 to Abp of Cant. } East Peckham, V. } Kent.

#### Alterations in the List of Parliament.

| Place.    | Elected.    | In room of                |
|-----------|-------------|---------------------------|
| Norwich,  | Edw. Bacon, | H. Walpole, a peer.       |
| Newport,  | Rich. Bull, | Edw. Bacon for Norwich.   |
| Tamworth, | Ld Villers, | Tho. Villers, made a peer |

B — — — K R — — — T S.

Joseph Lanham, jun. of Melksham, Wilts, clothier.  
 Robert Hogan of Norwich, grocer.  
 John Priest of Letheringsett, Norfolk, miller.  
 Tho. Vernon, late of Bromesgrove, Worcestersh. scrivener  
 Wm Hancock of Brentford, Middlesex, innholder.  
 Wm Rawlinton of Warrington, Lanc. sail-canvas maker  
 Alex. Elliott of Edingburgh, baker.  
 Rich. Blackburn of Baldwin's gardens, cheesemonger.  
 John Martin of Narrow-street, Ratcliffe, cooper.  
 Robert Walter of Maidstone, Kent, distiller.  
 Joseph Green of Cranbrooke, Kent, ironmonger.  
 Rich. Thomas of Carmarthen, mercer.  
 Rut. Plenius of St George, Hanover-sq. harpsichord-maker

#### BILL of Mortality from June 22. to July 27.

| Buried            |     | Christened        |     |
|-------------------|-----|-------------------|-----|
| Males             | 896 | Males             | 703 |
| Females           | 867 | Females           | 634 |
| Under 2 Years old |     | 1763              |     |
| Between 2 and 5   |     | 1337              |     |
| 5 and 10          |     | Buried            |     |
| 10 and 20         |     | Within the walls  |     |
| 20 and 30         |     | Without the walls |     |
| 30 and 40         |     | Mid. and Surry    |     |
| 40 and 50         |     | City & Sub. West. |     |
| 50 and 60         |     | 1763              |     |
| 60 and 70         |     | Weekly June 29.   |     |
| 70 and 80         |     | July 6.           |     |
| 80 and 90         |     | 13.               |     |
| 90 and 100        |     | 20.               |     |
| 100 and 101       |     | 27.               |     |
| 1763              |     | 1763              |     |



*Stockholm, June 25.* **W**ITHIN these few days a dangerous plot has been discovered, intended to foment an insurrection in this city, in order to pave the way for another project still greater and more fatal. In a word, 'twas aimed at changing the form of government, and depriving the states of the kingdom of that freedom which is the basis and support of it. (See p. 323.)

*Stockholm, June 29.* The 27th instant *Te Deum* was sung in all the churches of this city, for the happy discovery of the plot mentioned above, and the same is to be done successively all over the kingdom.—Ten of the conspirators have already been taken into custody, among whom are Count *Eric de Bruke*, colonel of the life guards; Baron *Gustavus de Horn*, marshal of the court; Mr *Fuke*, lieutenant in the train of artillery; and a serjeant, whose name is *Mozelius*.

*Hamburg, July 6.* It hath been mentioned in the public papers, that the *Swedish* dyet had appointed a committee to examine the crown jewels. This committee having, in order to execute their commission, applied to the queen, in whose hands the jewels are, her majesty sent them the following note :

'The king hath been pleased to inform me, that his majesty had just received a letter from the secret committee of the states of the kingdom, desiring that he would be graciously pleased to send deputies to inspect the jewels of the crown, which are at present in my possession. I can by no means submit to an inspection of this nature, especially as such a step seems to proceed from a manifest distrust which the states of the kingdom entertain of me. I have determined to deliver to the two deputies my mind on this head in writing. It is my resolution, then, to cause the jewels of the crown to be immediately undone and separated from those which are properly mine; after which they shall be directly delivered to the states; for I know myself too well ever to wear them again. LOUISA ULRICA.

This delicate affair has made much noise at *Stockholm*, and been greatly resented by the king of *Prussia*. That monarch has given the *Swedish* minister to understand, that he learnt with pain the harsh treatment which the queen of *Sweden* his sister met with from the states; and that he could not see with indifference, or tolerate, the affronts they put upon her.

*Hamburg, July 2.* Letters from *Stockholm* advise that on the 21st of last month was published a placart or declaration, importing, 'That the courts of *Sweden* and *Denmark* having agreed to unite their naval forces to protect the navigation of their subjects during the war between *France* and *England*, his *Swedish* majesty had caused to be equipped in the port of *Carelsroon* a squadron of eight ships of the line besides frigates, which were immediately to make sail, in order to cruize in the north sea with the *Danish* squadron, which it was to join in a certain latitude.'

*Copenhagen, June 26.* Yesterday morning the squadron in our road put to sea with a fair wind, in order to protect the navigation and commerce of the ships of this nation.

*Elfeneur, June 8.* By a ship yesterday in ten days from *Petersburgh* we learn, that the *Russians* are fitting out, with the greatest expedition, between 40 and 50 men of war from 90 to 40 guns. This occasions no small surprize here.

*Berlin, June 19.* The under secretary of the empress queen's minister has thought fit to disappear in a manner not at all pleasing to his master; and which, in all probability, will make a great noise.

*Berlin, June 22.* All possible endeavours have been used to discover what has become of Mr. *Wiengatten*, under secretary to the imperial minister here, who has been missing several days; but the search made after him has hitherto proved fruitless.

*Vienna, July 3.* A few days ago several pieces of heavy artillery, and a great quantity of ammunition were taken out of our arsenal and sent away for *Olmütz*. They talk of a camp's being to be formed this summer in *Bohemia*, and another in *Moravia*; however, it is certain, that several regiments have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march.

*Cologne, July 9.* All is in motion in *Westphalia*. It is certain, that on the 1st instant a camp was marked out near *Hombourg*, five leagues from *Brunswic*, for an army of 40,000 *Prussians*, a part of whom were to enter into it yesterday. Another camp is marked out near *Hildesheim*, where 26,000 *Prussians* are to assemble. And letters from *Leipsic* advise, that another body of *Prussian* forces is filing off for *Silesia*.

*Hague, June 29.* We are informed by our last advices from *Calais*, that the troops appointed to form a camp between that place and *Dunkirk*, are to assemble next Friday, when the D. de *Belleisle* is expected at *Dunkirk*, where part of his equipage is already arrived.

*Brussels, June 2.* Mareschal de *Belleisle* is daily expected at *Dunkirk*, from whence he is to examine the dispositions made along the coasts of the ocean as far as *Bayonne*.

*Paris, July 12.* 'We are informed that preparations are making at *Havre-de-Grace* for an invasion of the islands of *Jersey* and *Guernsey*; and that the Count d' *Estrees* will have the command of the expedition.'

*Paris, July 16.* We have intelligence of the embarkation of six of our battalions for *Corfica*, to which island a great part of the stores have been transported that remained in the camp after the surrender of *St Philip's*.—Very considerable wagers are laid here that there will be a peace before the end of the winter.

*Paris, July 24.* Tuesday an express arrived from *Toulon*, with advice that the king's squadron, commanded by M. de la *Gallissoniere* came to anchor in that road the 16th instant at three in the afternoon.

*Paris, July 17.* The king has made the D. of *Fronsac* a brigadier, and Count *Egmont* a major-gen. The garrison of *Fort St Philip* marched out with all the honours of war. To the astonishment of the besiegers, they were but 2000 men, which accounts for their having no troops in two bastions at the time of the general attack, in which a breach being made in 12 hours by the batteries, the besiegers entered without opposition.

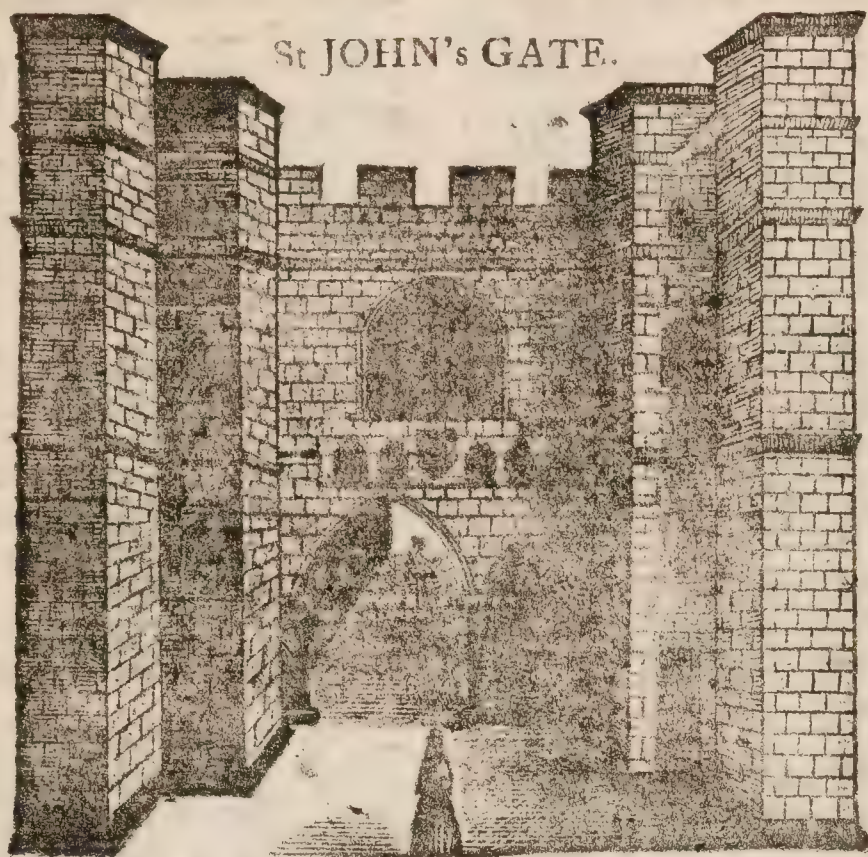






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T H E

# Gentleman's Magazine ;

For A U G U S T 1756.

*The Product of the CARIBBEE, or, as they are sometimes called, LEEWARD ISLANDS, being the great Source of the French Commerce, and a very valuable Branch of our own, we have thought an accurate Map and Description of those Settlements would not be an unacceptable Present to our Readers, as they will, in all Probability, be much the Subject of Conversation during the present war, if they are not actually attacked. The Map will shew to what Power each Island belongs ; and where no Mark appears the Property is uncertain ; and such Island, in the Language of the Times, is called Neutral.*



THE Caribbee or Can-  
nibal Islands derive  
their common name  
from certain savage  
people who former-  
ly inhabited them,  
and were said to eat  
human flesh, though

there is not sufficient reason to believe,  
that either those people, or any other,  
were guilty of that inhuman practice,  
except on particular and extraordinary  
occasions.

Of such of these islands as are in  
our possession, *Barbadoes* is the chief.  
It is supposed to have been named by  
the *Spanish* or *Portuguese*, from the bar-  
barous people which were found upon  
it, but by whom it was discovered is  
not certainly known ; neither indeed  
is it certainly known, that when it was  
first discovered it had inhabitants. It  
is 25 miles from S. to N. and 15 from  
E. to W. in the broadest part. The  
country is almost destitute of wood, and  
in general plain and level, tho' there  
are a few small hills of an easy ascent.

In this island nothing is culti-  
vated but sugar, of the molasses or  
dross of which are made great quanti-  
ties of rum. Corn, flesh, and fish, are  
imported from our northern colonies.

There is scarce an harbour in the  
island ; the best is that of *Bridge-Town*  
in *Carlisle Bay*. It is on the south-west  
part of the island, open to the west, and  
secure from the north-east wind, which  
is the constant trade wind in this place,  
except during the latter part of *June*,  
all *July* and *August*, when there are  
dreadful hurricanes that blow from  
every quarter, and certainly wreck eve-  
ry ship that cannot get out to sea. The

coast is defended on the east by rocks  
and shoals, and on the west by breast-  
works and redoubts, which, however,  
have been suffered to go much out of  
repair. There are in this island only  
two small streams, called *Scotland river*,  
and *Joseph's river*, but there are springs  
of good water all over the island, for  
which it is never necessary to dig deep.  
There are also large ponds and reser-  
voirs, in which rain water is preserved.

The weather is generally serene ; the  
rains fall when the sun is vertical ; the  
heat is not so great as in the same lati-  
tude on the continent, for in the morn-  
ing a cool breeze springs up from the  
sea, which increases as the sun advan-  
ces, and abates as it declines ; but they  
have not the advantage of land winds  
at night, as they have in *Jamaica*, be-  
cause in *Barbadoes* there are no  
mountains.

The only town of any consequence is  
*Bridge-Town*, already mentioned, some-  
times called *St Michael*, and said to  
contain 1200 houses of brick or stone.  
It was formerly surrounded with a mo-  
rass, which made it unhealthy, but it  
has been long since drained ; yet, as  
the situation is low, it is still subject to  
inundations. There are a commodious  
wharf and keys, and three forts, which,  
if they were kept in repair, would ren-  
der the town very difficult to be taken.

But tho' nothing is cultivated but  
sugar, yet the island produces cotton,  
indigo, and pimento ; oranges, limes,  
citrons, pomegranates, guavas, plan-  
tains, cocoa-nuts, *Indian* figs, prickly  
pears, melons, and almost all manner  
of roots and garden-stuff, but very few  
flowers.

They



They have a slight breed of horses of their own, also some asses, cows, and sheep, but the sheep do not thrive. There is, however, great plenty of hogs, which afford their best flesh meat; there are also good sea-fish and poultry, but no fresh-water fish. Provisions in general are so dear, that there is no dining at an ordinary for less than a crown a head; and all, but people of condition, are glad of salt beef and salt pork, imported from the northern colonies. The negroes are fed with roots and fruits. The gentry drink *Madeira* wine, and strong beer imported from *England*; the middle class content themselves with punch.

The government consists of a governor and council appointed by the king, and a house of representatives chosen by the people.

The number of white people amounts to 30,000, and of negroes, molattoes, and mestize slaves, to 100,000. The militia consists of 1500 horse, and 3000 foot.

It is said that some seamen belonging to *Sir Wm Curtien*, who cruized in those seas at the latter end of the reign of *K. James I.* were the first *Englishmen* that landed in *Barbadoes*. These men reporting, at their return to *England*, that the country was fertile, several adventurers went thither with a view to settle; but finding the island covered with impenetrable woods, and no living creature upon it but hogs, supposed to have been left by the *Portuguese* or *Spaniards*, that they might be furnished, when they touched there, with fresh provisions, the project of planting it was laid aside.

The property of this island, however acquired, was granted by *Charles I.* to *James, E. of Carlisle*, and another attempt to settle it was soon afterwards made tho' without much success. But in the year 1647, during *Cromwell's* usurpation, the Colonels *Modiford*, *Drax*, and *Walrond*, with several other cavaliers, turned their estates into money, and went over to *Barbadoes* with such machines and implements as were proper to carry on sugar works. It soon appeared that the sugar cane was the plant appropriated to the place; for though the former adventurers had been disappointed in their attempts to cultivate tobacco, and not much encouraged by their experiments on cotton and indigo, yet the cavaliers succeeded so well in planting sugar, that *Col. Drax* in a

few years acquired an estate of 8000 *l. per Ann.* and married the daughter of *Ld Carlisle*, the proprietor, in honour of whom, the bay where the first principal settlement was made, was called *Carlisle Bay*.

*Ld Willoughby* was appointed governor by *K. Charles II.* during his exile, but *Cromwell*, in 1651, took the government out of his hands, and substituted *Mr Searle* in his stead, tho' without injury to the settlers.

In the year 1661, *K. Charles II.* purchased this island of *Ld Kinowl*, heir to *Ld Carlisle*, and it has ever since been a regal government.

*St Vincent* is distant from *Barbadoes* about 20 leagues to the west, and may be seen in a clear evening, being 20 miles long from N. to S. and nearly as much broad from E. to W. The *Dutch* had formerly settlements upon it as well as we, but the *Dutch* have now left us the whole, tho' it is of very little advantage.

*St Lucia* is distant from *Barbadoes* 25 leagues to the N. W. and two high mountains which stand in the middle of it may be seen from thence in a clear day. The soil is said to be good, yet both *English* and *French* have alternately quitted it more than once. It is, however, held to be part of our dominions, and is always inserted in the commission of the governor of *Barbadoes*. *Sir Hans Sloane*, in 1687, found it inhabited by a small number of people from *Barbadoes*, who from thence furnished that island with wood.

In the time of *George I.* the late *D. of Montague* planted this island, and fixed a colony in it at the expence of 40,000 *l.* soon after which the *French* from *Martinico* obliged the planters to quit it. The court of *Great Britain*, upon this occasion, did not think fit to assert its title to the island, but gave the duke of *Montague* some equivalent, partly pecuniary and partly honorary, for his loss; so that by acquiescing in this outrage we seemed to relinquish our interest in *St Lucia* to the *French*.

*Dominica* was so called by the *Spaniards* because they discovered it on a Sunday. It lies about 30 miles to the north of *Martinico*, and never yielded us much advantage, tho' we had some inconsiderable settlements upon it.

*Tobago* is so called from its yielding a good sort of tobacco. It is distant 40 leagues due south from *Barbadoes*, and is 30 miles long, and 12 broad. The tempe.



temperature of the air and fruitfulness of the soil are much commended. It is said to be well stocked with *European* cattle, and well furnished with sea-fish, especially manati and turtle. It is also covered with excellent timber, viz. cedar, mahogany, ebony, lignum vitæ, whitewood, box, brazil, cassia, &c. This island was granted by *Charles II.* to *James Duke of Courland*, and part of it was granted by the D. of *Courland* to the *Dutch*. In consequence of this grant to the *Dutch*, and of a contract made by the D. of *Courland* with Capt. *John Poyntz*, it was planted both by *English* and *Dutch*; but the settlers were so harassed by the *Caribbees* from the continent of *Guiana*, or *Carribeana*, which was distant only about 40 leagues, that they were compelled to quit the island; if there is now any settlement upon it it turns to no account.

[To be continued.]

The following laudable Association was entered into by the Freeholders Society in Dublin, at a general Meeting, held at the Phoenix Tavern in Werburgh-Street, July last.

Whereas the Protestants of Ireland (as far as may be collected from the late arrays) cannot amount to less than two hundred thousand men, fit to carry arms:

And whereas these men are well known to be universally filled with the highest indignation against the ambition and perfidy of *France*; the warmest sentiments of loyalty, gratitude and affection for his majesty's person; and the strongest attachment to the protestant succession in his illustrious house; the bulwark of liberty, the barrier against popery and arbitrary power:

And whereas such a body of such men, if properly prepared, may be of singular use, in the progress of this just and necessary war:

We, the Freeholders Society, associated from all parts of this kingdom, to promote public spirit, and oppose all measures detrimental to his majesty's due interest, or inconsistent with the rights and privileges of the people, do hereby solemnly promise and engage to each other, that we will enter into and stand in any military service, which our most just and gracious sovereign shall require of us, in any part of this kingdom, of *Great Britain*, during the present war, and arm ourselves and our Protestant tenants at our own expence,

whensoever his majesty's pleasure shall be signified for that purpose.

The following Thoughts on a Country Militia (though written by a Virginian, and intended for the Service of a Colony only) may very properly follow the above LAUDABLE ASSOCIATION of the Freeholders in Ireland, as they must at least put British Freeholders in mind of the Duty they owe their Country, if not animate them to the Practice of it.

Williamsburgh in Virginia, May 31.

Should we form our ideas of a country militia from what we have hitherto seen in this colony, I own, we have little reason to expect any good from it. But if we reflect what has been, and still may be done by it, when well armed and disciplined, and animated with a proper spirit, it will appear of the utmost importance, as answering all the purposes of a standing army, without the expence to the country, especially in a government like ours, where the public bear so small a proportion to the extent of the country, and the number of the inhabitants, and could not support garrisons and an army of regulars, sufficient for such a time as this, without intollerable oppression to the subjects. Soldiers by profession are, comparatively, but a modern invention; and many powerful nations have had no other defence, but a country militia. The *Roman* commonwealth, in particular, for many ages had no standing army; but they had as many soldiers as men able to bear arms. They all learned the then art of war from their youth. They enlisted as volunteers whenever their country required their assistance, and then returned home to their farms and trades. They had no wages from the public, but served entirely at their own expence, except that they sometimes shared in the plunder of the enemy. Thus that little republic, which for some time extended but about six miles round its metropolis, though surrounded with nations of enemies, and engaged almost annually in war for above 700 years, soon became the terror of its neighbours, and at length conquered the world, and gained the last and greatest universal monarchy. And why may not our militia, under proper regulations, be sufficient at least for our defence against enemies much inferior to us in number? I say, for our defence; for as to the lust of empire, I am not fond



fond of raising it in my countrymen, whom I would see not only good soldiers, but honest men and good neighbours.

Virginia, upon an emergency, could easily spare an army of 10,000 men, to be draughted out of the militia, without leaving our families defenceless. Nay, I dare affirm, there is that number of men able to bear arms in this colony, who depend almost entirely upon the labour of their slaves, and do not so much as take the care of overseer upon themselves. And I am not sagacious enough to discover what mighty loss it would be, either to the public, or to their own private estates, if such should spend a campaign, or at least a few weeks on the frontiers. Or, admitting it might be some little disservice to their private affairs at home, that can never ballance the public service they would do the community, in the estimation of a man who can look beyond himself, and does not confine all his regard to his own petty interest.

Nothing perhaps could have a better tendency to propagate a spirit of patriotism and bravery among the populace, than that gentlemen of fortune and influence should set them an example. The populace have always been fond to imitate, or ambitious to rival their superiors. They must conclude it is a matter of importance indeed, when such venture their lives in it. I converse a good deal with this order of mankind; and from my knowledge of their dispositions, I can assert, that such an example is more likely to excite them to exert themselves, and brave all dangers for their country, than all the acts our legislature can make, and all the wages, premiums, &c. which they can propose. There are many gentlemen among us of such affluent fortunes, that they might easily support themselves for a few months on the frontiers without any expence to their impoverished country; especially if they should for this purpose retrench some of their unnecessary expences, and learn a little oeconomy. This would also excite a spirit of emulation among us, and render it a glorious, not a mercenary thing, to serve our country. This would be the most effectual confutation of a plea, which, however absurd, I have heard from many of my countrymen: "What! shall we fight for gentlemen? They have more to lose than we; and therefore let them go out and fight for themselves." This

brings me in mind of a fellow who refused to pump in a leaky ship, lest one of the crew, he hated, should be saved as well as himself; and of the passenger, who was easy about the fate of the ship, "because, says he, I am but a poor passenger, and have nothing to lose." It would be but cold comfort to be enslaved, ruined, or butchered, in company with gentlemen. The common planter's little All is of as much importance to him, as a greater interest is to the gentleman: For the value of riches is altogether relative, and in a great measure imaginary.

While I am hinting this patriot scheme to my countrymen of fortune, how agreeably am I surpris'd to find, that what I feared would be received but as the romantic project of a whimsical patriot, has already been digested into a plan of association, and is about to be carried into execution, by some of the principal gentlemen in our country; and that I have so early an occasion to turn my intended recommendation of the project into a deserved panegyric upon those brave men, whom I now call the armament and honour, and may yet, I hope, have reason to call the guardians and deliverers of our country. Gentlemen, as the mouth of the public, I return you the most grateful thanks for this instance of true patriotism, this noble example. Prosecute this disinterested scheme with vigour, dispatch, and perseverance; and if the pleasure of seeing your country emerge out of her distress; if immortalizing your names, and conveying them down with honour to an happy and free posterity, as the fathers of your country; if these are rewards to a generous disinterested soul, be assured, you shall be abundantly rewarded. Your conduct will raise a like spirit in such of your countrymen as are capable of a noble sensation. It will bring a public spirit into reputation, a point of honour; and render the fate of our country an object of our greater solicitude and attention.

If every man in this colony, able to join in such a disinterested scheme, would concur in it, our frontiers would soon be guarded with a numerous army of brave men, actuated by the most exalted principles. And not an *Indian* savage or *Gallic* slave, would venture near the borders of so heroic a people, who have the sense of an interest besides, and superior to, their own; and can understand that mystery, advanced about 1800 years ago by a *Roman* patriot, "The



we are born for our country, as well as for ourselves."

I own the news of this association transports me, and no expressions of commendation appear to me hyperbolic. Let the execution be but equal to the plan, and no praise can be expressive, or justly suspected of flattery. My countrymen! approve, admire, and imitate; and we shall soon be a peaceable, free, unmolested, and flourishing people.

*We conceive true or absolute time, to flow uniformly in an unchangeable course, which alone serves to measure with exactness the changes of all other things: and however various the flux of time may appear to different intellectual beings, it cannot, at least, be thought to depend on the ideas of any created being.* MACLAURIN.

MR URBAN,

I Have acknowledged myself a stranger to the essence of time or duration, and am not a whit wiser in that respect now, than when I wrote to you last. I have said that it is the measure of ALL successive existence, and I know not what more to add, unless it be Mr Locke's definition, namely, that "duration is fleeting extension."

I have neither called it a mode nor a substance, nor yet something distinct from both: all I have said amounts to no more, than that it cannot, perhaps, be ranked under either of those classes. The truth is, I think it will not in every respect agree to either; but in some respects to one, in some to the other, and in some to neither. See Locke's *Ess. on Hum. Und.* B. 2. C. 13. § 17-20.

If no more be meant by time's being a succession of ideas, than that it is something of which we have ideas, and by there being no time between Adam's death and resurrection, (supposing no active intermediate state) than that he is sensible of none, these indeed are true, and true, not only of time, but of space, matter, and even of God himself; but how do these prove, that time has not a real existence? or that the moment of Adam's death should be the same with that of his resurrection? And if more be meant by those expressions, I should be glad to know what answer can be given to the following objections.

If time were only a succession of ideas, how could it be applied to the existence of matter? or in what possible sense could it be said that the material world has existed such a number of years?

Motion is successive as well as thought, and there is, therefore, as much reason for saying that time is motion, as that it is a succession of ideas.

Time is infinitely divisible, but ideas succeed at certain distances; time, therefore, cannot be a succession of ideas.

If there were no time between Adam's death

and resurrection, there must for the same reason have been none before he existed; and the same being true of every other person, all men must be contemporary.

Or rather, if time be nothing but a succession of ideas, there must be as many times as there are successions, that is, as many as there are minds; and then, if there be no common succession to which they may all be referred, one cannot be said to exist before or after another; and if such a common succession be allowed, as will make it proper to say that Adam lived above three thousand years before Julius Cæsar, it will be just the same, with respect to an intermediate state, as if time were something absolutely, eternally, and independently existing.

Time cannot be a succession of ideas, because there can be no succession of ideas without presupposing time; for different ideas are not therefore successive, but may, and often do, exist together in the mind. In short, ideas, in whatever number existing in the mind, can never constitute a succession, unless they have a certain relation to something which is neither mind nor idea, that is, unless they co-exist with successive parts of time or duration.

Hence it is evident that the mind is capable of perceiving time immediately, and without the help of reflection: for otherwise we could have no idea of succession. The bare existing of two ideas in the mind, could never teach us that they are successive; but if we have an immediate perception of time, and observe one idea to co-exist with one part of it, and the other with another, we then know that there is a distance between the two ideas, and that one succeeds the other.

Ideas, which we thus perceive to succeed one another nearly with an equal degree of quickness, enable us to recollect, though imperfectly, the uniform and perpetually perishing parts of duration, and to judge, though perhaps never exactly, of its length. The several ways of assisting, correcting, and extending this judgment, together with their defects, may be seen in Mr Locke's essay on the human understanding, book 2. chap. 14. section 17-26.

That an absence of all beings but time would be measured by time, is not disproved by asserting, that a measure of nothing is no measure. The very idea of time forces me to believe, that it is impossible for it not to exist. And as all things exist in time as matter does in space, if there could be any part of time in which nothing existed (and the impossibility of this does not lie in the nature of time) that part of time would be as truly the measure of that absence of being, as any part of space in which no matter existed would of that absence of matter, that is, in the latter case we might say, that for so far there was no matter, and in the former, that for so long there was nothing existing.

What has been said will perhaps suggest, not only by what faculty time is perceived, but also the difference between real and apparent time. Monday, Aug. 23, 1756. J. TIES.



# 372 Orders issued by the K. of Sweden.—Meteorolog. Journal.

The following Orders have been issued by the K. of Sweden, on Account of the present War.

1. **T**hat it shall not be lawful for any of our subjects to carry to either of the powers at war any kind of prohibited merchandize.

2. The powers actually at variance, having in the month of April 1713, settled and fixed, by a treaty of commerce and navigation, what sorts of goods, in case of war, were to be deemed contraband, our intention is to frame our conduct upon what those two crowns did themselves agree to and settle in this respect: therefore, we comprize, under this denomination, arms of all kinds, as cannon, mortars, &c. But we leave our subjects the liberty which they have hitherto enjoyed, to transport the other effects and merchandizes, which are not here specified, to all places they shall think proper, provided it be not to a place actually or already besieged or blocked up.

3. Our intention is, that the passports and other documents of ships shall continue to be expedited in the usual form, inserting only therein, that the masters or owners of these same ships shall be bound to swear to the authenticity of their passports, bills of lading,

&c. and to have a Latin translation of the said passports, which must be signed at Stockholm by the secretary to the board of trade, and in the other maritime towns of the kingdom by the magistrates.

4. The master, the pilot, and other officers of our subjects ships, must behave civilly to the men of war and privateers of the powers at war, when they meet with them at sea, letting them freely examine their papers and documents; as we are persuaded that when our subjects are not concerned in any commerce illicit and contrary to the law of nations, as well as inconsistent with the friendship subsisting between us and the powers at war, no damage no injustice will be done them.

5 Our will is, that such of our said subjects as shall neglect to conform to the present ordinance, and presume to carry to either of the belligerent powers any of the contraband goods above specified, be not only deprived of our royal protection, but also cited to appear before the chamber of commerce of this kingdom, and receive exemplary punishment, according to the nature of the case.

Done at Stockholm, in the Senate, the 12th of July.

Signed ADOLPHUS FREDERICUS.

## Meteorological Journal of the Weather, in Ludgate-street, by Ja. Ayscough.

| Days. | Barometer | Th. L. | Th. H. | Wind | WEATHER.                 |
|-------|-----------|--------|--------|------|--------------------------|
| 24    | 29,66     | 61     | 62     | S W  | Morn. clo. fair After.   |
| 25    | 29,89     | 58     | 63     | N E  | Mor. clo sun fh. af.     |
| 26    | 29,93     | 60     | 63     | N E  | Sunshine all day         |
| 27    | 30,0      | 60     | 62     | N E  | Ditto                    |
| 28    | 30,6      | 56     | 64     | S W  | Ditto                    |
| 29    | 30,3      | 50     | 67     | S W  | Cloudy day               |
| 30    | 30,9      | 61     | 67     | S W  | Cloudy and sunshine      |
| 31    | 29,80     | 59     | 62     | S W  | Rainy day                |
| A.    |           |        |        |      |                          |
| 1     | 29,78     | 57     | 62     | S W  | Sunshine all day         |
| 2     | 29,52     | 57     | 58     | S W  | Morn. sunsh. Aft. rain   |
| 3     | 29,88     | 52     | 59     | S W  | Morn. fm. ra. fair Af.   |
| 4     | 29,87     | 58     | 62     | S W  | Cloudy day, fair Ev.     |
| 5     | 29,87     | 59     | 6      | N    | M. sunsh. clo. Aft.      |
| 6     | 30,17     | 54     | 60     | N E  | Sunshine all day         |
| 7     | 30,32     | 55     | 61     | N W  | M. clo. sunshine Af.     |
| 8     | 30,33     | 60     | 63     | N E  | M. fm. rain, Aft. fair   |
| 9     | 30,9      | 59     | 61     | N E  | Morn. clo. fair after.   |
| 10    | 29,93     | 59     | 63     | N E  | Morn. clo. ran. After.   |
| 11    | 29,80     | 60     | 62     | N E  | Small rain all day       |
| 12    | 29,78     | 60     | 61     | N E  | M. sunsh. clo. Aft.      |
| 13    | 29,95     | 56     | 64     | S W  | Sunshine all day         |
| 14    | 30,2      | 58     | 61     | N E  | Ditto                    |
| 15    | 29,88     | 60     | 64     | N E  | Ditto                    |
| 16    | 29,68     | 60     | 65     | N E  | Ditto                    |
| 17    | 29,35     | 59     | 60     | S W  | Rainy day                |
| 18    | 29,66     | 58     | 60     | S W  | Ditto                    |
| 19    | 29,86     | 58     | 60     | N W  | Cloudy day               |
| 20    | 29,92     | 57     | 59     | S E  | Rainy day                |
| 21    | 30,16     | 55     | 60     | N W  | M. f. fh. clo. & rain Af |
| 22    | 30,0      | 54     | 60     | S E  | M. fm rain. sunsh. A.    |
| 23    | 30,13     | 50     | 60     | S E  | Small rain all day       |

## Meteorological Journal of the Weather in Cumberland near Carlisle.

| Days. | Barometer | Th. | Wind | WEATHER.                     |
|-------|-----------|-----|------|------------------------------|
| 24    | 29,30     | 53  | E    | Showers all day              |
| 25    | 29,45     | 56  | E    | Fair all day.                |
| 26    | 29,50     | 48  | S    | Ditto                        |
| 27    | 29,52     | 61  | S    | Ditto                        |
| 28    | 29,48     | 56  | S W  | Ditto                        |
| 29    | 29,45     | 62  | S    | Ditto                        |
| 30    | 29,45     | 60  | S    | Morn. rain, Aft. fair        |
| 31    | 29,22     | 54  | S    | Sm. rain gr. part of the day |
| A.    |           |     |      |                              |
| 1     | 29,23     | 57  | S W  | Some drops at noon           |
| 2     | 29,40     | 50  | N    | Some drops at nine and five  |
| 3     | 29,20     | 49  | S W  | Sm. rain gr. part of the day |
| 4     | 29,30     | 61  | S W  | Fair all day                 |
| 5     | 29,50     | 53  | W    | Rain between 1 and 2 aft.    |
| 6     | 29,70     | 60  | S W  | Fair all day.                |
| 7     | 29,85     | 53  | S W  | Ditto                        |
| 8     | 29,90     | 60  | S W  | Ditto                        |
| 9     | 29,70     | 55  | calm | Ditto                        |
| 10    | 29,52     | 60  | S    | Ditto                        |
| 11    | 29,44     | 54  | S E  | Ditto                        |
| 12    | 29,30     | 62  | S W  | Morn. rain, Ev. rain         |
| 13    | 29,50     | 54  | W    | Showers all day              |
| 14    | 29,55     | 63  | S    | Fair all day                 |
| 15    | 29,45     | 58  | S E  | Ditto                        |
| 16    | 29,35     | 67  | S E  | Ditto                        |
| 17    | 29,10     | 59  | S E  | Morning rain, Even. rain     |
| 18    | 29,8      | 63  | E    | Showery afternoon            |
| 19    | 29,35     | 69  | S    | Fair all day                 |
| 20    | 29,50     | 56  | S    | Rainy day                    |
| 21    | 29,70     | 60  | S E  | Fair all day                 |
| 22    | 29,65     | 56  | S E  | Great shower betw. 2 & 3     |
| 23    | 29,40     | 54  | S E  | Rain till 9, fair Afternoon  |



Mr URBAN,

I Am an *Englishman*, perfectly well affected to the present royal family, ever since their accession to the throne, and tho' I never had any post or employment civil or military, yet, as an impartial stander-by, and a hearty well-wisher to my country, beg leave by your means, freely to give my sentiments on some things which want amendment.

That the safety and riches of this kingdom entirely depend on our navy seems to be universally allowed, and therefore many things have been done for the reward and encouragement of the officers thereof at sundry times, whether all that really ought to be done has been done, is the purpose of this enquiry.

But before I enter on what more ought, in my opinion, to be done in their favour, I must mention what I think ought to be done for such as merit no favour, and yet at present have too much.

An attempt was made not many years since for establishing better articles of war for the navy: this was opposed by the officers of the navy, and therefore dropped; nay, some very worthy men were drawn into the opposition, which it must be supposed was artfully set on foot by those who had small pretensions to favour. Opposition to strict discipline from those who ought to be subject to it, has no good aspect, and every body must be sensible, that at naval court martials, when an officer of any rank is to be tried, too great lenity is shewed, and this, as I have been told, because the martial law by which they are to be tried, is not strong enough.

By this means the guilty may be acquitted, and thereby intitled to half-pay and future preferment in the navy. Nay, I am well assured, many enjoy their half-pay, whom those in power never mean or intend should be more trusted with command; and some continue to receive their half-pay, who never intend going to sea, and who having got a competent fortune, propose to lie by, as they call it, untill it comes to their turn to be promoted to a flag.

Such as it is known would not go to sea as captains, I think, should be struck off the half-pay list, as it was given originally, that they should be ready to serve when required. And all such as

have behaved in such a manner, when in commission as to be marked not fit to be again employed, should, tho' not broke by a court martial, be struck off the list of half-pay; and a man once broke by a court martial, never restored, as too frequently has been done.

It cannot be supposed, that a man made a captain and continuing two or three years in commission (perhaps in a guard ship) and then living ten or twelve years on shore, can be so good a seaman, so good an officer, or so fit to command a squadron, as one, who tho' made a captain some years after, has continued in actual service from the time he has been made.

When therefore a man has declined, or really has not in his turn gone to sea, I think he has no pretensions to half-pay, much less, in his turn from the date of his commission, to have a flag.

The want of observing these rules is the cause why we sometimes have found that persons made admirals, and trusted with a command, have not answered expectations, and is, as I shall shew, a great hardship to those who have real merit.

A certain number of the oldest captains have ten shillings a day half-pay, another certain number have eight, others six, and many five, and all the rest only four shillings a day.

That any man worthy to be kept on the list, and receive his half-pay should not be promoted to a flag in his turn, seems hard, if not unjust. By not promoting him he is rendered incapable to serve, looses the reward of the whole labour of his life, the honour every man has in view. In the land service this is not the case, every colonel is in his turn made a general officer, though he never had, and perhaps never may have a regiment. It seems therefore but reasonable, that the sea officers should be treated in the same manner, not only for their encouragement, but also in justice to those captains who are next to the flag.

Because for want of this it may, and I believe has happened, that no captain in the navy capable of serving had a right to ten shillings a day half-pay, there being captains above the flag, and therefore incapable to serve in the navy, that equalled the number of those intitled to ten shillings a day, and therefore the half-pay of all those capable, willing, and well deserving to serve, is lessened.



I am very sorry to say that all favour showed to the naval officers is displeasing to the land officers. The giving them a rank, as was done in 1747, displeased many, and was thought absurd; but that the stile suitable to their rank is not given them, as is practised abroad, seems surprising.

The gentlemen of the army should consider there are some advantages in their service greatly superior to those in the navy, and of these I shall give a few instances. No man can have a commission in the navy without six years service, and then undergoing an examination. No man in commission in the navy can ever be from his quarters, and those in the highest commands are exposed to hardships and danger even in time of peace. No man that is a general officer in the navy can have a ship, nor any profits from any ship he may hoist his flag on board. Whereas in the land service all general officers may, and most have a regiment with the pay of a captain, and profits of a company; which regiment for many years they sometimes do not see, and never remain long with; nay, even in time of war, if they are not on the staff as generals, where their regiment is to serve, they are not expected to be with it. Besides this, there are multitudes of governments which are also given to general officers in the land service, by which the income of several of them is near four times as much as that of the commander in chief of the navy.

Every flag officer of the navy, even the commander of the smallest ship of war, whose full pay exceeds not six shillings a day, must keep a table on board, and treat his officers; whereas officers who command regiments in the land service, when at quarters, may have their officers to eat with them; but all who have that honour pay as much as the general, if he happens to be one.

This is sufficient to shew the great disparity between the two services. The generals of one live in constant luxury and splendour, town-house and country-house, coach and six, service of plate, and numerous attendants. In the other, tho' some have the good luck by taking prizes to gain considerably, yet they are but very few; the majority are obliged to live with economy. The income by their pay can never enable them to enjoy expensive pleasures; when on full pay they must be on

board, where the pleasures are few, and the highest half-pay, even of flag officers, cannot enable them to keep an equipage.

Though the king has been pleased to give a rank to the officers of the navy, yet at home or abroad we hear only of admirals and captains; a man who by that regulation is intitled to the rank of a brigadier, is only stiled captain, so is every lieutenant, and by that regulation has a right to be so. Every one would naturally give the precedence to one stiled major in the land service, to a sea officer, because only stiled captain. What therefore the real rank of every man is, I think, should be given him.

If there already is not, I think some particular provision, by way of half-pay, with the title of admiral or general, should be given to all above the flag: that the ten shillings a day allowed to so many oldest captains, shall go to those who are on half pay and next the flag, the same as to the 8 s. &c.

But I must observe, that it seems very hard, that one who has the rank of a colonel should receive only four shillings a day half-pay, which is the case of several, when the same half-pay is given to those that have the rank of lieutenant-colonels, nay, of majors. In this, I am sure, there is a vast disparity between the land and sea service; in the land service the half-pay of every captain of foot is five shillings, and that of those ranking as captains in the sea service only two. Whether some augmentation in the half-pay in these instances really ought not to be made, I think, will hardly admit of a dispute. The smallness of the half pay renders the gentlemen of the navy really contemptible, as they cannot appear like gentlemen.

I have heard all these things argued by men of rank and fortune, and in general it has been allowed, that all I have urged is very just and reasonable. I have heard it also allowed by the greatest men of the navy, that we have too few officers on board all our men of war; that every admiral ought to have two captains; that every man of war should have a captain *in secundo*; and that there either should be more lieutenants in every man of war, or else a number of ensigns equal to that of the lieutenants in every ship; that gentlemen need not serve so long before they have a commission, or for want of more gradations of officers so soon come to be captains after being made lieutenants, no time being limited for serving



as lieutenants. I have heard it allowed, nay, said to be quite necessary, that every admiral should, in proportion to his rank and command, be allowed aide de camps, very necessary in time of action, to send in boats with orders. And I have heard it affirmed by admirals, that for want of more officers, as above, in time of action, they are often greatly distressed, and many evils have happened, of which I could (would it not make my letter too long) give several instances.

That there always has been too great a frugality in our naval establishment is too obvious to be denied. It appears absurd to suppose that a captain and six lieutenants can be a sufficient number of officers to command a thousand men, when it is considered how many and how large the batteries of cannon are, and that to command the like number in the land service there are near sixty commission'd officers.

The land officers talk of the many perquisites of the sea officers, and the sea officers of the many perquisites in the land service. I think all and every kind of perquisite should be taken from both, and every officer that attempted to make any, should be cashiered. Some, it is said, are legal, but I think none ought to be so, as they chiefly arise by taking from the poor men, if not from the public; and in the main surely it would in all cases be better to augment the pay where necessary, and allow no perquisites of any kind.

I must further observe, that in the sea service no commission or rank can be bought or sold; no not even half-pay; whereas in the land service it is daily practised; and a sea officer having occasion to go abroad, must obtain leave from the lords of the admiralty, and tho' he has leave must lose his half-pay while he stays abroad. This fully proves, that half-pay to the sea officers ought only to be allowed to such as are ready, and willing, and capable to serve; and that all who it is known would decline serving, or were not promoted according to their seniority to the flag, should not receive any part of that half-pay appropriated for those who are ready and capable to serve. Such as would decline serving certainly ought not to have half-pay, to the prejudice of those willing to serve; and such as are not promoted in their turn to the flag, should not remain in the list, but be some other way provided for.

superannuated captains had used to

be thought the fittest persons to be made commissioners of the navy and victualling, in which capacity they might better serve than gentlemen who are strangers to the navy; and are more proper for those employments than young men of the navy, capable of serving. Greenwich hospital might also be a provision for some, and to it more captains seem necessary, according to the number of men now there.

These, Sir, are my thoughts, which, as a well-wisher to my country, I take the liberty to send to you to communicate to the public, and remain,

Yours, &c. W. FREEMAN.

The following REMARKABLE LETTER was presented to the States by the K. of Sweden.

To the States assembled,

I Longed for the meeting of the States that I might open my heart to them, and lay before them, as my best friends, not only what concerned me, but also what regarded their own interest.

The States will easily call to mind the extraordinary way in which providence was pleased to make choice of me to be their king. Amidst the most disastrous circumstances, and when almost every appearance was against me, I was elected by a free choice, solely directed by that hand which can alone remove all human obstacles. The fond desire of wearing a crown was not my motive for acquiescing in this choice. My situation amply satisfied my ambition; I lived in quiet, and was happy. I obeyed the call of heaven; my election seemed to be the lord's doing, and therefore I thought it my duty to submit.

God is my witness with what hearty affection I embraced the interests of this kingdom; with what ardent zeal I laboured to unite the minds of all my people, and inspire them with love to their country; and to fulfill all the offices which providence had imposed upon me in a divine and miraculous manner. Agreeable to my act of settlement, I have sacrificed myself for the maintenance of the laws and liberties of the kingdom. I have always laboured with pleasure to obtain what the States thought would be of advantage to them. Free from all reprehensible foreign engagements, married to the best of women, and my family yearly increasing, I could never regard the interests of

Sweden



Sweden but as my own and my children's. It has been my constant desire, from the beginning to this minute, to make my kingdom happy; and to the measures I took for this end I owe the most pleasing moments of my life.

I am now to acknowledge, with inexpressible concern, that in the execution of my designs, especially since the meeting of the diet, I meet with difficulties that make me very sensible of the weight of a crown. I thought that in the exercise of the royal power I was to have no other director, under the word of God and my own conscience, but the *form of government*, my act of settlement, and the fundamental laws of the kingdom; and I imagined that none could, without my knowledge, lessen or extend their bounds, contrary to the spirit and letter according to which I accepted and swore to observe them. I thought, that as I looked upon the promise I had made before God and the states to be sacred and inviolable, I might require of my subjects the performance of their promise made with equal solemnity to me; and I could not expect that they would infringe the 8th article of the form of government, to strip me of my rights founded in law.

I have nevertheless the mortification to find on every occasion my prerogative industriously encroached upon, and harder conditions prescribed to me than those the king my predecessor submitted to.

I leave it to the states to determine whether there be any obscurity in the law, or whether the manner of interpreting it throws an ambiguity upon it. Whatever it be, the senators who have undertaken to answer for the true spirit of the laws have signified to me their sentiments by several representations, which, I own, have greatly surprised me, being such as I did not expect.

If their interpretation be just, I am at a loss to know how far my act of settlement binds me, and how far I am at liberty to examine whether the counsels and advices given me by the senate be consistent with my oath and the dictates of my conscience: I am reduced to a worse state than that of the meanest Swede, who cannot be compelled to act against his conscience. If I cannot speak my sentiments, my act of settlement loses its force; it becomes absolutely useless when no regard is paid to my opinion. In short, I know

not whether I am master in my own house, at least, the remonstrances of the 23d of December last leave me reason to doubt it.

God, who searcheth all hearts, knows my invariable disposition to conform to the laws, and what pains I have taken to bestow places only on persons who are capable of filling them worthily. The rules I followed in the disposal of employments might have been known from the time I came to the settlement of my hereditary dominions. At my accession to this crown, my first care was to extirpate those abuses which had been introduced into all parts of the kingdom, contrary to law, of buying and selling places. In the exercise of the power given me by the 40th article of the *form of government*, and the 9th of my act of settlement, I have always had regard to men's merit and services. Nevertheless, when I have thought it my duty to pass by the person recommended to me, my nomination of another, tho' perfectly legal, has been voted against.

At one time, capacity was not to be preferred to length of service; at another, the persons abilities gained him the preference, tho' he had served a less number of years than the person named by me. I have seen so much inconsistency on this head, that at this hour I am still at a loss to know how to act so as to please every one.

I make not these complaints from any distrust in the senators; I speak only of the manner in which the spirit of the laws hath been, for some time past, chalked out to me. I cannot give up the prerogative vested in me by the constitution of the kingdom. Several places I have left vacant, that the states might judge whether I deserve the reproaches I am loaded with. Rules have been dictated to me, and recommendations have been made to me, that never were dispatched by the states; and yet it was represented to me, that I ought to be guided by them in the disposal of places. All this is evident from the protocol of the 22d of February last. Without consulting me in the least, such orders have been sent to my officers as belonged only to a king to give.

But what chiefly wounds my delicacy, degrades the royal authority, and embitters the exercise of its functions, are the repeated harsh and undeserved reproaches, contained in divers remonstrances, accusing me of acting contrary to



to my act of settlement; of admitting foreigners into the administration of the laws; of giving occasion to measures destructive of the public liberty; of suffering myself to be led by evil counsellors, and other similar imputations, which I cannot call to mind without blushing. All this is found in the protocols, particularly those of *September 9, October 23 and 30, December 23 and 24, 1754*, and in the protocol of *Revision of September 2, 1755*. These ideas have given rise to disturbances, apprehensions, and distrusts, and to shoals of papers and pamphlets, tending to instigate my faithful subjects to arm in defence of their liberty, as if it had been in danger from me. It is upon this that in the anguish of my heart I complain to the states.

I can believe that the senators of the kingdom made these representations only in discharge of their duty: the states are to judge. In this case I have no resentment against the senators; but they ought also to believe, and for this I appeal to their consciences, that I have never deliberately acted against the fundamental laws and liberties of the kingdom, my act of settlement, and the privileges of the states, and that I have constantly embraced such principles as tended to the support of those laws. I promise myself therefore, from the fidelity of the states, that they will labour to remove every stumbling-block. I again solemnly protest, that the liberties of the kingdom are as sacred and dear to me as to any *Swede* whatever, and that I will cheerfully spill the last drop of my blood for their support. Let the states on their part lend attention to what I am going to declare to them, *viz.* That from this moment I cannot hold the reins of government with any satisfaction if they do not inform me distinctly on what footing I may for the future exercise, without trouble, the rights and prerogatives of my royalty, without giving room for differences to spring up every moment between me and the senate, and without encroaching on the liberty of the states. When the states shall have marked out to me this path, they may be assured that I will follow it, and that I will be the principal support of their liberties and privileges, that I may thereby promote the welfare of the country and the safety of every individual, agreeable to the spirit of the laws and ordinances.

Let the states deliberate freely, for

God's sake, on the contents of this declaration. May the god of peace and concord inspire and bless their deliberations. To obey the call of heaven I came into this kingdom. I renounced my patrimony; I gave up the territories and dignities I was invested with; I honestly bound myself by oath to your country. I am still resolved to sacrifice to its true interest all I have in the world. But if, contrary to all expectation, I am laid under an inability of manifesting the integrity of my heart and my fervent zeal for the welfare of *Sweden*, I had rather, and have long been ready to resign a sceptre entrusted to me by God and the free choice of the states, and to renounce a crown, rather than continue to wear it in continual anguish, and on a footing unworthy of royal majesty.

ADOLPHUS FREDERICUS.

*Translation of the French King's Letter to the Archbishop of Paris, on Occasion of the Reduction of St Philip's Fort.*

D COUSIN,

AFTER having too long waited in vain for the satisfaction I had promised myself from the king of *England's* equity, as a reparation for the outrages committed by his navy on my ships and those of my subjects; to the scandal of all *Europe*, I found myself forced to have recourse to arms, in order to avenge the honour of my crown, and protect the commerce of my dominions. It was from such just motives, that in the month of *April* last I sent over a body of troops to the island of *Minorca*, under the command of my cousin the Marshal Duke de Richlieu, with a squadron commanded by the Marquis de la Galissonniere, lieutenant-general of my naval armies, to drive the *English* from a port which they had seized upon through that spirit of general domination which they want to extend over the two worlds. After the painful and dangerous toils of a long siege, during which the *English* squadron, that came up to relieve *Minorca*, was repulsed by mine, Marshal Richlieu, in consequence of a disposition, as boldly contrived, as it was to be rapid in the execution, at last gave *French* valour its full scope, and whilst the enemy trusted to the strength of their ramparts, my troops carried by assault, in the night between the 27th and 28th of last month, the outworks of the forts of *Mabon*; terror did the rest. The gar-



performed a circular dance, like puppets under the tin tube, without touching one another.

This little spectacle, which much delighted several of the company, lasted about a quarter of an hour, after which some drops of rain falling, I perceived again the sensation of the cobweb on my face, and heard at the same time a continual rustling noise like that of a small forge bellows. This was a further warning of the encrease of the electricity. From the first instant that I perceived the dancing straws, I thought it not adviseable to draw any more sparks, even with the exciter, and now I again entreated the company to spread themselves still wider asunder.

I come now to the last act of our entertainment, which, I must own, made me tremble. The longest straw was attracted by the tin tube, upon which an explosion was thrice repeated. The noise was not indeed quite so loud as thunder, but greatly resembled it. Some of the company compared it to the explosions of rockets, and others again to the violent crashing of large earthen jarrs against a marble pavement. Certain it is, that it was heard even in the heart of the city, notwithstanding the various noises there.

The fire which was seen at the instant of the explosion, had the shape of a spindle eight inches long, and five lines diameter: But this is not all; the straw which had occasioned the explosion followed the string of the kite. Some of the company saw it 45 or 50 fathoms distance, attracted and repelled alternately, with this remarkable circumstance, that every time it was attracted by the string, flakes of fire appeared, and cracks were heard, tho' not so loud as at the time of the explosion.

It is farther remarkable, that from the time of the explosion to the end of the experiments, 1st, That no lightning at all was perceived, nor scarce any thunder heard. 2dly, That a kind of sulphury smell was discerned, which to me seemed much like that of the luminous electrical effluvia issuing out at the end of a bar of metal electrified by a globe. 3dly, That round the string there appeared a permanent cylinder of light, three or four inches diameter; this being an electric atmosphere which was much more condensed near the string than at some distance from it, I question not, but had it been night it would have appeared to have been four

or five feet diameter. 4thly, After the experiments were over, a hole was discovered in the ground, perpendicularly under the tin tube, an inch deep, and half an inch wide, which probably was made by the large and long flakes which accompanied the explosion.

An end was put to the experiments by the falling of the kite, the wind being shifted into the east and rain coming on in plenty, with some hail. Whilst it was falling the string coming foul of a penthouse, we drew it back about 20 toises, in hopes to clear it, and as soon as by its rising the string was disengaged from the penthouse, the person that held it felt such a stroke in his hands, and a commotion thro' his whole body, as obliged him instantly to let go, and the string dropping cross the feet of some others, produced in them also a shock, tho' much more tolerable.

#### *Natural History of ALEPPO.*

*(Continued from p. 346, and concluded.)*

**M**ARRIAGES in this country are brought about by the ladies. When a young man is marriagable, and sometimes before, the mother takes all opportunities to introduce herself where she thinks it likely to find a young woman disengaged. When such a one is found, the marriage is proposed to her mother; and when all other matters are adjusted, the bride is formally demanded of her parents by the father. The price which he is to pay for her is fixed, and a licence is procured from the cady; each of the young folks then appoints a proxy, who with several of the male relations attend upon the imaum or priest, who asks the one whether he is willing to buy the bride for such a sum, and the other if he is satisfied with the price. When these questions have been answered in the affirmative, he joins their hands, and the money being paid, the bargain is concluded with a prayer out of the Koran.

The bridegroom is then at liberty to take home his wife whenever he thinks proper; and the day being fixed, he acquaints her family with the time by message. The money which he paid for her is laid out in furniture for one chamber, and in cloaths or ornaments for the bride, whose father contributes a certain sum in proportion to his circumstances. These things are sent three days before the appointed day with great pomp to the bridegroom's house.



house, who at the same time invites all his friends and acquaintance, who never fail to send presents, even tho' they do not come; and from this time great rejoicings are made, and a kind of open house is kept till the day arrives. The women then go from the bridegroom's house to the bride's to fetch her, and she returns with them accompanied by her mother, and other female relations; the male and female guests make merry in separate apartments till night; then the men dress the bridegroom, and give notice to the women, upon which he is introduced into the courtyard of the women's apartments, where he is met by his own female relations who dance and sing before him to the foot of the stairs that leads to the bride's chamber. Here she is brought half way down stairs to receive him, being veil'd with a piece of red gawse, and having her forehead and cheeks covered with leaf gold cut into various figures; thus they meet for the first time, and when he has conducted her up stairs, they are left to themselves.

Few women are allowed to sit at table with their husbands, but in general wait upon them as servants. Their apartment, if they belong to people of fashion, is guarded by a black eunuch or a boy; and the utmost care is taken by others to prevent a breach of the marriage vow, but very often without success. They are frequently married at 14, and their labours are much easier than those of *European* women; the most delicate are seldom confined above 12 days, and the villagers go about their business the next day. Women of all conditions suckle their own children, and seldom wean them till they are again pregnant, or the child is 4 years old. Their easy labours are generally attributed to the looseness of their dress; the warmth of the climate; and the frequent use of the bagnio.

Of the death of a woman little notice is taken, but when a man dies the women immediately shriek, and continue a clamorous and incessant lamentation till he is buried, which however is as soon as possible, for they never keep the body longer than is absolutely necessary for acquainting the relations who live in town.

The first thing done is to wash the body upon a large table, which is kept in every district of the city for that purpose. They then stop all the natural passages with cotton to prevent any moisture from oozing out, which would

A render the body unclean; then wrapping it in a clean cotton cloth, they lay it in a kind of coffin much in the form of ours, only that the top rises in a kind of ridge in the middle. At the head of this coffin, which serves only for a bier, a stick about a foot long is fixed upright, and upon this stick is placed the proper head-dress of the deceased, and the coffin is covered with a pall, in the middle of which is a small piece of the covering of the holy house at *Mecca*; and over the pall is laid some of the best cloaths of the deceased.

B When the corpse is carried out, it is preceded by a number of their holy men called *Sheibs*, with their tattered banners, who walk first; then follow the male friends; and then the corps borne on mens shoulders, with the head foremost. The bearers are almost perpetually changed, for every passenger thinks it meritorious to lend some help on so solemn an occasion. The corps is immediately followed by the male relations; and the women close the procession with dreadful shrieks, while the men are singing passages of the Koran.

E In this manner they proceed to a mosque, in the court yard of which the bier is set down, and a service said by a priest. The body is then carried in the same order to the burying place; of which there is but one that is public within the city, the others being in the open fields. When the procession arrives at the grave, which always is digged east and west, and lined with stone, the corps is taken out of the bier, and put into a posture between sitting and lying, inclining on the right side, the top of the head to the westward, that the face may look southward towards *Mecca*. A small portion of earth is put behind the body to keep it steady; and the grave is then covered with long stones which are laid across it to prevent the earth that is thrown over it from filling it up, or falling upon the body.

G The first handful of earth is thrown in by the priest, who at the same time addresses the deceased to this effect. "O man! from the earth thou wast at first created; and to the earth thou dost now return: This grave is the first step of thy progress to the mansions of the other world; and if in thy actions thou hast been benevolent, thou art absolved of God. But if in thy actions thou hast not been benevolent, the mercy of the Almighty is greater than all things. Remember what in this world thou didst believe; if thou didst believe that God

H



was thy lord, and *Mahomet* thy prophet, and in all the prophets and apostles, pardon is extensive." After the service every one present throws in a handful of earth crying "God be merciful!" The grave is then filled up, and a stone is set up at each end, upon which some prayer is commonly inscribed, and the name of the deceased. As a grave is never opened a second time, in less than seven years, the cemeteries take up a large space round the city.

The nearest relations of the deceased go to pray at his grave on the 3d, 7th, and 40th days after his decease; and on the anniversary, on each of which days a quantity of victuals is dressed, and given to the poor.

Whatever figure the inhabitants of this country made formerly in literature they are at present very ignorant; many bashaws, and even farmers of the customs, cannot so much as read. Very few of the youth who have any care taken of their education, are taught more than to read a chapter in the Koran, and write a common letter. There are, however, a great number of colleges, though there is so little taught. Most of these buildings have been erected by such as have accumulated great wealth by long and cruel oppression, partly to atone for their wickedness, and partly to preserve the estate in their family, for the descendants are commonly procurators of these endowments, and seldom fail to apply to their own use what seemed to be intended for public benefit. Thus the school comes to decay, and the libraries moulder away without being read. Some indeed there are who make a little farther progress in literature, with a view to the profession of law or divinity, for none of the natives practice physic, tho' many pretend to judicial astrology. The professors of physic, however, are very numerous and well esteemed; for the *Turks*, though predestinarians, are taught to believe, that God, though he sends diseases, sends also remedies by which they may be cured. These physicians are generally native Christians, who are not, however, allowed to practice without a licence from the bashaw, but a few sequins are sufficient to purchase this licence for the most ignorant, as in *England* a quack may, for a few pounds, purchase a patent to dispense poison and destroy his majesty's subjects "by his own royal licence and authority," which petty placemen are suffered to prostitute without his know-

ledge, for what they call the perquisites of their office. Of anatomy they know very little, as the constitution of their government renders dissection of dead bodies impracticable; and of chemistry they are totally ignorant. Their practice therefore is trifling, and commonly adapted rather to suit the opinion of the sick, than the cure of the disease.

Their poets are much more worthy of notice, for a poetical genius every now and then springs up, and produces pieces of great estimation.

As to their religion it is known to abound with rites and ceremonies, and as these rites and ceremonies are instituted to atone for the breach of moral duties, and are much more easily practiced, they are performed with the most scrupulous punctuality, while virtue is proportionably neglected. There is no path to heaven so difficult to find, or to keep, as the narrow way marked out by the love of God and the love of man; it is no wonder therefore, that when another is thought to be found, this should be forsaken; that instead of a constant sense of the divine goodness, an habitual intercourse of the soul with God, and a patient perseverance in temperance, chastity, justice, charity, and truth, recourse should be had to the mere utterance of forms of words, to various washings and gestures, by which no being in the universe can be made happier or better, and by which the man himself, being delivered from the fears that might restrain his vices, is made worse, and society proportionably more wretched.

It must indeed be acknowledged, that giving alms to the poor, and being hospitable to strangers, are interwoven with the positive institutions of the Mahometan law, and are therefore practiced by these people with as much punctuality as they dabble in water and pronounce their belief. As to the rest, their lives are as immoral as corrupt passions, which superstition has unbridled, can make them.

The grand signior governs this place by a vizir-bashaw, and generally sells the place to the highest bidder, though he sometimes bestows it as a gratuity upon a favorite. Their legal income, however, is not nearly sufficient to defray their expences, and as they generally purchase their places at a high rate, they are suffered to fleece the people, and often upon very frivolous pretences, they will not only seize a man's whole fortune, but take away his life.

For



For the administration of their civil law they have magistrates called Cadys, who generally determine the cause in favour of him who bribes them with the largest sum, and witnesses may always be procured for a trifle to prove whatever is desired. The causes, however, are quickly decided, and it is well known, that a man who loses a cause in a week is better off than he that gains it after a litigation of twenty years, so that in this particular the inhabitants of *Great Britain* are not much to be envied by those of *Aleppo*. Their law is abused indeed in another way, for the expence of the suit is 10 per cent. upon the sum demanded, which is always paid to the judge by the person that carries the cause, so that a wicked debtor always has it in his power to rob his creditor of this proportion of what he owes by compelling him to recover it by law. Bad men are also encouraged to make false demands on such as they are at enmity with, because they either recover the sum demanded, to which they have no right, or oblige the adversary to pay 10 per cent. upon what they demanded, thus mulcting the innocent in proportion to the wrong that was intended against him. Some cadys indeed, when the villainy is very apparent, accept of a less sum than they might demand, but the iniquitous plaintiff is never punished.

Slight offences are commonly punished by beating the criminal with small sticks upon the soles of the feet; when the offence is greater they beat also the back and buttocks; and this is the manner in which Janizaries and women are chastised.

For capital crimes, if the offender is a Janizary, he is strangled by putting a cord twice round his neck, and twisting it tight with a piece of stick behind, like a tournequet. Other criminals are hanged, beheaded, or impaled, according to the caprice of the bashaw; and the body of every criminal remains exposed at least 3 suns after the execution.

It has been said, that those who have been a pilgrimage to *Mecca* are not punishable for any crime with death, but this is not true, for there is a bashaw and a cady appointed to travel with every caravan, on purpose to try such pilgrims, and many of them are put to death every year for crimes committed on their return from *Mecca*, as well as in their journey thither.

It is indeed true, that the relations of *Mahomet* are not subject to the same jurisdiction as others. These people who

are called *Emeers*, and are distinguished by a green turband, are generally tried and punished by an officer appointed to preside over them, called a *Nakeel*, though the bashaw sometimes violates this privilege. An *Emeer*, however, is never subjected to the payment of any tax, which is a privilege of much greater importance.

The Christians are divided into two parties, such as have become papists, and such as remain of the old churches; and this division furnishes the governors with numerous pretences to extort from them large sums of money.

As to their diet it differs little from that of the *Turks*, except in their *Lents* or seasons of abstinence, which amount to a fourth part of the year. In these seasons their chief subsistence is pot-herbs, roots, and pulse, dressed with oil, green olives pickled, and ripe ones salted. In these fasts they are so very strict, that they will not violate them, even when a physician declares that life is in danger. The Christian women are as closely veiled as the *Turkish*, and almost as strictly confined: They are also contracted by their parents while they are children, so that inclination has as little share in the matrimonial contract among the Christians, as it has among the *Turks*.

The Jews live all in a particular quarter, called *Bakshya*, near *Garden Gate*, where they have a synagogue. Many of their houses are upon the city wall, and the ditch being there turned into gardens, their situation is agreeable though not healthy. Their other houses have court yards below the level of the street, which concurring with the natural nastiness of the people, renders their dwellings very offensive. As during their festivals most of their time is spent in the exercise of their religion, they have but little opportunity at those seasons to dress victuals; and as it is not lawful for them to eat or drink what is prepared by *Turks* or Christians, excess is rendered very difficult, and thus they are the most abstemious people in *Aleppo*. Most of them attempt once in their lives to fast from sun-set on *Saturday* night till sun-set on the *Friday* following; some hold out two, some three, others four days, and a few the whole time, but many perish in the attempt.

The *Europeans* or *Franks* who reside at *Aleppo* are chiefly *English* and *French*, tho' there are some *Venetian* and *Portuguese* Jews. The greater part of these being



being unmarried, live in buildings of one story, called *Kbans*: The ground floor serves for their warehouses, the upper floor is divided into a number of rooms, with a collonade before them somewhat like cloysters, and in these they live. They have no communication with the people of the country more than their trade makes absolutely necessary; and, of late years they have all worn an *European* dress. All the *English*, and some of the others, keep horses and ride out three or four times a week in an afternoon. On *Saturdays* and *Wednesdays* in spring and autumn they generally dine abroad under a tent, and, during the heat of the summer in the gardens. Such as love hunting or hawking usually go out twice a week after the second rains, till the weather grows too hot, and there is plenty of game for such as love shooting.

The capitulation of the *Europeans* who reside at *Aleppo* with the port, prevents their suffering any oppression from the tyranny of the government under which they live; and as the bashaws and other persons of distinction treat the consuls with respect, others follow their example. A small annual present to the prince of the *Arabs*, and the civility shewn to the *Curds* at *Scanderoon*, procures them the advantage of travelling without danger where the natives would require a strong guard for their defence; besides, an insult upon an *European* consul or subject, by any of these people, would furnish the *Turkish* government with a pretence to punish them by a heavy mulct.

*The CONNOISSEUR*, No. 131.

**N**O other disposition or turn of mind so totally unfits a man for all the social offices of life as indolence. An idle man is a mere blank in the creation, he seems made for no end, and lives to no purpose. He cannot engage himself in any employment or profession, because he will never have diligence enough to follow it; he can succeed in no undertaking, for he will never pursue it; he must be a bad husband, father, and relation, for he will not take the least pains to preserve his wife, children, and family from starving; and he must be a worthless friend, for he would not draw his hand from his bosom, though to prevent the destruction of the universe. If he is born poor, he will remain so all his life, which will probably end in a ditch or at the gallows; if he embarks in trade he

will be a bankrupt; and if he is a person of fortune, his stewards will acquire immense estates, and he himself perhaps will die in the *Fleet*.

**A** It should be considered that nature did not bring us into the world in a state of perfection, but has left us in a capacity of improvement, which should seem to intimate that we should labour to render ourselves excellent. Very few are such absolute ideots, as not to be able to become at least decent, if not eminent, in their several stations, by unwearied and keen application: nor are there any possessors of such transcendent genius and abilities, as to render all pains and diligence unnecessary. Perseverance will overcome difficulties, which at first appear insuperable; and it is amazing to consider, how great and numerous obstacles may be removed by a continual attention to any particular point. I will not mention here the trite example of *Demosthenes*, who got over the greatest natural impediment to oratory, but content myself with a more modern and familiar instance. Being at *Sadler's Wells* a few nights ago, I could not but admire the surprising feats of activity there exhibited, and at the same time reflected what incredible pains and labour it must have cost the performers to arrive at the art of writhing their bodies into such various and unnatural contortions. But I was most taken with the ingenious artist, who after fixing two bells to each foot, the same number to each hand, with great propriety placing a cap and bells on his head, played several tunes, and went through as regular triple peals and *Bob Majors*, as the boys at *Christ Church* hospital; all which he effected by the due jerking of his arms and legs, and nodding his head backward and forward. If this artist had taken equal pains to employ his head in another way, he might perhaps have been as deep a proficient in numbers as *Jedediah Buxton*, (*See Vol xxiv. p. 251.*) or at least a tolerable modern rhimer, of which he is now no bad emblem: and if our fine ladies would use equal diligence, they might fashion their minds as successfully as *Madam Catharina* distorts her body.

**B** There is not in the world a more useless idle animal, than he who contents himself with being merely a gentleman. He has an estate, therefore he will not endeavour to acquire knowledge: he is not to labour in any vocation, therefore he will do nothing. But the misfortune is, that there is no such thing in nature

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as negative virtue, and that absolute idleness is impracticable. He who does no good, will certainly do mischief; and the mind, if it is not stored with useful knowledge, will necessarily become a magazine of nonsense and trifles. Wherefore a gentleman, tho' he is not obliged to rise to open his shop or work at his trade, may always find some ways of employing his time to advantage. If he makes no advances in wisdom, he will become more and more a slave to folly; and he that does nothing because he has nothing to do, will become vicious and abandoned, or at best, ridiculous and contemptible.

There is not a more melancholy object, than a man of an honest heart and fine natural abilities, whose good qualities are thus destroyed by indolence. Such a person is a constant plague to all his friends and acquaintance, with all the means in his power of adding to their happiness; and suffers himself to rank among the lowest characters, when he might render himself conspicuous among the highest. Nobody is more universally beloved, and more universally avoided than my friend *Careless*. He is a humane man, who never did a beneficent action; and a man of unshaken integrity, on whom it is impossible to depend. With the best head and the best heart he regulates his conduct in the most absurd manner, and frequently injures his friends; for whoever neglects to do justice to himself, must inevitably wrong those with whom he is connected; and it is by no means a true maxim, that an idle man hurts nobody but himself.

Virtue then is not to be considered in the light of mere innocence, or abstaining from harm, but as the exertion of our faculties in doing good: as *Titus*, when he had let a day slip, undistinguished by some act of virtue, cried out, "I have lost a day." If we regard our time in this light, how many days shall we look back upon as irretrievably lost? and to how narrow a compass would such a method of calculation frequently reduce the longest life? If we were to number our days, according as we have applied them to virtue, it would occasion strange revolutions in the manner of reckoning the ages of men. We should see some few men arrive at a good old age in the prime of their youth, and meet with several young fellows of four-score.

Agreeable to this way of thinking, I remember to have met with the epitaph of an aged man four years old; dating

his existence from the time of his reformation from evil courses. The inscriptions on most tomb-stones commemorate no acts of virtue performed by the persons who lie under them, but only record that they were born one day and died another. But I would fain have those people, whose lives have been useless, rendered of some service after their deaths, by affording lessons of instruction and morality to those they leave behind them. Wherefore I could wish, that in every parish several acres were marked out for a new and spacious burying-ground, in which every person, whose remains are there deposited, should have a small stone laid over them, reckoning their age according to the manner in which they have improved or abused the time allotted them in their lives. In such circumstances, the plate on a coffin might be the highest panegyric which the deceased could receive; and a little square stone, inscribed with *Ob. Ann. Ætat. 80.* would be a nobler eulogium than all the lapidary adulation of modern epitaphs. In a burying-ground of this nature, allowing for the partiality of survivors, which would certainly point out the most brilliant actions of their dead friends, we might perhaps see some inscriptions not much unlike the following:

Here lie the remains of a celebrated beauty, aged 50, who died in the fifth year of her age. She was born in her 18th year, and was untimely killed by the small-pox in her twenty-third.

Here rests in eternal sleep the mortal part of *L. B.* a free-thinker, aged 88, an infant.—He came into the world by chance in the year — and was annihilated in the first year of his age.

Here continue to rot the bones of a noted buck, an embryo, who never shewed any signs of life, and after 23 years was so totally putrified, that he could not be kept above ground any longer.

Here lies the swoln carcase of a bon companion, who was born in a dropsy in the 40th year of his age: He lingered in this condition till he was obliged to be tapped, when he relapsed into his former condition, and died in the 2d year of his age, and the 23d of his drinking.

Here lies *Isaac Da Costa*, a convert from Judaism, aged 64. He was born and christened in his 61st year, and died in the true faith in the 3d year of his age.

Here is deposited the body of the celebrated *Beau Tawdry*, who was born at



at court in the year — on a *birthnight*, and died of grief in his second year, upon the court's going into mourning.

Here rots *A. B. Still-born*, who died of a fright on the 20th of *May 1756*.

Here rests from his labours the brave Gen. *B.* who died about the hundredth year of his age, older than *Methuselah*.

From the DAILY GAZETTEER.

To the Nobility and Gentry, associated for the Preservation of the Game.

Observing by the advertisements in the news-papers, that in these perilous times, the most perilous in some respects that *England* has seen since *Q. Elizabeth's* reign, you continue your meeting for that most useful, most excellent, and most laudable purpose for which you first formed yourselves into a society, I take the liberty to put you in mind of a circumstance, which however trifling it may appear to you, and how much soever hitherto neglected, seems nevertheless to be of some consequence in itself, and absolutely necessary for preserving the game to you and your posterity: what I mean is the preservation of our country.

That we are in the utmost danger of losing our country is apparent to all men; for such formidable preparations to invade us were never made before by so near and so potent an enemy; neither did so many unhappy circumstances ever before concur to our destruction: The *French* have no other enemy than us to deal with: We have no friend or ally in the world to assist or succour us. On the contrary, several powers of *Europe*, particularly the *Danes* and *Swedes*, under the specious pretence of protecting their trade, have combined to assist our enemies and distress us. It is likewise said, that our most cordial and faithful friends the *Dutch* are about to do the like. Add to this, that the *Spaniards* have equipped a strong squadron of ships, and for what purpose is too apparent to admit of the least doubt. In this most dangerous condition, who but would suppose, if they did not know the contrary, that the whole nation was armed: so far from it, that you gentlemen gamekeepers have, in your great wisdom, been the means, that those who might be rendered the most useful to defend their country, are, for the sake of preserving the game, entirely disarmed.

But this is not the only instance you have given of your consummate wisdom; for undoubtedly you or some of

your wise society have had the management of p——c a——s.

When it was determined to break with *France*, by making prize of their ships, why did we only provoke, and not disable our enemies? This latter might have been done in a good degree at least, by beginning with them two months sooner, and consequently intercepting several hundred of their homeward bound ships, which by our losing so much time escaped us. And why, as soon as ever a rupture became inevitable, was not a squadron sent to the *Mediterranean*, strong enough effectually to prevent any attempt against *Minorca*? And when a few ships, too few by half, were sent to relieve that important place, why were they put under the command of one who had never been in action, nor given a single proof of his capacity for such a service, or indeed for any service? Certainly no reason can be given unless he was one of your society. If you had wanted some partridges or pheasants to treat your friends with, would you have sent a fellow to kill them who had never fired a gun? No; you would certainly have employed one of your best shot in so arduous an affair.

But *Minorca* is lost! most ignominiously lost! Must not all *Europe* despise us for our conduct? And let me tell you, gentlemen, when a nation is once despised it is soon trampled upon. Will not *France* be greatly elated\* by this success of their first attempt in these parts of the world since the present quarrel, and think it an earnest of succeeding in a much more important conquest? This conquest which they meditate, is no less than that of these kingdoms; and what should hinder them from carrying their point? Our only hopes are in the squadron before *Brest*, and in our army. This squadron is continually growing weaker and weaker by the foulness of the ships and their want of repair; and much more still by the sickness among the seamen, which greatly prevails at this time; while that of the *French* is increasing in strength by an addition to the number both of ships and seamen. May we not every day expect to hear, that the enemy's fleet of clean well fitted ships in excellent order, and full manned with healthy seamen, is come out to fight one already half-disabled squa-

\* See the Abp. of *Paris's* mandate commanding *Te Deum* to be sung, p. 377.



iron. And what would be the consequence of a defeat, if that should happen to us, is easy to foresee. We shall then lie open to an invasion, for which purpose the *French* will undoubtedly collect all the ships and vessels in their ports of the ocean and the channel, and very probably hire of the *Dutch*, or oblige them to furnish what more they have occasion for. By this means they can pour in upon us, at many and distant places, such numbers of troops as it will be impossible for our army, divided as it must then be into many small corps, to make head against. Thus this nation which has so long enjoyed peace and plenty, and rioted in luxury and wantonness, will become a scene, a dreadful scene of war, of blood, and of slaughter.

The *French* king has promised his subjects ample revenge for the losses they have sustained by what they call the pyratrical depredations we have committed upon them; and his declarations breathe a spirit of revenge. The people of *France*; by what they have suffered in their trade, and by the artful management of their superiors, are taught to look upon us as a nation of pirates, as enemies to mankind, who ought to be extirpated from the face of the earth.

Big with the most implacable resentment, and animated by the hopes of being recompensed and rewarded with the pillage of this wealthy country, these sons of violence are now waiting an opportunity at once to gratify their avarice their ambition, and their revenge.

One method, and one only would certainly and effectually have enabled us to baffle these attempts, and disappoint the sanguine hopes of the devourer.— That method you, or some of you, have rendered abortive.

What think you, gentlemen, not only of the loss of the game, but of losing not only your places, your pensions, your honours and dignities, but your estates, and all that is valuable in the world? Assure yourselves, that those who have most to lose will be the most certain, as well as the greatest sufferers. A tempest may spare the low and humble shrubs, although the tall and proud cedars are torn up by the roots. Indeed, if those who have exposed the unarmed nation to become, perhaps, an easy prey to its greedy and inveterate enemy, were to be the only sufferers, they would receive

no more than the just reward of their doings, and hardly deserve to be pitied: but when a whole nation, the most remarkable in *Europe* for wealth, trade, manufactures, arts, sciences, and liberty, (how pleased should I be to add, for wisdom and virtue!) when such a nation is in the utmost danger of total destruction, is it possible, that the great can be so involved in party disputes, so stupified by luxury and indolence, or so captivated by mean and sordid views, as not to exert themselves to the utmost, and use all practicable and probable methods for its preservation.

Is this a time for some of you to think of little else than scraping up wealth for yourselves, and procuring places, pensions, and preferments for your relations and dependants? and for others to pass the nights in gaming, and the days in feasting and rioting, and the most supine indolence.

Rouse then in time from your sleep, lest it prove a sleep of death; trust not to the precarious defence of your ships, nor to the too weak protection of your army; but arm the nation for the nation's safety.

If this be not immediately done, what can you expect but to see an incensed and enraged enemy landed on your coasts, and driving the poor unarmed, naked, and defenceless inhabitants before them; setting fire to the towns and villages, and carrying terror and destruction wherever they go? What then will become of your fine estates, and magnificent houses? The invaders will either keep them for their own use, if they find that practicable, or otherwise do all the mischief they can to the former, and lay the latter level with the ground.

We may expect to see all the great and wealthy towns and cities in the kingdom, and particularly this capital, first pillaged, and then laid in ashes. We may expect to see our wives and daughters dishonoured before our eyes, and multitudes of both sexes given up to the devouring sword. And as for those who escape the dreadful carnage, they must become slaves to the imperious conqueror, who will subjugate this nation to his tyrannical dominion. And be it remembered, that if this nation should be thus conquered and ruined, it will be for want of arming the people in time, and raising such a numerous well disciplined militia, as this country is able, ready, and willing to furnish.

NAMES



The Curious will be pleased with the following Table of the Names of Numbers of several Indian Nations, as it will not only shew the Affinity there is between the Dialects of those in Alliance with us, but gives likewise an Idea of the Language in general of the Indian Nations, which appears to be totally different [from that of every other People in the World.

| MOHAWKS. |                     | ONEIDERS, ONONTAGERS, CAYIUKERS, & SINICKERS. |      | DELAWARES.       |      | SHAWANOSE.              |      | WANATS.            |  |
|----------|---------------------|---|------|------------------|------|-------------------------|------|--------------------|--|
| 1        | Huskat              | Ditto   | 1    | Koty             | 1    | Belécko                 | 1    | Uscot              |  |
| 2        | Teckiny             | Ditto   | 2    | Nisha            | 2    | Nishanû                 | 2    | Tenty              |  |
| 3        | Achson              | Ditto   | 3    | Naha             | 3    | Unufwi                  | 3    | Ashuck             |  |
| 4        | Caveary             | Ditto   | 4    | Nehwa            | 4    | Nehwy                   | 4    | Hanack             |  |
| 5        | Wisk                | Ditto   | 5    | Beleanagh        | 5    | Yalanû                  | 5    | Uwisk              |  |
| 6        | Yayack              | Yeahi   | 6    | Kotaas           | 6    | Negatawachfê            | 6    | Waya               |  |
| 7        | Joathdack           | Ditto   | 7    | Nishans          | 7    | Nifawachfê              | 7    | Chotarey           |  |
| 8        | Satecko             | Teckeron                                      | 8    | Ghaas            | 8    | Nfawadickfwê            | 8    | Haterey            |  |
| 9        | Dioghton            | Waterum                                       | 9    | Beshkunk         | 9    | Chagatsfwê              | 9    | Hantru             |  |
| 10       | Oyeary              | Wachson                                       | 10   | Telont           | 10   | Matackfwê               | 10   | Wachson            |  |
| 20       | Towachson           | Ditto   | 20   | Nisha-Naghky     | 20   | Nishanu-Wapitiky        | 20   | Tenty-Towachson    |  |
| 30       | Achson-Niwachson    | Ditto   | 30   | Naha-Naghky      | 30   | Unufwi-Wapitiky         | 30   | Ashuck-Towachson   |  |
| 40       | Cavery-Niwachson    | Ditto   | 40   | Nehwa-Naghky     | 40   | Nehwy-Wapitiky          | 40   | Hanack-Towachson   |  |
| 50       | Wisk-Niwachson      | Ditto   | 50   | Beleanagh-Naghky | 50   | Yalanu-Wapitiky         | 50   | Uwhisk-Towachson   |  |
| 60       | Yayack-Niwachson    | Yeahi-Niwachson                               | 60   | Kotaas-Naghky    | 60   | Negatawachfê-Wapitiky   | 60   | Waya-Towachson     |  |
| 70       | Joathdack-Niwachson | Ditto   | 70   | Nishans-Naghky   | 70   | Nifawachfê-Wapitiky     | 70   | Chotarey-Towachson |  |
| 80       | Satecko-Niwachson   | Teckeron-Niwachson                            | 80   | Ghaas-Naghky     | 80   | Nfawadickfwê-Wapitiky   | 80   | Haterey-Towachson  |  |
| 90       | Dioghton-Niwachson  | Waterum-Niwachson                             | 90   | Beshkunk-Naghky  | 90   | Chagatsfwê-Wapitiky     | 90   | Hantru-Towachson   |  |
| 100      | Huskat-Tunihiowy    | Ditto   | 100  | Koty-Puchky      | 100  | Negotidabehon           | 100  | Uscot-Tonkian      |  |
| 1000     | Oyeary-Tunihiowy    | Wachson-Tunihiowy                             | 1000 | Telont-Puchky    | 1000 | Matackfwê Negotidabehon | 1000 | Wachson-Tonkian    |  |

The mark ^ is above that syllable where the accent lies, and that syllable is always pronounced louder than the rest. Note, That the Oneiders, Onontagers, Cayukers, and Sinickers count the same as the Mohawks do, only the numbers 6, 8, 9, and 10 they name as is annexed to those numbers.

Item, All Indians that I know of count only to 10, then they begin again from one to ten, and then they say, Now there is two times ten, and so on till they have ten times ten, then they say, now there is one hundred. They commonly make use of Indian corn in counting, and lay so many grains of Indian corn as they have tens or hundreds. When they have ten times ten they take them up and put one to the hundreds; and so when they have ten hundreds they take them up, and put one to the thousands.

Their word Yawabry is much used in counting, for example, eleven is Oyeary Huskat Yawabry, and so on, twelve is Oyeary Teckiny Yawabry. Thirteen is Oyeary Achson Yawabry, as much as to say ten and one, ten and two, ten and three, &c. So twenty one is Towachson Huskat Yawabry, two times ten and one; and twenty-two is Towachson Teckiny Yawabry, two times ten and two; and so on, add to 10, 20, 30, &c. any of the nine first.



*A Review of the Conduct of the British Ministry, from the Year 1750 to the loss of Minorca in 1756. From a 4th Letter to the People of England.*

**I**T is necessary to begin this review **A** with the first incident that produced the present dispute with *France*, and the behaviour of the ministry upon it, both which are but little known.

In 1750 some of our *American* traders went to traffic with the *Indians* on the borders of the *Ohio*, upon which they received a message from the *French* of *Canada*, that if they did not retire from their masters territories, their effects should be confiscated, and themselves sent prisoners to *Quebec*; and the traders intimidated by this menace withdrew.

The next season another company **C** went to the same place on the same errand, and received the same message. They did not, however, retire as the others had done, and their goods were therefore confiscated, and their persons being seized, they were first sent to *Quebec*, and afterwards to *Rochel* in old *France*, where they were detained in prison.

These people knowing that the place where they had traded was deemed part of the territory of *Great Britain*, remonstrated against the conduct of the *French*, to the *British* ministry; and insisted upon being reclaimed and recompensed for the loss of their merchandize, as their right by the law of nations. But our ambassador at *Paris*, instead of demanding these subjects of his master as men unjustly held in prison, and a reparation for their loss, as merchandize injuriously taken away, was ordered by the ministry to acknowledge their offence, **E** and solicit their discharge as a favour; which was more than a tacit confession that the lands on the *Ohio* belonged to the *French* king; and thereupon the *French* immediately began to build forts and blockhouses to secure them.

But the same minister who thus acknowledged the lands of the *Ohio* to be the property of the *French*, had but just before granted the very same lands to a quaker in *London*.

He was thus by his avarice and timidity brought into great embarrassment; for the *Virginians* having attempted, tho' unsuccessfully, to drive the *French* from the lands to which the minister had just allowed their claim, he dreaded a *French* war on one side **H** if he should not abide by his concession,

and if on the other side he should not abide by his grant to the quaker, he feared he should offend the money jobbers of the city, and be unable to raise the supplies.

A *French* war was to him a less and more remote evil than the displeasure of the quaker, and therefore he determined to attempt to recover by force, what he had renounced by concession; and the better to keep the quaker in humour, suffered all the remittances to *America* to pass through his hands, by which he made great advantages.

But though he might, if it had not been for the quaker's claim under his grant, have suffered the *French* quietly to have established themselves on the *Ohio*, yet the *French*, when their right came to be publicly examined, did not urge his concession, for two reasons, 1<sup>st</sup>, They knew the king and people of *England* would never acquiesce, and 2<sup>dly</sup>, They feared a publick declaration of this affair would remove the minister from the administration, in which it was their interest to continue him.

The measures, however, were gentle and pacific, till the 25<sup>th</sup> of *March* 1755, when the king acquainted his parliament, that an augmentation of his forces by sea and land was necessary to defend his rights in *America*, and to prevent any attempts against his *British* dominions. The parliament answered, that they were ready to support him effectually to do both.

The first step, after hostilities were resolved, was to send some *English* forces to *Virginia*, under the command of *Braddock*; in which there were two remarkable instances of erroneous conduct; 1<sup>st</sup>, The choice of a man totally unacquainted with the country to which he was going, and the service which he was to perform; and unqualified by nature, as being rash and precipitant, for a service that depended for success upon the most wary circumspection and foresight. 2<sup>dly</sup>, No officer was sent over with *Braddock* to succeed him in the command, in case of death, that was equal to the post.

By the first fault, his expedition was rendered unsuccessful; by the second, the command upon his death devolved on general *Shirley*, a man who had been worn out in the practice of the law, as a barrister; who was by nature slow, diffident, and inert; who had never seen siege or battle, and who nevertheless, had been made commander **I**



in chief of the king's armies in *America*, with the appointments and pay of the late duke of *Marlborough*.

*Shirley*, in consequence of his high military post, repaired to *Albany*, from whence, after long delay, he began his march with great deliberation to the lake *Ontario*; here he found he arrived too late to do any thing, and therefore marched back as deliberately as he had advanced; and thus peaceably began and ended his expedition.

Some advantages, indeed, were gained by general *Johnson*, an officer unknown to the *British* minister; and by an *American* militia under colonel *Monkton*; but these advantages could not be pursued for want of proper reinforcements and supplies.

Such was the situation of affairs at the end of the last autumn, and it might therefore reasonably have been expected that a general should have been appointed, and the necessary supplies sent early in the spring; yet no troops were destined for the support of our colonies till April 15, 1756, when the transports failed with *Orway's* and *Murray's* regiments, which could not arrive till the principal time of action was past; nor was there a commander in chief till the latter end of May, for this commander was lost in a succession of which he ought to have been the first.

Mr *Webb* first superseded Mr *Shirley*, General *Abercrombie* then superseded Mr *Webb*, and last of all Lord *Louden* superseded general *Abercrombie*: so that the commander in chief, who should have been present in a new country as long as possible before he entered upon action, so have known the resolutions of the various provinces, and the genius of the inhabitants, to have planned his operations, and created a confidence in those who were to obey him, was the last person dispatched upon this occasion.

But when these forces and these commanders were at last dispatched, the inferior officers of Lord *Louden's* regiment, together with arms, ammunition, and other military preparations, lay at *Portsmouth* so late as the 12th of June, waiting for transports, which were not then hired to take them on board.

When the military stores were shipped, they were shipped in such a manner as to make the risque of the voyage as great as possible, for the cannon were put on board one ship, the carriages on

which they were to be mounted on another, the ball on a third, and the powder on a fourth; a contrivance by which the chance of defeating the whole expedition was encreased, as four to one, for the loss of any one of the four ships would have made the contents of the other three useless.

Instead of furnishing this important expedition with gunpowder from our own stores, we bought 500 barrels of the *Dutch*, and took it away without examination; by which it appeared, when it was too late, that they had imposed upon our weakness and credulity, by sending us powder that was as ineffectual as saw-dust.

While these memorable events were taking place with respect to *America*, we entered into several expensive alliances, under the notion of securing *Great Britain* against the attacks of the *French*.

By a treaty with *Russia* the Czarina is engaged to furnish us with 15,000 horse, and 40,000 foot, to be transported and subsisted by her, if we or our allies are attacked; in consideration of which we are to pay her 100,000 *l.* annually during four years, and when those troops shall have passed her frontiers 500,000 *l.* a year; and these troops are not to be recall'd, even tho' the Czarina herself should be attacked.

By a subsequent treaty with *Prussia* it was stipulated, that *Great Britain* with her allies, and *Prussia*, should mutually assist each other in keeping all foreign troops from entering the empire.

Now the treaty with *Russia* was intended either for the protection of *England* or *Hanover*. If for the protection of *Hanover*, it is rendered totally ineffectual by the subsequent treaty with *Prussia*, for by this treaty we engage to keep those troops out of the empire as foreigners, which by the treaty with *Russia* were to enter it as friends to *Hanover*. If for the protection of *England*, we shall be found to have acted with equal absurdity, by hiring other troops less effectual for this service, at a much greater expence.

By a treaty with *Hesse Cassel* it is stipulated, that the landgrave shall furnish 8000 or 12000 troops, one 6th to be horse, for this kingdom or its allies, to be paid for by this kingdom only. It is agreed, that if these troops should be demanded, every trooper shall be first purchased by us at 20 *l.* sterling, and every foot soldier at 7 *l.* the landgrave is to have 37,000 *l.* annually before the troops



troops march, and as soon as they march 74,000*l.* annually, till they enter into our pay; from which time the subsidy returns to 37,000*l.* which arises again to 74,000*l.* as soon as the troops are sent back; in the mean time 12*l.* is to be paid for every horse that dies by disease or in battle, and 6*l.* for every man; a recompence is also to be made for all artillery and arms that shall be found wanting at the end of the service, and if the landgrave shall be attacked, these troops are to be sent back.

Upon a rumour that the *French* intended to invade us, no requisition of *Russian* troops was made, though *Russia* had engaged to furnish 55,000 *mén*, to be transported and maintained for an annual subsidy of 500,000*l.* without any satisfaction for men, horses, or arms, and without any right to recall them if *Russia* itself should be attacked. But 8000 *Hessians* were demanded, and are come, the expence of which for the first year, including levy money, amounts to near one million sterling.

Thus have we preferred the aid of 8000 *Hessians*, liable to be recalled before they have done any service, to that of 55,000 *Russians*, who would not have been liable to be recalled, and wasted a million of money for the seventh part of that assistance, which 500,000*l.* (just half the money) would have procured. So that our expence by this choice is increased as 14 to 1, and certain aid given up for a mere contingency.

But this is not all, for we have imported 8000 *Hanoverians* at a fresh expence, and engaged 8000 *Holsteiners* to supply their place in *Hanover*, if *Hanover* should be attacked in the mean time. The expence therefore of the 8000 *Hessians* is doubled, for the 8000 *Hanoverians*, by the hire of the 8000 *Holsteiners*, 16000 men being hired for the service of 8000 in this kingdom; so that for 8000 *Hanoverians*, we pay after the rate of eight and twenty times as much as was agreed to be given for *Russians*.

While these prodigious sums were thus improvidently lavished for foreign mercenaries, a bill was vigorously opposed, which would have clothed, armed, and disciplined 62,680 of our own natives as militia, for 175,197 pounds, the first year, and one third less the second; so that we should have had eight times as many *Englishmen* as we now have of *Hanoverians*, for less than one tenth of the expence; men who would

have had motives to exert themselves against a foreign enemy, which no money can supply, the love of their king and country, their wives, children, and property. Such a defence would, besides other advantages, have set us free at once from the terrors of invasion, and left our whole naval power at liberty to be employed offensively, instead of keeping near half of it hovering about the coast, and making an idle parade at *Spithead*.

As to our naval affairs, the first expedition was made by *Ad. Boscorwen*, who was ordered first to prevent the *French* fleet from sailing with stores to *Canada*, by lying before a wrong port, and then to intercept them by hiding himself in a fog. (See Vol. xxv. p. 388-9.)

When it was found that the *French* fleet was got safe to *St Lawrence's* river, it was proposed to cut off its return; *Boscorwen*, therefore, being commanded home, Mr *Holbourn* was ordered to cruize between *Cape Breton* and the S. W. part of *Newfoundland*, where he continued till the *French* fleet got safe back again to *Brest*, having slipped between the N. part of *Newfoundland* and the continent, by the streights of *Belisle*; a passage which our directors either did not know to exist, or else shamefully neglected to secure.

The next expedition was to intercept a squadron of 6 *French* ships of the line, under admiral *du Guay*, who was arrived with that fleet at *Cadiz*, in his way to *Brest*. For this service Mr *Hawke* was dispatched with 18 ships of the line, and ordered to cruize off *Cape Finisterre* till the *French* should appear; but the same wise person who had conceived there was but one way from *Canada* to *Brest*, either now supposed there was but one way thither from *Cadiz*; or else he argued in this manner, when there is no enemy to fear, ships in their course from *Cadiz* to *Brest* make *Cape Finisterre*; therefore, they will in their course make *Cape Finisterre* when there is an enemy to fear: which ever was the case, he took no care to watch for the *French* fleet but at *cape Finisterre*, and so while *Hawke* in obedience to his orders kept this station, *du Guay* sailed from *Spain* into the *Atlantic* ocean, and at a great distance from the coast changed his course, and stood directly for the *Land's-End* of *England*: thus he passed behind all our fleet, and from the channel got safe into *Brest*.

The same wisdom is equally conspicuous in matters of less moment; the

sloop



sloop which carried the field equipage belonging to the officers of *Otway's* regiment from *London* to *Plymouth*, because she did not arrive till the transports were failed, was obliged to wait for orders to follow them.

The transports which were sent to bring over the *Dutch* troops, which the minister ought to have known would not come, after an expensive stay in *Holland*, failed for the *Hessians*; but when they arrived at the place of embarkation, it was first discovered that no orders from the minister had been sent them to justify the taking the *Hessians*, which they were come to fetch, on board.

This neglect occasioned another expensive delay, till a letter could come from, and return to that part of *Europe*; nay, even the *Hanoverians* were permitted to sail hither without convoy, so that two *French* 20 gun ships might have carried them all into *Dunkirk*.

Our *American* islands partake of the advantages arising from the same provident circumspection. Our fleet at *Antigua*, and the *Leeward Islands*, is inferior to that of *D'Aubigny*, and our fleet at *Jamaica* inferior to that of *de Salvert*.

Nor are the *East Indies* excluded from the common blessings of our administration, for war had been declared more than two months before any ship was sent to give notice of it in that region. To the accounts already given of our mismanagement in the *Mediterranean*, the following particulars may be added.

After every body had heard, and every body but the minister believed that the Fleet at *Toulon* was designed against *Minorca*, yet a considerable time before it failed, general *Blakeney* wrote thus to his nearest relation,—“ I have often requested succours from the minister, I have been as often promised to receive them, and as constantly disappointed in that promise; this then will, I imagine, terminate in my falling a sacrifice to their neglect; however, though it should shorten my days a year or two, it will the sooner put you in possession of what I shall leave you, and in which I wish you happy.”

The ministers however, though the number of men in the fortrefs was known to be unequal to the duties of a siege, still neglected to send a supply, and amused themselves at *White's* by

laying wagers that there was no fleet, nor sailors to man a fleet at *Toulon*; and that if there were, *Mahon* was not the place against which it was intended to make an attack.

When at last they were roused from this dream, they sent no more than three ships and two frigates, under *Edgcombe*, to protect the trade in the *Mediterranean*, and the threatened island of *Minorca*; these at last were reinforced with no more than ten, under *Byng*, making in all but 13, to attack a fleet that was known, or ought to have been known, to consist of 12; so that, if with a superiority of one the *French* had been beaten, it is probable our own fleet would have been too much shattered for farther service, without putting in to refit, which, considering the present disposition of *Spain*, and state of *Lisbon*, it could not have done nearer than *Plymouth*. This neglect to reinforce *Byng's* squadron, so as to secure a victory, and prevent even cowardice from declining to fight is the more inexcusable, as we had 15 sail of the line, under admiral *Osborne*, at *Spithead*, and 10 more in the harbour of *Portsmouth*.

Thus has our money been squandered, our strength by land and sea either not exerted or misapplied, the lives of veterans sacrificed, and a most valuable fortrefs lost; while the *French*, against whom we still boast our superiority, have executed every project which they have formed; and have not only eluded, but despised the impotent and ill-directed attempts that have been made to disappoint them.

#### Some Account of the Life of General WILLIAM BLAKENEY.

**W**illiam Blakeney was the eldest son of ——— Blakeney, Esq; and was born at *Mount Blakeney*, in the county of *Limerick*, in *Ireland*, in the year 1672. *Mount Blakeney* is distant about one mile from the borough of *Kilmallock*, for which place he succeeded his father as representative in the *Irish* parliament, and is now a member.

At the age of 17 he was taken from school, having acquired a little *Latin*, a considerable share of historical knowledge, and a consummate skill in dancing.

**H** Blakeney was born to a considerable estate in *Limerick*, a county, of which the greater part was then, and still remains, in the possession of families whose ancestors were adventurers in the



the reign of *Q. Elizabeth*, or had got debentures under *Oliver Cromwell*; the old proprietors, however, who as papists had been dispossessed, still kept up their claim, and at the latter end of the short reign of *James II.* encouraged by his conduct and principles, they made many insurrections to recover their property, and from a weapon shaped like a rake, called a Rapp, which they carried instead of a spear, they were called Rapparees.

Some of these parties appeared near *Mount Blakeney*, and upon this occasion it is said the young gentleman, whose inheritance they threatened, first shewed his disposition to arms. His father retired with his family to *Castle Blakeney*, in the county of *Galway*, the residence of his kinsman, who, though his descendants are protestants, was a papist, and therefore safe from the outrages of his party; but the young gentleman being unwilling to desert his patrimony, he obtained leave to stay at home, where, having armed as many of his father's tenants, and those of the neighbouring gentlemen, as he could get together, he formed a kind of discipline for them, which extended no farther than not running away, keeping close ranks, and firing as often as they could; and with this party he effectually cleared that part of the country of the Rapparees.

It must be confessed that in this account there are several circumstances that may justly render it suspected. The general is said to have been born in 1672, and he continued at school till he was 17 years old, which must have been in the year 1689, one year after the revolution; he must therefore have been a school-boy not 16 years old when he took upon himself the command of this rude militia; and 'tis difficult to suppose that his father, who thought fit to retire for his own security, would permit his eldest son thus to expose himself, or if he had, that his tenants, much less the tenants of others, would have ventured their lives under the direction of a boy: such however is the account, of which our readers must judge for themselves.

When the peace of *Ireland* was established under *K. William*, Mr *Blakeney* resolved to serve abroad as a volunteer, but obtained no commission till the commencement of queen *Anne's* war, and then he carried a pair of colours under Lord *Cutts*, at the siege of *Venlo*.

He had not been long in *Flanders* before he was remarked for his military

skill and assiduity; he acted as adjutant in his own corps as often as he was permitted, he is said also to have been the first who exercised by beat of drum, and waving of the colours; and he is known to have once exercised the whole allied army for the entertainment of some *German* princes, who visited the camp at *Rosendale*. For this purpose he mounted a high arch, formed of *Pontoons*, and gave orders to the drums of each regiment by waving the colours, so that the whole performed as if one regiment only had been exercised.

From his first entrance into the army he always lived at quarters; and when he was major, and long after, when he was lieutenant colonel, he was seldom absent from his corps, of which he had almost always the command, as the colonels themselves were almost always absent.

He was much respected by all the officers under him, particularly those who were young, to whom he taught the art of war, by ranging men and horses on a board, like a chess board; he had also great variety of citadels, garrisons, and outworks, in models, by which he taught all that relates to the attack and defence of fortified places. This was his employment every morning in the week, except field days and *Sundays*, for on *Sundays* he constantly went to church.

He continued long in the station of lieutenant colonel, because he had no friend at court but his merit, which perhaps would alone have advanced him sooner, if he had not been misrepresented by *V—y*, whom he had displeased by doing what he thought his duty to his king and country in parliament. He was, however, at length reinstated in the king's favour, by the unsolicited good offices of the late duke of *Richmond*, and was soon after promoted to a regiment.

With this regiment he was sent in the fatal expedition to *Carthage*, and opposed the attack that was at last so unsuccessfully made; when he saw that he could not prevent the attack, he advised that it should be made at the first dawn of the morning, such measures being taken as might induce the garrison to sally, which, if our forces should repulse, they had a chance of entering pell-mell with the *Spaniards*; but this advice was also over-ruled, and the consequence is well known.

He was afterwards appointed to de-

send



send *Stirling-Castle* against the rebels in 1745, and his conduct in this service was very singular; he suffered the rebels to raise their works unmolested, and forbid his cannon to fire till he saw they were ready to begin the assault. The inferior officers in the mean time suspected, that as he made no opposition, he intended to give up the fort; upon which they held a private consultation, and were just on the point of putting him under an arrest, when he suddenly ordered all the works to be manned, and the cannon to be charged, not with their proper shot, but with bags of musket balls. When the rebels were within ten paces of his battlement, he ordered a general discharge, which brought down whole ranks that fell at once like grass under a scythe, and obliged them immediately to raise the siege. His last service to his country was the defence of *St Philip*, in which he was infamously abandoned to the enemy, with a garrison known to be insufficient to man the works, after he had by repeated letters solicited a supply.

As to his private character, he is generous without profusion, and though he despises money, does not throw it away. The income of his estate he always left to one or other of his brothers. His elder brother lived seven years, by his permission, at *Mount Blakeney*, and received all his rents; but at the end of that time, instead of accounting for what he had received, filed a bill in chancery against the general for three thousand pounds, which he pretended to have advanced, though it was notorious he never possessed one hundred that was properly his own. Upon the filing of this bill the general did not employ a solicitor to put in an answer, but he went himself to the person that had been employed by his brother, and assured him upon his honour, that in seven years he had received no more of his rents than 3*s.* 4*d.* which his brother had paid by his order for the carriage of some fish that he sent to his younger brother as a present; and at length so thoroughly convinced him of the badness of his client's cause, that he threw it up, and not one of the profession could be found to appear in it afterwards, so that the plaintiff retired, overwhelmed with shame and disappointment, to the *Isle of Man*.

His generosity, however, was not discouraged by this act of ingratitude, for he has many years given the reve-

nue of his estate, and the pay of his regiment, to major *Robert Blakeney*, another brother worthy of the relation, and contented himself with the profits of his government, 6000*l.* of which he lately lost, by the failure of an agent in *London*.

As to his manner, it is in general grave; in company he is commonly silent, but never absent, for it is always easy to see that he is attentive to the conversation, and takes a share in it. If at any time he talked much, it was in walking the parade, and then his discourse was chiefly historical. He seldom dined with his officers, but generally met them at some tavern in an evening, and drank an hearty glass. Punch was many years his favourite liquor, to which the paralytic disorder that seized him some time ago is imputed.

He kept his subalterns at a sufficient distance, not by severity, but extream civility, and never reprimanded any but upon extraordinary occasions, for the slightest mark of his disapprobation was sufficient; and it is remarkable, that he never sent or received a challenge.

As to his person, he is of middle stature and very strong make; muscular, but not corpulent; and large limbed, though he still dances, and did once dance very gracefully. He was particularly fond of a jig, or rigadon, in which he acquitted himself well, though heavily shod, for he never wore any other than broad toed *German* shoes, an inch thick in the sole. His face is large, and a little pitted with the small pox; and his aspect has naturally something of a smile, which is therefore no indication of the humour he is in; his walk is stiff, except when he is in a passion, which gives an incredible ease to his motion, but his passion never lasts long.

It is hoped that in a short time the people of this kingdom, who are impatient to testify their sense of his merit and his wrongs, will soon have an opportunity of judging how far this picture is like the original.

*Practical Rules concerning Waterworks, deduc'd from Experiments and Calculation.*

I. IF the machine be moved by men, the velocity of each man should be two feet in a second.

II. If horses are used, the action will be greater, when each horse moves four feet in a second.

III. If



III. If the machine be moved by a current of water, the velocity of those parts which are immediately acted upon, should be one third of the absolute velocity of the water.

IV. That a windmill may produce the greatest effect, its motion should be so regulated that the velocity of the extremity of its sails be to the absolute velocity of the wind, as half the tangent of the angle under which the wind strikes them, is to the radius, nearly.

V. To find the greatest quantity of water which a certain number of men are capable of raising, in an hour, to a given height, multiply the number of men by 2700, and divide the product by the height in feet; the quotient will express the quantity sought, in cubic feet.

VI. To find the greatest quantity of water which a certain number of horses are capable of raising, in an hour, to a given height; multiply the number of horses by 36,000, and divide the product by the given height in feet: the quotient will express the quantity sought, in cubic feet.

VII. To find the greatest quantity of water, that a wheel, driven by a current of water, is capable of raising to a given height in an hour. Multiply the surface of one of its vanes, by the cube of the absolute velocity of the water, and the product by 8,5; the last product being divided by the height of the reservoir, will give the quantity raised in an hour, in cubic feet, supposing the velocity of the water to be expressed by the number of feet which it runs in a second, and that both the height of the reservoir, and the surface of the vane be also given in feet.

VIII. To find the greatest quantity of water, that can be raised to a given height by a windmill. Multiply the surface of one of its sails, by the cube of the absolute velocity of the wind, and the product by the cube of the sine of the angle under which the wind meets the sails; the one 30th of the 2d product being divided by the height to which the water is to be raised, will give the quantity which will be raised in an hour; the velocity of the wind being expressed by the number of feet which it moves in a second, and supposing radius = 1.

IX. The quantity of water which a machine actuated by a given force will raise to a certain height, is to the greatest quantity above determined, as the said height to the pressure which the pipes it ascends thro' actually sustain at

the bottom, or to the pressure of the water in pumps.

X. The deficiency of the greatest quantity of water, which answers to the utmost degree of perfection of a machine, will be so much the more diminished, as the time of the play of its pumps is longer, or the action of the pumps is slower.

XI. The quantity of water which a machine will actually raise, will approach so much the more to the greatest quantity, as above determined, as the ascending tubes are larger, by which the water is forced into the reservoir.

XII. The quantity of water which a machine will actually raise, will approach nearer to the greatest quantity possible, as the ascending tubes approach nearer to a perpendicular position,

XIII. If the quantity of water, which the machine is capable of furnishing in one hour, given in cubic feet, be multiplied by the time of one stroke of the pumps, given in seconds, and the product be divided by the number of all the pumps, and again the quotient be divided by the diameter of one of the pumps, given in inches; this last quotient, multiplied by the fraction  $\frac{12}{25}$ , will give the true stroke of the pistons, expressed in inches.

XIV. The friction of the pistons in pumps will be diminished as the diameter of the pumps is increased.

From the MONITOR, No. 54.

*This is to acquaint the public,*

*That there is just arriv'd in Town from Berlin, A Famous POLITICAL OCCULIST, who undertakes to perform the following most surprising Cures upon the People of England.*

HE engages by the most gentle and safe operation, to remove the films of prejudice and ignorance, so effectually from the eyes of the well-meaning subjects of this realm, that they shall see in the clearest light, that one Englishman cannot beat three Frenchmen.

Likewise he promises, that they shall be able to perceive, in a very short time, that it is the most unjustifiable impudence to lend out a force, but barely a match for the enemy, when there is an ability of overpowering them by a superiority of number.

He undertakes, in a few hours, to enable any Englishman, however his sight may have been impaired by the ill usage of snuffs, to bear the glare of light, resulting from a perusal of the following axiom in politics, viz. A foreign army is a



is a very precarious security to a free state; for the same power which can preserve, may destroy.

He will approximate objects in so astonishing a manner, that those, whose organs have never been able to reach so far, shall entirely take in this truth: — *Men, who are entrusted with a command, as a reward for having betrayed \* their country in one place, will hardly risk their lives to serve it in another.*

He is ready, by the application of an eye-water, of a very harmless composition, to make any person whatever penetrate into the darkest recesses of that no less interesting, than perplexed affair, relating to the reverend father A. B. of the Society of Jesus, Esq; clerk of the B——k W——nts.

He hopes not to be considered as a vain pretender, if he confidently promises, by means of artificial pupils, to throw so much light in upon a certain gloomy bench, as will discover, that *infidelity, immorality, contempt of the clergy, &c.* tho' they may favour a system, grounded upon *venality*, and a total *extinction* of every virtuous principle, are by no means favourable to the church of England, but give the most dangerous advantages to *Romish missionaries and Sectaries.*

Lastly, he undertakes so far to strengthen the *visual nerves* of the constituents of Great Britain, that they shall, without the assistance of a microscope, perceive the *latent principle of the dissolution of the constitution*, in every bribe they receive.

This artist scorns to make use of puffs, but hopes he may be permitted to say, that he has had the honour of attending some of the *greatest personages* in Europe. He had the care of the k—g of P—a's eyes, from the commencement of the last war, to the peace of Aix la Chapelle:—he was most courteously received at the court of Turin; was introduced by the president of the parliament of Pa-

\* In the same Monitor is this remarkable passage: "Will it not be as necessary to enquire, why the fleet, sent for the relief of Mahon, was put under the command of a man, whose character in the late war was not very agreeable to our good ally the king of Sardinia? Was he ordered to bombard Genoa? Did he perform that service? Why did he not? Was he afraid of the smell of gunpowder, or did he love the touch of gold? A man with IMPUTATIONS upon him was the last that should have been commissioned for a service which required the utmost courage and fidelity; and whose failure would ruin our trade in those seas."

ris, to the most Christian king (now, the French king); and would have had the honour of *couching* his majesty, if the operation had not been prevented by the Abp of Paris.

In short; it would favour too much of *vanity*, if he should enumerate the several marks of distinction he has received from numberless states and potentates: but he begs leave to recommend himself to the Nobility and Gentry of this country, by assuring them, he is a sincere Protestant, and had the glory of being thrown into the *inquisition* in Spain, upon the first notice of his pretensions to open the eyes of mankind.

N. B. He is to be heard of at all hours, from 7 in the morning to eight in the evening, at his house at Charing Cross. Enquire for Myrbeer Van Hartsoeker.

The Earl of Sunderland's Letter to Major-General Stanhope, on the Reduction of Minorca, which he took in 12 Days, with only 2600 men, of which 1200 were British. He landed on the Island Sept. 18, 1708, and was Master of the whole on the 30th following.

S I R,

Received on Monday the favour of your's of the 30th of Sept. N.S. by Capt. Mayser, with the welcome news of your having taken Port Mahon, which, though it came at the same time as the news of the taking of Lisle, yet was not at all lessened by it; every body looking upon our being in possession of Port Mahon as of the last consequence to the carrying on the war with Spain, besides the other advantages, which, if we are wise, we may reap from it both in war and peace. I cannot express to you the sense the queen and every body here have of your zeal and conduct in this affair, to which this very important success is so much owing. I heartily condole with you for the loss of your brother, which indeed is a public loss to us all, he was so deserving a young man. I must not omit telling you, the queen does entirely approve of your leaving an English garrison in Port Mahon, for the reasons you mention, though some of them must be kept secret. Her majesty doth approve also of the governor you have named."

[By this letter, the opinion of the Earl of Sunderland, and, thro' him, of the then ministry, concerning the great importance of that place, may with certainty be known.]



Mr URBAN,

Some business having brought me to town at the time of the holding the court martial upon the late Lieut. Gen. Fowke, my curiosity led me to be present at it; and happening to be detained in my return home, for several hours, by the rain, at an inn, without books, I amused myself with writing down the trial, as perfectly as my memory would allow me. As the court-martial was held in the house of the judge advocate, and in a less room of the house, where not above a dozen people, besides officers, could crowd in, I suppose, that there are but very few people who can be truly informed of an affair of that great importance, in which the nation is so much concerned. Your readers will make the proper allowances for its having been written purely from memory. Words cannot be answered for, tho' many of the leading and most expressive ones are preserved; but for the circumstances, I believe there are very few of any importance omitted; I am sure there are none added.

The members being sworn, viz.

|                      |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Gen. Sir Rob. Rich,  | Lt Gen. Ld de la Warr |
| president            | Lt Gen. Charles D. of |
| Gen. Sir J. Ligonier | Marlborough           |
| Lieut Gen. Hawley    | Lt Gen. Wolfe         |
| Lt Gen. Ld Cadogan   | Lt G. Cholmondeley    |
| Lt Gen. Guise        | Major Gen. Lascelles  |
| Lt Gen. Onslow       | Major Gen. Bocland    |
| Lt Gen. Pulteney     | Major Gen. Ld George  |
| Lt Gen. Huske        | Beauclerk             |
| Lt Gen. Campbell     |                       |

The court was opened by the judge advocate in two or three round sentences, importing, that he was by his place to appear as prosecutor, and that he was sorry for the occasion. To which the prisoner replied, with professions of his fidelity and loyalty to his majesty, of the great misfortune he esteemed it to appear in that manner before the court; and of his concern, lest the honour of his profession should be hurt thro' his means. Then the Lieut. General's commission, as Governor of Gibraltar, was read, but was made no use of, nor once mentioned afterwards during the whole trial.

The judge advocate then read the three following letters:

To Lieut. Gen. Fowke, or, in his Absence, to the Commander in chief in his Majesty's Garrison of Gibraltar.

SIR, War Office, March 21, 1756.

I Am commanded to acquaint you, that it is his majesty's pleasure, that  
(GENT. MAG. August 1756.)

you receive into your garrison Ld Robert Bertie's regiment to do duty there; and in case you shall apprehend, that the French threaten to make any attempt upon his majesty's island of Minorca, it is his majesty's pleasure, that you make a detachment out of the troops in your garrison, equal to a battalion, to be commanded by a lieutenant and major, such lieutenant and major to be the eldest in your garrison, to be put on board the fleet for the relief of Minorca, at the disposition of the admiral.

I am, Sir, your Humble Servant,

BARRINGTON.

To Lieut. Gen. Fowke, or, in his Absence, to the Commander in chief, at Gibraltar.

SIR, War Office, March 28, 1756.

I Am commanded to acquaint you, that it is his majesty's pleasure, in case you shall apprehend, that the French threaten an attempt upon Minorca, that you make a detachment from the troops in your garrison equal to a battalion, commanded by a lieutenant-colonel and major, for the relief of that place, to be put on board the fleet at the disposition of the admiral; such lieut. col. and major to be the eldest in your garrison.

BARRINGTON.

To Lieut. Gen. Fowke, or, in his Absence, to the Commander in chief, in his Majesty's Garrison in Gibraltar.

SIR, War Office, April 1, 1756.

IT is his majesty's pleasure, that you receive into your garrison the women and children belonging to Lord Robert Bertie's regiment.

BARRINGTON.

The secretary at war being sworn, proved the orders:

Judge Advocate.] I suppose that the Lieut. General, in his defence, will call for the minutes of the council of war held at Gibraltar, and therefore I do not read them.

Prisoner.] I have prepared my defence in writing, and desire that the judge advocate may read it.

Court.] Would you not examine the secretary of war now he is here?

Lieut. Gen. Fowke.] I desire my defence may be read now, and hope his Lordship will give me leave to ask him such questions as I shall think proper hereafter.

Sec. at war.] I shall stay in court as long as this trial is depending, and shall

E e e e

answers



answer all questions which make for the Lieutenant General with more pleasure than those which make against him.

Prisoner's defence was read. "That he received these three letters together by the same hand, and must therefore take them together. That his orders were *confused* at least, if not *contradictory*: That if they were confused, then he could not know when he had executed them; and if they were contradictory, they could not be executed at all."

Lieut. Gen. Fowke then asked the secretary at war, Did not your Lordship apprehend, that the second letter of the 28th superceded the first of the 21st?

*Sec. at war.*] I did apprehend so.

Lieut. Gen. Fowke.] Should it not have been mentioned then in your Lordship's second letter, that the first was superceded?

*Sec. at war.*] I did not know that that first letter had gone, otherwise, I might have said in my second letter *notwithstanding my former orders*.

Lt. Gen. Fowke.] That word *notwithstanding* would have saved an infinite deal of trouble: But is it not the custom of your office, when second orders are intended to supercede the first, to mention that they do so?

*Sec. at war.*] I had then been but about four month in my office. In the case of another \* officer's orders, where the first was gone away by a former messenger, and the second order, superceding it, was to be sent by another messenger; in that case, I remember. I did say, in my second letter, *notwithstanding your former orders*; but in this case I did not advert to that circumstance, as I knew that all my letters were to be carried by the same hand, and to go together.

Lieut. Gen. Fowke.] Your Lordship has sat at another board; was it not the custom there?

*Sec. at war.*] I cannot recollect any thing of what passed at that board.

Court.] Did your Lordship send those letters yourself?

*Sec. at war.*] I did not send the letters myself, I wrote them and delivered them to the charge of my secondary: he is here, or at the War-office, to answer to what the court may desire to know on that head.

Mr Sherwood was sworn by the judge advocate, and asked what he had done with the letters?

Sherwood.] I delivered the first letter, under a flying seal, to Gen Stewart, while he was in town. I sent the second letter, under a flying seal inclosed, to Gen. Stewart at Portsmouth; and the third in the same manner. I delivered the first letter into the General's own hand. He set out for Portsmouth the 25th, and I gave it him the 24th. They all know how that letter came to go.

The judge advocate then went on with reading the prisoner's defence.

"My orders being confused and contradictory, I called a council of war, not to deliberate whether I should obey my orders or not, but only to take their sense what was the meaning of them."

Lieut. Gen. Fowke then urged, and frequently repeated it during his trial, That his orders were not absolute, but discretionary; and that the execution of them was left to his and Mr Byng's judgment; and, to prove that the secretary at war did not himself think, for a long time after the sending them, that those orders were absolute, he produced a letter of his, wrote the 12th of May, which he desired might be read.

*Judge advocate.*] To Lt. Gen. Fowke, or the Commander in chief at Gibraltar.

S I R, War Office, May 12, 1756.

I Wrote to you by Gen. Stewart: If that order is not complied with,—

Lt. Gen. Fowke.] How could his Lordship write, if that order has not been complied with, if he had thought it an absolute order, and not discretionary?

Judge advocate goes on reading.—if that order has not been complied with, then you are now to make a detachment of 700 men out of your own regiment and Guise's, and also another detachment out of Poulteney's and Penmure's regiments, and send them on board the fleet for the relief of Mahon. But if that order has been complied with, then you are to make only one more detachment of 700 men, to be commanded by another lieut.-col. and major, and to send it to Mahon. And you are also to detain all such empty vessels as shall come into your harbour, and keep them in readiness for any farther transportation of troops. I have also his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland's commands, to desire that you will keep your garrison as alert as possible during this critical time, and see that they strictly perform their duty; taking care, however, not to fatigue your garrison,

BARRINGTON.

*Sec.*

\* The name forgot.



[*Sec. at war.*] The fittest person to explain that letter, I should think, is its author. But I must first observe, that this letter expressly supposes, that the orders sent in my former letters were absolute, and not discretionary.

Here his Lordship was stopped short by a doubt being made by the court, whether he could be regularly admitted to explain that letter.

[*Lieut. Gen. Fowke.*] The letter is very plain in itself, and does not need any explication.

[*President.*] Every gentleman has a right to explain his own letter.

[*Court.*] If we are some of us of opinion, that his Lordship has a right to explain his letter; and others, that he has not; then we must clear the court, and debate that matter among ourselves.

[*Sec. at war.*] I thought that it had been strictly regular for me to explain that letter; but if any one member of the court has any doubt about the regularity of it, that is alone of sufficient weight with me to make me decline giving any farther explanation of it.

[*Lieut. Gen. Fowke* then said, that he had offered to make the detachment if Mr Byng thought it necessary, in the hearing of Mr West.

Mr West being sworn, Lieut. Gen. Fowke addressing himself to him, "You remember, Sir, after the council of war was over, I came out of the cockpit, and went to Mr Byng in the state-room, and said, Well, Sir, I have shewn you the resolutions of our council of war, and you have read them; but, notwithstanding that, I will make the detachment if you think it necessary.

[*Adm. West.*] I do not remember that you shewed the minutes, or that Mr Byng read them; but I do remember, that there was something passed on that head, but I rather apprehended it to be loose talk than business. You offered to make the detachment if he thought it necessary; and he said, I don't believe it will be wanted, or, I don't think it necessary.—But, to do the admiral justice, I do not apprehend that he thought himself bound to give an answer to that question.

The judge advocate then read the remaining part of the Lieutenant General's defence.

"The whole number which I had then in garrison was but 2700 men. I had spared to Mr Edgcomb's ships 230, which, with 40 of my men which he had left in St Philip's, made 270. The ordinary duty of the garrison

"required in workmen and guards 800 men, so that I had then only 130 men more than three reliefs. If I had made the detachment of a battalion, and put it on board the fleet, I should not then have had much more than two reliefs, and this at a time when I believed the place was in danger of being attacked, for good reasons, which I don't think myself at liberty to mention."

The Lieut. Gen. then returned to his first plea, of the doubtfulness of his orders, and said, I know very well that my duty did not allow me to hold a council of war, to deliberate about the obeying of my orders, and therefore I called it only for their help in understanding of them.

[*Court.*] Don't you read the minutes of the council of war?

The Judge advocate then read, General Fowke's letter to the secretary of war, dated at Gibraltar, about the 6th of May 1756.

My LORD,  
I Have the honour of your three letters; upon the receipt of them, I called a council of war, to consider of the state of his majesty's forts and garrisons in the Mediterranean; and, it appearing to us that the sending a detachment equal to a battalion would be an ineffectual relief to Minorca, and a weakening of this garrison, we have determin'd it to be not for his majesty's service to make the detachment.

Inclos'd are the minutes of the council of war.

The Judge advocate then read the minutes.

"At a council of war held at Gibraltar, May 1756, the three letters of the secretary of war were read, and are as follow:—"

[Here followed the three above mentioned letters, of the 21st and 28th of March, and 1st of April. The orders of the admiralty to Adm. Byng were also read, and are as follows:]

SIR,

IT being his majesty's pleasure that Lord Robert Bertie's regiment do serve on board your fleet, to do duty there; and his majesty having issued orders by the secretary of war to Gen. Fowke, to make a detachment equal to a battalion, from his garrison, for the relief of Minorca; you are to conform yourself to the said orders, and to carry that detachment on board your fleet, and land them at Minorca. And in



in case, upon conference had with Gen. *Blakeney*, he shall think it necessary, you shall then land lord *Robert Bertie's* regiment also at *Mabon*, from on board your fleet. *Sign'd ANSON, &c.*

*Resolved,*

" Upon account of the alteration of  
" circumstances which have arisen since  
" the date of the above letter, we having  
" received undoubted intelligence of  
" the *French* army being actually land-  
" ed in *Minorca*, to the number of  
" from 13 to 16,000 men; and a *French*  
" fleet being stationed before the har-  
" bour, of 16 ships, 12 of which are  
" of great force. That the sending a  
" detachment equal to a battalion  
" from hence, will be an ineffective  
" supply for the relief of the place,  
" and the dispossessing the *French* from  
" the island; and will be a weaken-  
" ing of this garrison. And it ap-  
" pearing to us to be the opinion of  
" the engineer, who is best acquaint-  
" ed with the place, and of such other  
" officers of this garrison who have  
" been at *Mabon*, that the troops can-  
" not be landed, or at least not without  
" great difficulty, unless the *French*  
" fleet could be dispossessed from their  
" station; and Lieut. Gen. *Fowke*  
" having already consented to spare  
" from this garrison 140 men, to serve  
" on board Mr *Edgcombe's* ships, to  
" supply the place of a like number  
" which he left at *Mabon*; and it ap-  
" pearing to us that the *French* fleet is at  
" least equal, if not superior to the *En-*  
" *glish*; it is therefore resolved, that it  
" is not for his majesty's service to  
" make such detachment; because, in  
" case of the *English* fleet's meeting any  
" disgrace from the *French*, this garri-  
" son will then be weaken'd, and may  
" be endangered, thro' the want of such  
" detachment."

*Sign'd, Lieut. Gen. Fowke, Stewart, Es-*  
*tingham, Cornwallis, Lord R. Ber-*  
*tie, Lieut. Col. Colvil, &c. to the*  
*number of about ten or eleven.*

*Gen. Fowke.]* I called that council only to ask their opinion about the meaning of my orders.

*Court.]* The council, by their minutes, do not appear to have had any doubt at all about their meaning; but rather to have determined against the executing them.

*Gen. Fowke.]* I can't help what those gentlemen talked of.

*Court.]* Your own letter don't express any doubt.

*Gen. Fowke.]* (Whisper'd to by one

of his two assistant attorneys, who stood on each side of him as prompters, during the whole trial) That omission proceeded from the great deference I paid to his lordship in that high office which he holds.

*Judge advocate.]* (Looking respectfully on the court) I beg pardon; but it is my duty to observe, as it has been often said by the Lieut. Gen. that he called a council of war only to know the meaning of his orders, that he has offered no proof of this; and that his own letter, and the minutes of the council, plainly imply that they had no doubt at all about their meaning.

As to what the General has said about his orders being discretionary; the only discretionary part of them is, what relates to the distribution of the men among the ships of the fleet, which is left to the disposition of the admiral.

*The Court was of opinion, that he was guilty of the charge, and adjudged that he should be suspended for the space of one year; since which his majesty has thought fit to dismiss him from his service.*

*A Letter from a Committee of Sailors to Admiral B—— at Spithead.*

*Lyon and Anchor in Wapping, July 1756.*

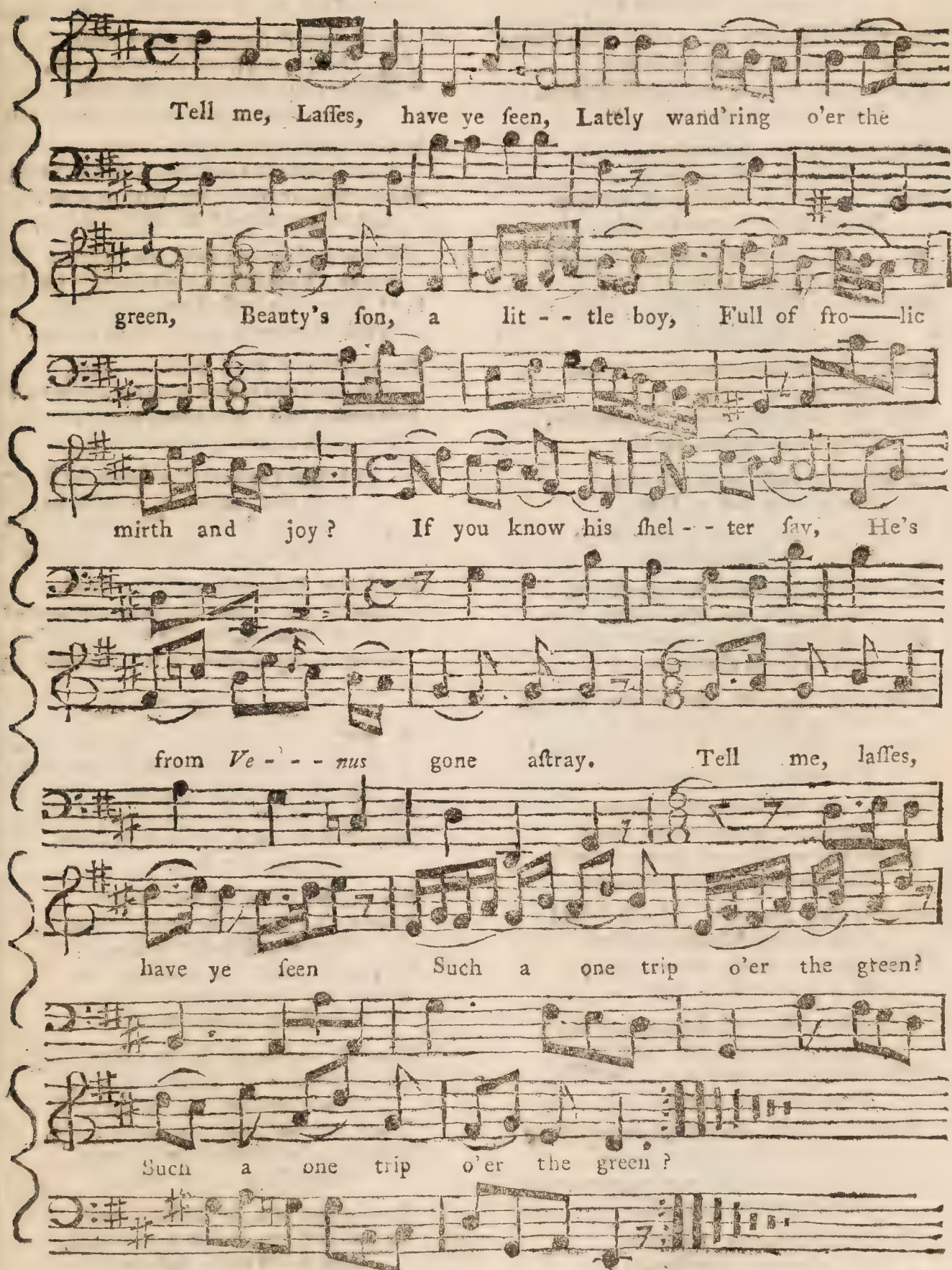
Please your honour,

**T**HE report of your arrival gives us much cheer; but to hear that you are jam'd in the bilboes, seems as if a storm was coming; if your honour had but grappled with *Galiffonniere*, we think you might weather this hurricane.—Don't be run aground by landmen, sooner stave your cargo, lighten your vessel (heart) pump out the bulge, weigh anchor, stand to sea, and let fly your ensign (orders) that we may descry them; and if so be, that we find you have obeyed them, why we will stand by you as long as a plank is left to swim on. Zoons, let those founder who have rotten bottoms.—If the fair weather sparks of *Whiteball* have anchored in foul ground, haul the wind and sheer off with *St George's* colours, and leave them to be brought to the jeers that deserve it.—Take out the tompkin of your mouth, and fire away loud as thunder, that by the report all folks may hear that you have done your duty, executed your orders bravely, and behaved gallantly.—Stand the deck till the clouds break, and let your honour and courage stick together like pitch, and so mayhap these sweet-scented jessamy folks may run their leaky vessels aground and founder on dry land.—Tack about and leave them to be exposed to the climate, that they may be condemn'd as unfit for future service.—If you find the storm so great as to disable you from carrying sail any longer, and obliged to quit the helm, why fasten down your hatches, say a short prayer, and die like a man.

*I am for the committee, your slave,*

*T. BOATSWAIN.*





Tell me, Lasses, have ye seen, Lately wand'ring o'er the  
green, Beauty's son, a lit - - tle boy, Full of fro - lic  
mirth and joy? If you know his shel - - ter say, He's  
from *Ve - - - nus* gone astray. Tell me, lasses,  
have ye seen Such a one trip o'er the green?  
Such a one trip o'er the green?

By his marks the God you'll know :  
O'er his shoulders hangs a bow,  
And a quiver fraught with darts,  
Poison sure to human hearts :  
Tho' he's naked, little, blind,  
He can triumph o'er the mind.  
Tell me, lasses, have ye seen  
Such a one trip o'er the green ?

Subtle as the lightning's wound,  
Is his piercing arrow found ;  
While the bosom'd heart it pains,  
No external mark remains ;  
Reason's shaft itself is broke  
By the unsuspected stroke.  
Tell me, lasses, have ye seen  
Such a one trip o'er the green ?

(Gent. Mag. August 1756.)

Oft the urchin's seen to lie,  
Basking in the sunny eye ;  
Or his destin'd prey he seeks  
On the maiden's rosy cheeks :  
Snowy breasts, or curling hair,  
Oft conceal the pleasing snare.  
Tell me, lasses, have ye seen  
Such a one trip o'er the green.

She that the recess reveals,  
Where the God himself conceals,  
Shall a kiss receive this night  
From her heart's supreme delight.  
To *Venus* let her bring the boy,  
She shall taste love's sweetest joy.  
Tell me, lasses, have ye seen  
Such a one trip o'er the green.



## T—R—N'S GHOST,

NOW the pale moon with silver beams  
Ascends the fable skies;  
The world is hush'd, on ocean's streams,  
Each gentle zephyr dies.

O'er the smooth surface of the deep  
A shade majestic glides;  
Darts through the caverns of the ship,  
Where *Britain's* coward rides.

His eyes that flash'd with fiery beams  
His angry soul betray'd;  
Whilst from his hand, uplifted, gleams  
The visionary blade.

Awake, inglorious wretch! he cries,  
Thy injured father see;  
Who left his grave, where honour lies,  
His peaceful grave, for thee!

If not quite sunk in abject fear,  
If not quite lost to fame,  
Reflect on what thou'lt suffer here,  
Reflect on endless shame.

Could not my honours fire thy heart,  
Nor glory's pow'rful charms?  
But must thou act the coward's part,  
And fly from *Gallie* arms?

Could not thy prince, thy country's cause,  
Inspire thy languid breast;  
But must thou spurn at honour's cause?  
The hero's scorn and jest.

O! by the first explosion there  
Had death preserv'd thy fame,  
*Britons* had grac'd with generous tears,  
Nor *Blakeney* curs'd thy name.

O view that honour'd, injur'd chief!  
That second *Marlborough* see!  
His country's glory, and its grief;  
O how reverse to thee!

Ye mighty *Henry's*! *Edward's*! rise;  
His Godlike actions view!  
His virtues, sure, must reach the skies,  
So near ally'd to you.

But hark! what sounds salute my soul?  
*Britons* for vengeance call:  
Nought can their gen'rous rage controul,  
But thy inglorious fall.

Ye Godlike *Britons*, I invoke,  
O! give to justice speed;  
King, country, father, urge the stroke,  
And heav'n approves the deed.

To FLORINDA, on her Recovery from a dangerous  
Fit of Sickness.

AS from the furnace glows the golden ore,  
Refin'd by fire, and brighter than before;  
Thus fair *Florinda*, from the verge of heaven,  
All stains wip'd off, and ev'ry sin forgiven,  
In brighter beauty from affliction blooms,  
And ev'ry charm a thousand charms resumes.  
As strictly virtuous, as divinely fair,  
A spotless emblem of what angels are.  
Indulge me then, dear angel, to adore,  
And let me worship what I lov'd before.

FLORINDA,

## ODE, by a young Lady.

AS poor *Britannia* pensive stood,  
Surveying from afar the main,  
Behold, says she, yon azure flood,  
Where *Britons* once were wont to reign;

When liberty unfold had charms,  
That taught the gen'rous heart to beat;  
When honour rous'd my sons to arms,  
And valour mann'd the *British* fleet;

*Albion* was then my boast, my pride;  
But ah! how fall'n, how chang'd the scene!  
See! *France* my baffled pow'rs deride,  
While *England's* genius sighs unseen."

She ceas'd: A sybil near her drew,  
And thus the plaintive dame address'd:  
*Britannia*! hail! thy hopes renew,  
Prophetic hear thy woes redress'd:

"When *Cæsar* shall unloose for flight,  
"A bird, which he himself has rear'd  
"Victory shall on his wings alight,  
"And *Britons* shall again be fear'd."

She said: *Britannia* rais'd her head,  
And saw some well-known ensigns nigh;  
With joy she cries, See *Gallia's* dread!  
Great *George* impow'rs his *Hawke* to fly.

## A S O N G.

N O more of war and war's alarms,  
Of *Briton's* loss, and *Blakeney's* arms,  
*Galissoniere* and *Byng*;  
This hour let ev'ry noisy name,  
Be hush'd as night, while I to fame,  
A loss superior sing.

See yonder arbor's kindly shade,  
Where e'rst I met the lovely maid,  
Who equall'd all my care;  
The tender kiss, the melting eye,  
Who equall'd ev'ry tender sigh,  
Lo! *Patty* is not there.

How oft we round the woodland stray'd,  
Or on the flow'ry meadow play'd,  
While zephyrs fann'd the air!  
These painted plains can never show,  
The boundless bliss I must forego,  
When *Patty* is not there.

In vain you talk of *Gallia's* boast,  
Of hostile fleets to sweep our coast,  
And drive us to despair;  
Nor ills I dread, nor hope relief,  
They cannot now enhance my grief,  
Since *Patty* is not there.

'Tis nought to me who rules the ball,  
Who turns great nations into small,  
Who public treasures share;  
The fate of worlds, or fall of kings,  
To me are empty trifling things,  
When *Patty* is not there.

But let the maid return age'n  
I'll rouse my native ardor then,  
Nor *France* nor *Spain* will spare;  
I'll guard this sacred tree from harm,  
And for my king and mistress arm,  
When *Patty* shall be there.

Sally, August 23.



The first *Basium* of JOHANNES SECUNDUS.

WHEN *Venus* to *Idalia's* blissful shade  
*Ascanius* bore, and on soft violets laid ;  
 All round the slumb'ring boy the goddess shed  
 Celestial sweets, and silky roses spread.  
 Straight she recall'd *Adonis*, hapless flame !  
 The same his beauty, and his youth the same.  
 With eyes insatiate ranging o'er his charms,  
 He burns to fold him in her eager arms :  
 She burns to clasp him to her love-lorn breast,  
 But fearful to disturb his golden rest.  
 So ! on the neighb'ring roses she bestow'd  
 A thousand kisses.—At her touch they glow'd,  
 Spread their glad leaves, as conscious of the bliss,  
 Hung to her lips, and kiss return'd for kiss.  
 The raptur'd goddess saw, with fond surprize,  
 From humid roses balmy kisses rise ;  
 Then softly, smiling, bade th' attendant loves  
 Prepare her car, and yoke her milk-white doves.  
 As round the world the joyful birds career,  
 Of roseate kisses plenteous crops appear :  
 Straight the rich harvest sickly mortals share ;  
 Just recompence for all their toil and care.  
 All hail, fair offspring of the humid rose !  
 Friends to my joys, sole soothers to my woes !  
 By you inspir'd, lo ! I, your grateful bard,  
 Your praises sing, and hope the due reward :  
 By you inspir'd, these lays shall live as long,  
 As the *Mæonian* or the *Mantuan* song ;  
 Rude swains from them shall catch the genial fire,  
 And melting virgins sicken with desire ;  
 The soft infection soon their hearts invade,  
 And love grow stronger by our mutual aid.

Everingham, August 21. HORATIO.

GALOE'S Answer to a Gentleman, who in a rhyming Epistle offered to serve her in the Capacity of a Surgeon, Physician, Man-midwife, Politician, Taylor, or Friend.

IN doggrel rhyme for once I'll answer  
 Your odd epistle, if I can, Sir.—  
 You think it sure prodigious pretty,  
 And very smart, and very witty ;  
 But I, who am sincere and rough,  
 Pronounce it whimsical enough ;  
 The product of a flighty skull,  
 And very strange and pitiful.  
 For first, you come with a petition,  
 To be my surgeon or physician :  
 Hold, Sir, I'm in a sound condition.  
 You next would be man-midwife, pat :  
 I, who can sometimes smell a rat,  
 Conceive you are not fit for that.  
 You'd aid me with your politics,  
 But I suspect you of bad tricks,  
 To serve a lady, and not fail her,  
 You're willing to become my taylor.  
 Your modesty is somewhat striking,  
 But I've a taylor to my liking.  
 Pray, Mr *Stitch*, where are your gears ?  
 Your yard, your measure, and your shears ?—  
 I greatly fear you've worn them out,  
 And yet you bear your goose about.  
 At last you humbly recommend  
 Yourself to serve me as a friend.  
 Poet and friend's a contradiction,  
 For poets always deal in fiction.  
 I thank you for your kind assistance,  
 And own I like you—at a distance. CHLOE.

To FLORA.

WHEN you commend, my lovely fair,  
 Young *Damon's* charms, his grace, his  
 And on his pleasing beauties dwell, [air,  
 (Which proves, alas ! you love too well,)  
 Then all my joy to anguish turns,  
 My heart with grief and anger burns ;  
 From my warm cheeks the colour flies,  
 My bosom swells with rising sighs ;  
 With secret jealousies and fears,  
 And softly steal the silent tears.  
 These, these, alas ! too plain betray  
 The fires that on my vitals prey,  
 And melt my very soul away :  
 Whene'er an am'rous wound's impress,  
 Upon your lips, or on your breast,  
 I grieve, I sigh, I feel the smart,  
 And cruel torment rends my heart.  
 Beware, my fair one, whom you trust,  
 For man is faithless and unjust.  
 Think not he always will admire,  
 For ever burn with fond desire,  
 Whose kisses wound you, as he sips  
 The dewy fragrance of your lips ;  
 Lips, that the sweetest balm dispense,  
 Ambrosia, nectar, quintessence !  
 O ! happy they as gods above,  
 Whom *Hymen* binds with links of love :  
 Nor age nor illness can divide  
 The knot by fond affection ty'd.  
 Love's sacred flame itself endears,  
 And brightens by a length of years.  
 Love sooths our cares, composes strife,  
 And never ceases, but with life.  
 Love tunes the pensive soul to glee,  
 To rapture, and to harmony.  
 These joys extatic let us prove,  
 Blest as the gods that reign above,  
 And bind our souls in links of love.

FLORIO.

The SPARROW ; from Catullus.

ALL ye gentle pow'rs above,  
*Venus*, and thou god of love ;  
 All ye gentle souls below,  
 That can melt at others woe ;  
 Indulge your tears, the loss deplore,  
 My *Laura's* sparrow is no more ;  
 Her fav'rite bird, her dearest prize ;  
 She lov'd it as she lov'd her eyes.  
 For sweet it was, and comely too,  
 And well its lovely lady knew.  
 Round her oft in amorous play,  
 Pertly blithe, and brisk, and gay,  
 It would wanton in the air,  
 Chirping only to the fair.  
 Oft it lull'd its head to rest,  
 On the pillow of her breast.  
 Now, alas ! it chirps no more ;  
 All its gayeties are o'er :  
 Death has summon'd it to go,  
 Pensive, to the shades below :  
 Dismal regions, from whose borne  
 No wand'ring travellers return.  
 O Death ! relentless to destroy  
 All that's form'd for love or joy !  
 Joy is vanish'd, love is fled,  
 For my *Laura's* sparrow's dead.  
 And now the beauteous nymph appears,  
 Languishingly drown'd in tears. FLORIO.



*The SNOW-BALL. To FLORIO.*

**A**T me, *Florinda*, with unerring aim,  
A Snow-ball cast, that set my soul on  
Nor did I, till that fatal instant, know, [flame;  
That fire insidious lurk'd in feather'd snow:  
Snow, coldest snow, can kindle warm desire,  
And, in *Florinda*'s fingers, turns to fire,  
From love, alas! what refuge can I find,  
When gather'd snow with flame consumes my  
mind?

A raging flame that will for ever burn,  
Unless *Florinda* makes a kind return.  
It is not snow, my ever lovely fair,  
Bright object of my love, and of my care,  
That can the fervor of my breast controul,  
But equal love and sympathy of soul. FLORIO.

*The POET'S RHAPSODY.*

**W**Here, ye sacred muses, say,  
Shall your raptur'd poet stray?  
Thro' what fair scenes of blooming nature rove,  
Born on the wings of fancy and of love?  
Close by chrystal rivers seat me,  
Where ambrosial flow'rs arise;  
There let gentle zephyrs meet me,  
And to *Laura* waft my sighs.  
Haste, my *Laura*, heav'nly fair!  
Nature's pride, and beauty's care!  
Where love shall lead the rosy-breathing hours,  
In golden vales and amaranthine bow'rs.  
Gay for thee these sunny mountains,  
All their flow'ry pride display;  
Hark! the falls of mourning fountains  
Chide *Amanda*'s long delay.

Love, suspend thy pleasing pain,  
Let me hear that mournful strain.  
From what enamour'd breast, sad seat of woe,  
Were those soft lays, so solemn taught to flow?  
Some poor warbler restless flying,  
Seeks his murder'd care in vain;  
Or his much-lov'd mate is dying,  
Hark—how sad the pleasing strain!  
Love, perplexing pow'r, away!  
Yield to pity's gentler sway.  
She comes: (for well the mournful fair I know,  
Her blush-spread cheeks, and eyes that ever flow.)  
On her friendly arm reclining,  
See the weeping sorrows go;  
Soft compassion still reposing,  
While he sees their endless woe.

In pale ev'ning's dusky grey,  
Goddess, oft with thee I stray;  
Pursue fair fancy thro' her fav'rite scenes,  
Of bow'ry walks and daisy-painted greens.  
Oft in pleasing thought we wander  
Thro' bright plains and flow'ry glades;  
View thy mazy stream's meander,  
Studley, pride of rural shades!

Yorkshire, August 14, 1756. J. L.

## E P I G R A M.

**C**Ries *Blackeney* to *Byng*, as he kept at a distance,  
[bring assistance.  
You'll be hang'd, you paltroun, if you don't  
Why aye,—reply'd *Byng*, what you say may be  
But then I may chance to be shot if I do: [true,  
Sudden death I abhor; while there's life there  
is hope:  
Let me scape but the gun, I can buy off the rope.

*The CONTRAST, to EUDOCIA.*

**S**EE! where adorn'd by Nature's lavish hands,  
*Rosetta* shines with ev'ry winning grace;  
All eyes, like beauty's goddess, she commands;  
Unmatch'd her shape, her manner, and her  
face.

These are her pride, and these alone her boast,  
And this her vain ambition's pleasing sport,  
By all admir'd, to reign the general toast,  
And shine the fairest maid at ball or court.

But fairest maids, whom health and vigour warm,  
In life's fresh prime, give up their fleeting  
breath;

And ev'ry youthful, ev'ry boasted charm,  
Resign, the trophies of relentless death.

But should his tyrant arm the stroke forbear,  
Nor snatch the beauties in their earliest bloom;  
Time stalks behind, who never knew to spare,  
The mortal race predestined to the tomb.

Foul wrinkled age awaits the fairest face,  
Fades the fair tints, and dims the sparkling eye;  
With wrinkles marks the seat of ev'ry grace,  
And bids the laughing train of *Venus* fly.

So fades each form, however rich and rare,  
By beauty's soft delusive hand display'd:  
Ah then! what boots *Rosetta*'s anxious care?  
She grasps the wind, and courts the fleeting  
shade.

But fairer yet, for ever fair is she,  
The lov'd *Eudocia*, whose enraptur'd mind,  
Celestial charms in virtue's form can see,  
Celestial joys in moral graces find.

Whose glowing mind illum'd by reason's ray,  
Devotion warms, and wisdom's lore improves;  
Who feels the influence mild of friendship's sway,  
Nor treats with scornful pride the swain she  
loves.

These mental beauties last when others fade,  
Nor fleet so transient with the parting breath;  
But fairer still, in heav'nly bloom array'd,  
Survive old age, and never taste of death.

Philadelphia, June 14, 1756. EUGENIO.

Upon some Disputes in a Mess at Sea. Written by  
the Rev. Mr ENGLISH.

**W**Here spring the seeds of baneful strife,  
Blasted are all the sweets of life.  
No social joys will here abide,  
'Till discord quits the vessel's side;  
None but ungentle scenes arise,  
While friendship's chain disjointed lies.  
'Tis harmony that smooths the seas,  
And gives the ocean pow'r to please;  
'Midst raging winds content imparts,  
And weans from shore our anxious hearts.  
Then let this wish the goblet crown,  
Domestic jars no more be known.  
Thus of all rancour dispossest,  
Fair peace shall dwell in ev'ry breast.

## An ACROSTIC.

Belov'd by all the good, to *Britain* dear,  
Long may'st thou shine a bright example here;  
And may thy actions on the roll of fame,  
Kindle in times to come the patriot's flame.  
Ease, peace, and honour, crown thy future days,  
Nor let this land be silent in thy praise.  
Exalted as thy deeds be thy renown,  
Yonder awaits thy bright immortal crown.



## DIVINITY, MORALITY.

1. THE free grace of God display'd in the salvation of man. By T. Burch. 1s Keith

2. Seven letters on the application of passages in the holy scriptures occurring to, or cast into the mind, and on the application of general promises, resolving many important cases on these subjects. 1s Keith.

3. The grand inquiry, *Am I in Christ or not?* explained and recommended, in order to help any man to know the state of his own soul. By Benjamin Fawcett. 8d Buckland.

4. The scripture doctrine of atonement. By Henry Lee, LL.B. 2s sewed. Keith.

5. The doctrine of the ever blessed Trinity, prov'd in a discourse on the 18th chapter of *Genesis*. By Geo. Watson, M.A. 6d Withers.

6. Remarks upon a late treatise relating to the intermediate state. 6d Corbet.

7. An answer to the Rev. Mr Charles Bulkeley's pleas for mixt communion. By Grantham Killingworth. 6d Baldwin.

8. No protestant popery. 6d Noon.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

9. An account of conferences held between Gen. Johnson and the chiefs of several Indian nations. 1s 6d Millar.

—Gen. Johnson's view in these conferences was to unite the *Indians* of the Six Nations against the *French*, and induce them to prevent the hostilities committed against the *Pennsylvanians* by the *Delawares* and *Sabwanese*, either by persuasion, or if persuasion should prove ineffectual, by force. The account they gave of the quarrel is in substance as follows:

While a party of *English* scouts were at *Shamokin*, news was brought that a party of *French* and *Indians* from the borders of the *Ohio* were also arrived in the neighbouring parts, upon which *Scaronyade*, an *Indian* chief of the six nations, advised his friends the *English* to return back, and by all means to keep on the eastern side of the river; in consequence of this advice they did indeed return back, but instead of keeping on the east, they kept on the west side of the river, and before they had gone far they fell in with the *French* party who killed four of them, and the rest escaped.

Soon after this accident, an *Englishman* that went to trade with the *Indians* at *Wyoming*, told them that he knew it was them who had killed his countrymen, and that upon them their death would be revenged; this caused a great number of *Indians* to assemble at *Wyoming*, that they might be able to make head against the *English* if they should be attacked. This assembly of the *Indians* was again reported to the *English*, as the first step towards commencing hostilities against them; the *English* therefore, without enquiring farther into the affair, or waiting for the attack, seized as many of the *Delawares*, who lived among them, as they could lay hands on, to the amount of 232. One of these prisoners found means to make his escape, and gave his countrymen notice of what had happened to the *Delawars*.

Upon the receipt of this intelligence they were extremely alarmed, and kept scouts abroad to see if any of the *English* were advancing in a hostile manner.

Such was the situation of affairs, when four *English* arrived, who had been deputed, tho' somewhat too late, to examine into the misunderstanding, & compromise it; when they had told their message, the *Indians* were about to enter into treaty with them, but the prisoner who had made his escape, being present, cried out, "Do not believe these men, they design only to deceive you, to make you their prisoners, or to put you to the sword." Upon this the *Indians* immediately seized their hatchets, and knocked them all on the head. Thus hostilities were commenced and carried on by both parties with the utmost malignity and violence.

The *Indians* of *Courajobarre* castle complained to Gen. Johnson, in these conferences, of the son of one *Fry*, who commanded the garrison of a fort built for their defence, & who so shamefully neglected his trust & broke his express promise to take care of their lands and the crops upon them in their absence, that he suffered the whole to be destroyed, and all their fences to be ruin'd. They also complained, that a fort promised to be built for the defence of their old men, women, and children, by Gen. Shirley, was not built; and that a smith that was to have staid long among them to repair their arms, left them after a short stay. Gen. Johnson imputed the neglect of building the fort to the person whom Shirley had appointed, to build it, and promised that it should be built directly; he also told them that *Fry* should be severely reprimanded, and at the same time delivered them some corn instead of the crop they had lost, and engaged to send them another smith, who should better fulfill his engagement.

There is also in this pamphlet an account of some conferences between the *Indian* chiefs and the quakers of *Philadelphia* concerning the hostilities committed by the *Delawares* and *Sabwanese*. The *Indians* have a traditional knowledge of Mr Penn, and the first settlers, whose memory they honour as lovers of peace and conscientious performers of their engagements. They call Mr Penn, *Onas*, and when they were told that there were children of *Onas* of the same principles with their father, they wanted words to express their affection and joy; they testified the utmost grief at the cruelties their brethren had committed in the province, and engaged at the risque of their lives to put an end to them, declaring that every enemy to the children of *Onas* was their enemy, and that they would either reconcile or destroy them.

There is also a compendium of *Colden's* account of the six nations, an account of Sir *Wm Johnson*, and a vocabulary of *English* and *French* names, without which it is not possible for an *Englishman* to understand an account of *Indian* affairs written by a *Frenchman*, or a *Frenchman* an account written by an *Englishman*. These are therefore added, as well for the use as the entertainment of our readers.

'The Five Nations consist of so many tribes joined by a league, like the united provinces, and without any superiority.—This union has continued so long that we know nothing of its original.—They are known to us by the names of the *Mohawks*, *Oneydoes*, *Onondagas*, *Cayugas*, and *Senecas*.—The *Iuskaroras*, after a war with the



people of *Carolina*, fled to the Five Nations, and are now incorporated with them; so that now, indeed, the league consists of six nations.—Each of them is again divided into three tribes, who distinguish themselves by three different arms; the bear, the tortoise, and the wolf; the sachems put the arms belonging to their tribe, to every publick paper.—They think themselves, by nature, superior to the rest of mankind, and assume the name of *Ongue-bonwe*, men surpassing all others.—This opinion gives them that courage, which has been so terrible to all the nations of *North America*;—and they have taken such care to impress it on all their neighbours, that they yield to them the most submissive obedience.—They have such absolute notions of liberty, that they allow of no kind of superiority, and banish all servitude from their territories.—All the nations round them pay them a yearly tribute in Wampum\*; they dare neither make peace or war without the consent of the *Mohawks*: two old men commonly go about every year or two, to receive this tribute; and has been often observed, what anxiety the poor *Indians* were under, while these two old men remained among them. An old *Mohawk* sachem, in a poor blanket and dirty shirt, issues his orders, with as arbitrary an authority as a *Roman* dictator.—The authority of their sachems, who govern in all public affairs, as well as that of their leaders and captains, is obtained merely by the good opinion the nation has of their wisdom and integrity, courage and conduct, and they lose it by a failure in those virtues.

Their instruments of war are muskets, hatchets, and long sharp-pointed knives; these they always carry about with them. The hatchet, in war time, they stick in their girdle behind; and they have the art of directing and regulating its motion, so that tho' it turns round as it flies, yet the edge always sticks in the tree, near the place they aim at.—The use of bows & arrows is now entirely laid aside, except among the boys.—Their castles [or towns] are generally a square surrounded with palisadoes, without any bastions or outworks.—They express peace by the metaphors of a tree and fire, and all *Indians* make use of a hatchet or ax, as an emblem of war.

SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON, Bart, was born in *Ireland*, and is nephew of the late Sir Peter Warren. His uncle, while captain of a 20 gun ship of war, stationed at *New York*, married a

\* *Wampum* is the current money among the *Indians*: It is of two sorts, white and purple; the white is worked out of the inside of the great conques, into the form of a bead, and perforated, to string on leather; the purple † is worked out of the inside of the muscle shell; they are woven as broad as one's hand, and about two feet long: these they call belts, and give and receive at their treaties, as the seals of friendship; for lesser matters, a single string is given.—Every bead is of a known value, and a belt of a less number is made to equal one of a greater, by so many as are wanting, fastened to the belt by a string.

† As the *Indians* live far from the sea, our people make and sell these, or exchange them for beaver skins, &c. and many, at *Albany* particularly, make a handsome living by that trade.

native of that city. Soon after, he purchased large tracts of land in that colony, and sent to *Ireland* for his nephew, then about 18 years of age, whom he put in possession of a considerable part of it, lying contiguous to the *Mohawk* country. By a constant residence there ever since, and by pursuing, with indefatigable industry, every prudent measure that occurred, he has many years since improved wild woody lands into plentiful rich farms; and thus has had the pleasure of living in a neighbourhood of wealthy farmers and industrious tradesmen, all his own tenants, who were first invited thither by him, and from the lowest circumstances, have arrived to what they are, by the liberality of his purse, and the wisdom of his instructions.

Besides the attention his estate demanded, which must have been considerable, he, till very lately, traded largely as a merchant with his *Indian* neighbours, and more especially with our *Indian* traders, who go every spring from *Albany*, and other parts, to *Oswego*; where multitudes of *Indians* from distant regions assemble, and barter skins for *European* commodities. These the principal traders used to take from Sir Wm's store, on credit, as they passed by his door in their boats on the *Mohawk* river, in their way to *Oswego*; and pay for them on their return, the ensuing fall, in the goods they got in exchange.

As our trade with the *Indians* is of great advantage to us, and had in him one of its principal supports, every one with much regret heard of his declining business, had it not been known, that the perfidy and ambition of a restless and dangerous neighbour, and the good of his country, called him to action in a nobler sphere. Few merchants had faith like him, to trust large effects in the hands of young raw and unexperienced men, whom he chose to encourage for their industry; indeed few could, none having such a capital, nor any in the country so large an assortment: add to this, that his house, very properly called Fort Johnson, is situated above 30 miles back from *Albany* by land, a great way farther by water; which considerably lessened the expence, trouble and time of the traders, and consequently enabled them to deal to better advantage. But what rendered him of yet more utility, in this respect, was, that in all his transactions he ever acted with so much openness and integrity, that those who once dealt with him thought themselves happy in improving the correspondence.

For many years he has been colonel of militia in the county of *Albany*; and about six years ago he was appointed one of his majesty's honourable council of the province of *New York*. He is turned of forty years of age, of stature near six feet, of a most comely aspect, and is every way well formed for the most manly exercises.

A VO-

\* There he learned the *Mohawk* language, and yet we find, when he appears at their solemnities, to treat with them on behalf of his king, they consider him as an *Englishman*, ignorant of their language; conversing all along by an interpreter.



## A VOCABULARY, &amp;c.

*Names used by the French.* | *The same called by the English, or Five Nations.*

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| Abenaguies          | Owenagungas, or N. England Indians, or Eastern Indians.  |
| Algonkins           | Adirondacks  |
| Amihouis            | Dionondadies, or Tuinondadeks, a tribe of the Quatoghies   |
| Amiez               | Mohawks, likewise Maquas   |
| Bay des puans       | Enitajiche   |
| Chigagou            | Caneraghik   |
| Corlaer, or Corlard | Schenectady. — But 'the Five Nations commonly call the Gov of N. York, and often the people of the province of New York in general by this name. |
| Detroit             | Teuchlagron die  |
| Heurons             | Quatoghie  |
| Hinois              | Chictaghicks   |
| Iroquois            | The Five Nations   |
| Dac huron           | Caniatare, or Quatoghe lake  |
| Loups               | Schahkook Indians  |
| Manhattan           | New York city  |
| Mascoutecs          | Odislastagheks   |
| Mourigan            | Mahikander, or River Indians, living on Hudson's river below Albany  |
| Miamies             | Twightwies   |
| Missilimakinak      | Teiodondoraghie  |
| Missisakies         | Achsisaghecks  |
| Oneyouts            | Oneydoes   |
| Ontario lac         | Cadarackui lake  |
| Orange              | Albany   |
| Outagamies          | Quackfies and Scunkfiks  |
| Outawas             | Utawawas, or Dewagunhas  |
| Renards             | Quakfies   |
| Sauiteurs           | Estiaghicks  |
| Shaououons          | Satanas  |
| Tateras             | Todericks  |
| Terre rouge         | Schukfik   |
| Tongorias           | Erighecks  |
| Tsonontouans        | Senekas.   |

11. Four letters from Sir Isaac Newton to Dr Bentley containing some arguments to prove a deity. *Dodsley. 6d*

The sum of the arguments contained in these letters is this.

Supposing matter to be eternal, it must have been eternally at rest, except moved by a voluntary agent; for to suppose, "that gravity should be innate, inherent, and essential to matter, so that one body may act upon another at a distance thro' a vacuum, without the mediation of any thing else, by and thro' which their action and force may be conveyed from one to another, is to me, (says Sir Isaac) so great an absurdity, that I believe no man, who has in philosophical matters a competent faculty of thinking, can ever fall into it. Gravity must be caused by an agent acting constantly according to certain laws."

But supposing gravity to be thus inherent in matter, and matter to be eternal, this matter must eternally have cohered in one great mass; for to suppose matter at first to be evenly spread through the heavens is inconsistent with the supposition of innate gravity. It is impossible now for the matter of the earth, and all the planets and stars to fly up from thence, and become evenly spread thro' out the heavens, without a supernatural

power; and certainly that which never can be hereafter without a supernatural power, could never be heretofore without the same power.

If matter had been thus evenly spread, and gravity had been innate, matter may be conceived by its gravity to have convened into one or more great masses; but how that part of it which is fit to compose a shining body should fall down into one mass, and make a sun, and the rest, which is fit to compose an opaque body, should coalesce not into one great body like the shining matter, but into many little ones, cannot be conceived.

Supposing matter to be formed into these bodies, and gravity to be innate, the situation of them with respect to one another, cannot be accounted for; because the same power, whether natural or supernatural, which placed the sun in the centre of the six primary planets, did also place Saturn in the center of the orbs of his five secondary planets, and Jupiter in the center of his four secondary planets, and the earth in the centre of the moon's orb; and therefore had this cause been a blind one, without contrivance or design, the sun would have been a body of the same kind with Saturn, Jupiter, and the Earth, without light and heat.

Supposing matter to be thus formed into different spheres, and these spheres to be thus placed, and gravity to be innate, it would be impossible to resolve their motions into that principle, for if the motion of the planets had been caused by their gravity, which at their first formation had caused them to fall from the remotest regions towards the sun, their motion must have been as swift as that of comets in proportion to their distances from the sun, neither would they have moved in concentric orbits, but in such excentric ones as the comets move in. And admitting, upon the hypothesis of vortices, that the sun by his rays could carry about the planets, his rays could not produce their diurnal motion. If it be allowed upon other principles, that a gravitating energy towards the sun, and a transverse impulse to move in a tangent to the *orbis magnus*, being at once infused into some planet, a circular revolution of that planet about the sun would be produced, yet there is no power in nature that could cause the transverse motion without the divine arm.

Lastly, supposing all matter were divided at first, by whatever cause, into several systems like ours, with all the necessary motions impressed, yet could not these systems subsist without the divine power, for the outside systems would descend towards the middlemost.

Thus granting such principles to matter as cannot be supposed without absurdity, and such effects to that principle as it cannot possibly produce, the several parts of our system could neither have been formed, arranged, moved, or preserved, without the intervention of divine intelligence.

12. Memoirs of the life and actions of Gen. Blakeney. 1s Scott. (See p. 390.)

13. Memoirs of Corporal Bates, a broken hearted soldier. 3s. Owen.



14. Nature the best physician; evinced from a remarkable variolous case, communicated by Dr *Wilmot* to the late Dr *Mead*, and now set forth in a poetical narrative, by *David Maxwell*, M. D.

The case which is here set forth, and which the poetical narrator in his preface calls *The case in agitation*, is related by Dr *Mead* at the end of his discourse on the small-pox and measles, and is in *English* as follows:

The patient was a youth of fifteen years of age, and was attended by Dr *Wilmot* and Dr *Connel*.

On the first appearance of the fever, blood was drawn from the arm, and a vomit administered; and the day before the eruption the patient took a gentle cathartic. The eruption appeared in small spots, more like the measles than the small pox, and the fever increasing, the compound powder of crabs-claws with nitre was ordered to be taken every six hours, and in the intervals, a draught of barley-water, acidulated with spirit of vitriol.

On the 4th day the patient became delirious, and was therefore ordered six drams of syrup of poppies to procure sleep, but to no purpose.

On the 5th day the delirium continued, the heat was more intense, and the pulse quicker, but the face was not swelled; bleeding was therefore repeated, and the powders, with the addition of five grains of myrrh, were continued; the acidulated barley-water was also continued, with an anodyne draught.

On the 7th day the same symptoms continued, with the addition of a difficulty of breathing, and a husky cough; a proportion of diascordium was therefore added to every draught, the pectoric draught was continued, and a solution of gum ammoniac was ordered occasionally.

On the 8th day the patient complained of a most acute pain in his head, his breath was become much shorter, his cough more violent, his pulse lower, and no appearance in the pustules of suppuration; his face was parched, and no swelling either of the hands or feet had supervened. Blisters were therefore immediately applied to the arms and legs, and plaisters half cephalic, and half epispastic, to the feet. Draughts, with half a dram of mithridate and ten grains of volatile salt of amber, were administered every six hours, and recourse was also had to gargles of pectoral decoction, with oxymel of squills.

On the tenth day the disease was aggravated in every circumstance, so that to the remedies already tried were added blisters on the wrists.

On the 11th day the patient began to sink under excessive languor, and his cordials were therefore heightened with *Raleigh's* confection, and ordered to be drank frequently.

On the 12th, the pulse being now scarce perceptible, the respiration exceedingly laborious, and recovery thought to be impossible, there issued from almost all the suffocated glands of the throat a copious discharge of a limpid humour extremely fetid, like that evacuated in a salivation. A flux of this humour

continued without abatement twelve days, on the 13th it began to diminish, but did not cease till the 18th.

On the fourth day after the first discharge, and the 16th day of the disease, the strength of the patient was so exhausted, that he could scarce turn himself in his bed, yet he was in so good heart, that he eat plentifully of spoon meat, by which his strength was gradually restored; his fever seemed to be of the hectic kind, for this fever therefore he was ordered to lose five ounces of blood, to take draughts of lemon-juice and salt of wormwood, with a small portion of sperma ceti, and afterwards to enter upon a course of asses milk.

By this method, with repeated bleedings to the quantity of five ounces, gentle doses of rhubarb to keep the body open, *Bristol* water, acidulated with elixir of vitriol, the country air, and innocent amusements, the young gentleman perfectly recovered his health.

Of this narrative verified, the following extract may serve as a specimen:

*On the fifth day the face should swell,  
But the face on the fifth day  
The phrenzy sounding no retreat,  
While still intenser rag'd the heat.  
Th' arterial blood quite rapid flows,  
And all we see's a world of woes.  
Lacerated popples! Blisters here!  
Give Gascoign's powder o'er and o'er!  
And O, to make things sooner stir,  
Add to the dose five grains of myrrh!  
'Tis all agreed. "We bleed once more;  
" And add, to make things sooner stir,  
" To the fam'd dose five grains of myrrh."  
Then, to confirm our rising hopes,  
Give barley-water, vitriol drops,  
(Reverse of ev'ry thing that's panodyne)  
And whatsoe'er's in nature anodyne.*

If the public favour, upon this specimen, shall give the author sufficient encouragement, he intends to publish a version of *Variola poema*, a poem in 6 cantos, written in *Latin Hexameter* by Don *Lopez de Vega*, first physician to the king of *Spain*, with notes philological, medical, illustratory, panegyric, biographical, classical, and critical.

15. A 4th letter to the people of *England*. Is 6d *Coolyer*. (See p. 387.)

16. The expeditious instructor: or reading, writing, &c. made plain and easy. Is *Reeve*.

17. The laws of devises, revocations, and last wills. By the late *Ld. Baron Gilbert Waller*.

18. Observations on a series of electrical experiments, by Dr *Hoadley* and Mr. *Wilson*, fellows of the *Royal Society*. Is 6d *T. Payne*.

19. *Philosophical Transactions*, Vol. XLIX Part I. for the year 1755. Is *Davis*.—Some account of this in our next.

20. A letter to the common council upon the supposed occasion of their meeting. 6d *Coopr*

21. Two dissertation on the theatres. By *T. Cibber*. 3s *Griffiths*.

22. The idea of beauty, according to the doctrine of *Plato*. Is *Wilson*.

[The remainder of Books in our next.]



# Historical Chronicle, August 1756.

*A Letter from Derby, July 27.*

**S**OME labourers who were employed at *Kegworth* in *Leicestershire*, to get gravel in a close near the high road, were surprized with the sight of a large earthen vessel, about two feet below the surface, which might contain about two gallons. This pot they all assited in removing, big with the expectation of finding a treasure supposed to be hid in the civil wars; but the pot, as soon as removed, dropt immediately to pieces, and instead of exhibiting pieces of gold and silver, discover'd nothing but small human bones, intermixed with a black kind of earth. This was soon follow'd by the discovery of another pot, and presently after a 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th of these earthen vessels, of different dimensions and forms, all containing the bones of children, and placed in a streight line within an inch of one another, but being removed out of their places dropped into a thousand pieces, and presented the beholder with skulls. &c. Many conjectures attended this discovery, but the most probable opinion is, that this spot was the burying place of some of the ancient *Romans*, who had a legion stationed in these parts; and it was a common practice among the *Romans* to bury their little ones entire in such earthen vessels, called urns; so that the bones of these children may have lain there upwards of 1500 years.

*Letter from Lowick in Northumberland, July 30.*

The thunder has broke upon a rock at *Langleford*, near *Cheviot*, split it to pieces, and killed 40 sheep.

WEDNESDAY July 28.

At the drawing at *Kenington*, where there was the greatest levee that has been known for many months, Admiral *West* was distinguished by his majesty in a very particular manner, who was pleased to say: Admiral *West*, I am glad to see you, I return you my thanks for your gallant behaviour, and wish every admiral had followed your example.

SUNDAY August 1.

An express arrived from *Portsmouth*, with advice that a Squadron of nine ships of the line and four frigates had appeared off *Beachy*. This intelligence was sent in consequence of an affidavit made by the master of a *Swedish* vessel, who declared, "that he fell in with 9 sail of *French* men of war, besides frigates, under the command of an admiral, cruizing off *Beachy Head*; that they boarded him, and enquir'd where he was bound to, and whether he had seen any thing of the *English* fleet; on which Adm. *Osborne* immediately order'd all the ships of war at *Spithead* to be got in readiness, and those in the harbour to be got out to *Spithead*, without the loss of a moment's time. Orders were likewise given to the gunners of all the forts, to load the cannon, and get every thing in readiness. The admiral also sent a lieutenant to *Plymouth* to acquaint Adm. *Harrison* of it: And at night there was a hot press to man the ships. But next day a ship

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arrived from *Dover*, with advice that 'twas only a *Dutch* convoy of 3 men of war with 90 merchantmen. How the *Swede* could be so much mistaken is a mystery yet; and he is order'd to be detain'd 'till it can be cleared up."

**A** Two gentlemen of *Birmingham*, having taken a ride to a neighbouring village, put their horses into a barn, where there were some wither'd branches of a yew-tree, of which both the horses unluckily eat; one of them in going home fell down dead, and the other was found dead in the stable next morning.

MONDAY 2.

**B** A terrible fray happen'd near the Custom-House between a numerous press-gang, headed by 2 lieutenants, and a posse of 40 sailors belonging to the *Greenlandmen*, who were going to the long-room to renew their protections as the act of parliament directs, in order to enter on the coal trade 'till the next return of the fishing-season, which is a wise and necessary regulation. The press-gang fought desperately, and were opposed manfully; one of the lieutenants being so terribly wounded that his life is in danger. However 3 sailors were carry'd off, who, 'tis thought, will notwithstanding be set at liberty.

THURSDAY 5.

**D** Were executed on the pillars of the R. Exchange, at the time of the merchants resorting thither, 62 monitions against the *French* prizes, commissioners having been appointed for the sale of them.

Fifteen battalions are order'd to be raised immediately, and incorporated into the other regiments, by which a considerable saving is made in the pay of general officers. (See p. 412.)

SATURDAY 7.

**E** The *Prince* man of war, of 90 guns, with the outward-bound ships under her convoy, sailed from *St Helens* for *Gibraltar*.

MONDAY 9.

**F** At 3 this morning Adm. *Byng* set out from *Portsmouth* under the conduct of a party of the guards. He was convey'd to *Greenwich* without the least disturbance, and lodged in an apartment of the hospital there 170 steps high. It is reported, that on his arrival he express'd himself in this manner: "That as he was the son of a peer, a member of parliament, and a vice-admiral in the *British* fleet, to be shut up in so mean an apartment in a garret, was using him very ill; adding, that he would convince the world that he had done his duty". This usage he highly resented, insomuch that he did not go to bed for two nights, but lay upon the floor, seemingly in good spirits, as if he apprehended the charge could not be made good against him.

TUESDAY 10.

**H** Lieut. Gen. *Thomas Fowke*, late governor of *Gibraltar*, came prisoner before a court martial, and was accus'd of disobeying his majesty's orders signifi'd by his majesty's secretary at war, of which charge he was found guilty. (See his trial at large p. 395.)

WEDNESDAY 11.

At *Charters-haugh* colliery on the *Wier*, the



foul air in one of the pits took fire, by which four men were instantly killed and torn in pieces. The explosion was so violent, that a cask laden with coals was blown up from the depth of 80 fathoms, out of the mouth of the pit, and a vast quantity of coal dust and rubbish thrown to an incredible distance.

FRIDAY 13.

The parliament which stood prorogued to the 17th was further prorogued to *Tuesday* the 28th day of *September* next.

Mr *Brown* and Mr *Lauder*, both officers in *Ld Charles Hay's* regiment, were tried at *Rochester* for the murder of the post boy (*See p. 202.*) the former was acquitted, and the latter found guilty.

SATURDAY 14.

His majesty dismiss'd Gen. *Fozzuke* from his service. His majesty observed, That if he was unfit for service for *one* year, he certainly was so for ever. And accordingly dispos'd of his regiment to Lieut. Col. *Jefferies* who so gallantly distinguished himself in the defence of *St Philips*.

MONDAY 16.

Mr *John Lauder* was executed at *Penenden Heath*. He express'd great sorrow for his crime, and behaved with decency and resolution.

TUESDAY 17.

A messenger set out this day with the answer of our court to certain proposals sent hither by the court of *Spain*, for an accommodation with *France*.—The principal articles are said to be these: That *England* shall cede *Gibraltar* to the *French*, and have *Minorca* restored: That *France* shall give up *Gibraltar* to the *Spaniard*—and have *Hispanio'a* (or half of it so called) added to *Domingo*; that *St John's* river in *North America* shall be a neutral one, for the free use of both nations, &c. &c.

FRIDAY 20.

The Rt Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of *London*, in Common Council assembled, waited on his Majesty, and presented the following address.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of *London*, in common council assembled, humbly beg leave to approach your sacred person, and with hearts full of gratitude for your majesty's paternal care of the true interests of your people, to express our sorrow and apprehensions for the inquietudes which our late losses and disappointments must create in your majesty's royal mind.

The loss of the important fortrefs of *St Philips* and island of *Minorca*, (possessions of the utmost consequence to the commerce and naval strength of *Great Britain*) without any attempt, by timely and effectual succours, to prevent or defeat an attack, after such early notice of the enemy's intentions, and when your majesty's navy was so evidently superior to theirs, will, we fear, be an indelible reproach on the honour of the *British* nation.

Nor can we help expressing our apprehensions for the great danger of your majesty's possessions in *America*, by the mismanagements

and delays which have attended the defence of those invaluable colonies, the object of the present war, and the principal source of the wealth and strength of these kingdoms.

Permit us, at the same time, royal Sir, to lament the want of a constitutional and well regulated militia, the most natural and certain defence, under divine providence, of your majesty's sacred person and government, against all invaders whatsoever, as thereby your majesty's fleets and armies may be more securely employed abroad, to the annoyance of your majesty's enemies; your faithful and loyal subjects being ready and willing, whenever called upon by your majesty, to shed the last drop of their blood in your service.

As your majesty's reign has ever been distinguished by a love of liberty and justice, we cannot doubt of your majesty's directing the authors of our late losses and disappointments, to be enquired into and punished, that your majesty's known intentions of protecting and defending your subjects in their rights and possessions may be faithfully and vigorously carried into execution, and that the large supplies, so necessarily called for, and so cheerfully granted, may be religiously applied to the defence of these kingdoms and colonies, and their commerce, and to the distressing our inveterate and perfidious enemies, as the only sure means of obtaining a lasting and honourable peace.

And we do, with the utmost sincerity of heart, assure your majesty, that your loyal city of *London* will, at all times, readily and cheerfully contribute to whatever may be necessary for the defence of your majesty, and your illustrious family, and towards the attainment of these great and desirable ends.

His Majesty's Answer.

I Thank you for these professions of your duty to me. My concern for the loss of my island of *Minorca*, is great and sincere. My utmost care and vigilance have been and shall be exerted to maintain the honour of the nation, and the commerce of my subjects. The events of war are uncertain; but nothing shall be wanting, on my part, towards carrying it on with vigour, in order to a safe and honourable peace, and for recovering and securing, by the blessing of God, the possessions and rights of my crown.

I will not fail to do justice upon any persons who shall have been wanting in their duty to me, and their country; to enforce obedience and discipline in my fleets and armies; and to support the authority and respect due to my government.

Letter from Birmingham, August 23.

At different places mobs have risen on account of the advance of the price of wheat made by the millers and engrossers of that commodity. On *Monday* a mob went to a dressing mill between *Walsall* and *Wednesbury*, and greatly damaged the mill, and took away or destroyed what meal they met with.—At *Nuneaton*, *Atherstone*, *Polesworth*, and *Tamworth*, great mischief was done to the mills, and many farm-houses; and some of the dealers being quakers, three of their meeting houses at *Badgley*, *Heardwell*, and *Atherstone*, were nearly destroyed; but at *Nuneaton*, one of the mob



mob was shot; and on *Wednesday* several of them were apprehended, and committed to *Warwick* goal; four of whom were capitally convicted at the assizes, and two of them ordered to be executed next *Wednesday*. Four more of the rioters, who are in custody, are ordered to remain till next assizes; but the Lord chief justice, who has adjourned the assizes till next *Monday*, and has declared that he will hold the assizes every *Monday* till the rioters are dispersed, has been pleased to say, that if they will return to their homes, and promise to remain quiet, the two whose execution is respited, shall be pardoned, and ordered to be released; with the other four that are in goal; but that if the riot is continued, every person who shall be taken up and committed, shall be executed the day after he is found guilty.

THURSDAY 25.

At a court of admiralty held at *Doctors-Commons*, twelve *French* prizes, taken before the declaration of war, were condemned.

THURSDAY 26.

About 5 in the afternoon, a noted admiral was, after having been privately shewn to many ladies and gentlemen, brought, in an open sedan, guarded by a number of young gentlemen under arms, with drums beating, colours flying, to *Tower Hill*, where a gallows was erected for him at 6 the same morning. He was richly dress'd in a blue and gold coat, buff waistcoat, trimm'd, &c. in full uniform. When brought under the gallows, he staid a small space, till his clergyman (a chimney-sweeper) had given him some admonitions; when done, he was drawn, by pulleys, to the top of the gallows, which was 20 feet high; every person expressing as much satisfaction as if it had been the real person. He remained guarded by the above volunteers, without any molestation, two hours; when, upon a supposition of being obstructed by the governor of the *Tower*, some sailors appear'd, who wanted to pull him down to drag him along the streets, but a fire being kindled, which consisted of tar-barrels, faggots, tables, tubs, &c. he was consumed in about half an hour.

The *Anson* privateer has already made above 5000 per Cent. of what was expended in fitting her out.

TUESDAY 31.

The *Millicent*, *Scrogham*, and the *Betsy*, *Castleton*, both from *London*, are arrived at *New-York*. They sailed with the *Nightingale* man of war, that took Lord *Loudon* on board for *North-America*. A *French* ship, taken by the *Nightingale* man of war in the voyage is arrived at *New-York*; but the man of war was not arrived when this advice came away.

It is confidently said, that a *French* nobleman of great quality is here incog. negotiating a peace; he is so cautious of being seen, that he never goes out of his lodging till late at night, when he goes in a chair to wait upon a certain great Lord.

Adm. *Howke* has near 3000 land forces on board his fleet, with a draught of matrosses and engineers, and his fleet completely mann'd with sailors.

It is reported at the court end of the town, that sir *John Ligonier*, Gen. *Huske*, and some other officers, will shortly go upon an important expedition.

Capt. *Fortunatus Wright*, of *Liverpool*, in the *King George* privateer off *Leghorn*, engaged a xebec which had 280 men on board, and mounted 16 carriage guns, besides swivels, and a great number of small arms. After a very obstinate contest, in which the xebec received much damage, and lost her captain, lieutenant, the lieut. of marines, and 88 men, 70 more being wounded, she bore away, and left capt. *Wright* the honour of having preserved 4 vessels, some richly laden, which had put themselves under his protection for convoy, after having in vain waited for a ship of war. This xebec had been fitted out with a particular view to take capt. *Wright*, who having done the *French* much damage during the last war, had been marked out by the *French* king, who promised the honour of knighthood, a pension of 3000 livres per ann. for life, and the command of a ship of war, to whoever should bring him into *France* alive or dead. The merchants of *Marsailles* had also promised a reward, double the value of *Wright's* vessel, in a writing pasted up on their Exchange. Since this action captain *Wright* has been detained by the *Tuscans*, at *Leghorn*.

According to the last Advices received by the *French* Court from *Quebec*, it appears that a contagious Distemper had broke out on board the *Leopard*, a 64 Gun ship, belonging to the Squadron that sailed from *Brest* on *March* 26, with the Reinforcements for *Canada*, under the Command of M. *de Montcalm*. The two Captains, several subaltern Officers, and a great number of sailors and private soldiers, were carried off by the distemper, the consequences of which were so much apprehended, that the greatest precautions were used at *Quebec* to prevent the spreading of the infection, and the ship even condemned to be burnt with every thing on board. *London-Gaz.*

#### A M E R I C A.

*Boston*, *July* 17. The army march this week from the *Half-Moon*, about 12 miles above *Albany*, for *Crown Point*, with 600 waggons, commanded by Gen. *Winflow*, a brave officer. Col. *Girdley* commands the train of artillery, and is reckoned a very good engineer. In all probability, three weeks will determine the fate of this army. A bloody scene it is expected will open at *Tyconderago*, a pass they have to go thro' before they get to *Crown Point*. — The *Albany* carrier came in this day from the army: He brings letters, which give an account of a smart engagement between Col. *Bradstreet*, with 300 *Americans*, and 700 *French* and *Indians*. There was a considerable loss on both sides, but our men beat them off with double the loss that happened to us. The *French* have taken a small schooner or ours on the lake in a calm with a number of canoes. — It is very agreeable to find there is a good harmony between the *English* forces and ours; the regulars will garrison the forts and places, while ours are marching forwards.



*Constantinople, July 17.*

ON Sunday the 4th instant, at ten of the clock at night, a fire broke out in a quarter of the town called the *Jubalee*, among some *Jews*, which continued burning until the 6th, at ten in the morning. From a small beginning, it extended itself to several different places at once, so as to prevent all efforts to stop its progress. Every one allows, that one third part of the city is destroyed, and many make it near a half. It is said that no such fire has happened since the reign of Sultan *Amurath*. It traversed the largest breadth of the town, from one side of the water to the other, and stopt near the wall of the city towards the seven towers. Five hundred corn mills and ovens were burnt, the Public Exchange, where the arms were sold, with the old chambers of the Janizaries. Several mosques are damaged. The public magazines for all kinds of merchandize were fortunately preserved. The sultan obliged every inhabitant who had spare houses or rooms, to take in the distressed. The present occupation of the ministry is to re-establish the corn-mills, and secure plenty. *Gaz.*

[Other papers say that 15,000 houses were destroy'd, and upwards of 1000 persons perished in the flames.]

*Petersburgh, Aug. 2.* The chevalier *Douglas* has received credential letters from *France*, in order to pave the way for a good understanding between the two courts, before an ambassador in form arrives, who is now hourly expected. The treaty between *England* and *Prussia* being concluded without the knowledge of the empress or her ministers, has highly incensed her imperial majesty against the court of *London*. And thereupon the tender of the first payment of the stipulated subsidies has been refused.

*Stockholm, July 24.* Yesterday Count *Brabe*, Baron *Horn*, Capt. *Stablsqverd*, and Lieut. *Puke*, principal authors of the plot lately discovered in *Sweden*, were beheaded in *Ridderholm-square* at *Stockholm*. In the morning the countess of *Brabe*, who is far gone with child, presented herself before the assembly of the states, and on her knees begged a reprieve for her husband. The condition she is in, her suppliant posture, her tears and groans melted every heart; but compassion could not prevail over the consideration of the public good.

*Frankfort, Aug. 4.* Circular letters for the march of the imperial troops run thus: That as his *Prussian* majesty is assembling, for reasons unknown, a large body of forces towards the frontiers of *Bohemia* and *Moravia*, every regiment behaved to hold itself in readiness to march, with all its equipage, on the first notice.

*Berlin, Aug. 11.* The king has dispatched a courier with instructions to his minister at *Vienna*, to insist on a suspension of the military preparations in *Bohemia* and *Moravia*; and in case of refusal, to declare that his majesty is determined to march immediately to the frontiers, that the enemy may reap no advantage by an ill-timed delay. On the 2d inst. a fire broke out at *Kopingsberg*, that destroy'd 70 houses. A fire has likewise happen'd at *Bergen* in *Norway*, which has consumed above 1000 houses, among which are

those of some *English* merchants, who, however, have saved their warehouses.

*Madrid, Aug. 10.* Notwithstanding the good understanding between this court and that of *London*, measures are pursuing in *America* to maintain the crown of *Spain's* right to the gulph of *Campeachy*, and the bay of *Honduras*, and to hinder the *English* from making any settlements there.

*Chamberly, Aug. 2.* The king, our august sovereign, has acceded to the treaty of friendship between the courts of *Vienna* and *Versailles*. By this accession his *Sardinian* majesty engages to furnish 8000 men to either of the two contracting parties that may be attacked.

*Hague, August 13.* Baron *Reisebach*, the imperial envoy extraordinary here, has declared to the princess-governante, to the president of the assembly of the states general, and the principal members of the government, 1, That the sudden and extraordinary military dispositions which have been made in a state bordering on the hereditary countries of the empress-queen, had obliged her to give orders for assembling forthwith a considerable body of her troops in *Bohemia* and *Moravia*, for the safety and defence of those countries. 2, That the reports designedly spread at foreign courts, as if the friendly alliance lately concluded between her majesty the empress-queen and his most christian majesty, contained certain secret articles calculated for the total suppression of the protestant religion, and likewise respecting the election of a King of the Romans, were mere inventions, quite void of truth. 3. That it was upon such foundations that a proposal had been made to engage the Protestant courts in a league against the House of *Austria*; a league, which however repugnant it might be to the laws of the Empire, had nevertheless been earnestly urged by some of the ministers residing at the diet of *Ratisbon*.

*Paris, Aug. 9.* A report has prevailed here five or six days, that 3000 *English* had been defeated near *Cumberland* fort, by a body of *French* troops, headed by *M. Dumas*, commandant of fort du *Quesne*. [This, however, but ill agrees with a letter received here from *America*, which says, that fort du *Quesne* has been surprized and taken by a body of *Cherokee* Indians, who, under pretence of friendship, found means of entrance, and overpowered the garrison. Neither of these accounts deserve much credit.]

The disputes between the crown and the parliament, and between the civil and ecclesiastical authorities, flame out daily more and more. People of all ranks seem to be exceedingly uneasy at the attempts made to overturn the prerogatives of the parliaments throughout the kingdom, from an apprehension that by degrees private property will entirely lose the protection of the law, and of consequence will have no other security left than the will and pleasure of the king's ministers, which, with the present stagnation of trade, and the apparent advantages the *Spaniards* reap from their neutrality, occasions universal discontent.

*Toulon, July 29.* We have undoubted intelligence that the *English* squadron, consisting of 18 or 20 sail, cruises off *Makon*.



*List of Ships taken from the French.*

(Continued from p. 360.)

**T**HE Promethen, from Martinico for Bourdeaux, loaded with coffee and sugar, is taken by the Anson priv. and sent into Bristol.

The St John, from Bourdeaux for Canada, loaded with wine, brandy, oil, and naval stores, is taken by the Anson priv. of Liverpool, and carried into Kinsale.

The Mandrin and Revenge privateers of Liverpool, have taken a prize and sent it into Beer-haven in Ireland.

A large French Guiney Man, burthen 400 tons, is taken by the Leostoffe man of war, and sent into Portsmouth.

The Astrea, from St Domingo for Nantz, is sent into Falmouth by the Claud gally, Woolcombe, a letter of marque, bound from London for Leghorn.

A French priv. of 22 guns and 250 men, is taken by the Tartar man of war, and brought into Plymouth.

The Amiable Ann, Allard, from Cape Francois for Bourdeaux, loaded with 218,350 lb. of sugar, 173,350 lb. of coffee, 81 lb. of indigo, 240 lb. of cocoa, and half tann'd hides, is taken by the Royal George priv. and carried into Guernsey.

The Marie Ester, loaded with 450 casks of sugar, 100 ditto of coffee, some cotton, and 2 tons of indigo; and L'Aimable Julie, with 260 hhds and tierces of sugar, 80 casks of coffee, 18 pipes and casks of indigo, with some cotton, both from St Domingo for Bourdeaux, were taken the 2d inst. off cape Finisterre, by the Anson priv. of Bristol, and are brought into that port. The day after they took the above ships, the Anson saw two more of the fleet, but for want of men, could not take them. They sail'd from St Domingo the 7th of June, in company with 28 sail, under convoy of the Warwick and two other men of war; and within three weeks after, another large fleet was to sail, under a strong convoy, which was to come throughout with them. The Anson spoke, three days before he arrived, with commodore Guery, who sent the Greyhound man of war to convoy her prizes as far as the Lundy.

The Marianne, Milfeuer, from the French islands, is taken by the Josepha, Teage, and carried into Lisbon.

The Pacifique, from Bourdeaux for St Domingo, of 400 tons, 40 men, and 16 guns, is taken by the Blandford man of war, and car. into Antigua.

The Anson priv. of Liverpool, has car. into Kinsale a Fr. priv. of 12 guns and 120 men.

The Jesus Maria Joseph, and the St Joseph, both from St Sebastians for France, with a large French ship of 500 tons, 16 guns, 40 men; and 180 soldiers, who sailed a few days since in company with four more from Rochelle for America, under convoy of a man of war, are taken by the Britannia priv. and brought into Bristol.

The Comble Lavoduijon, Guillian Le Croiz, from St Domingo, and two French privateers, are taken by the Defiance priv. of

London, who has also retaken the Elizabeth, Webber, from Cork, and carried them all into Lisbon.

The Mandrin priv. of Liverpool, about 20 tons, mounting two guns, on the 12th inst. brought into Crookhaven two Dutch ships loaded with stores and lead for Brest.

La Reine de France, from Martinico for Nantz, with sugar, cotton, &c. and Le Bien Aime, Siquar, from Rochelle for Caen, with provisions and powder, are taken by the Effex, and carried into Portsmouth.

A French vessel loaded with cyder, is taken by the Adventure priv. and car. into Cowes.

*List of Ships taken by the French.*

**T**HE Somerset, Lewis, from Honduras for Falmouth; the Frances, Butterfield, from Georgia for St Croix; and the John and Nancy, Allison, from London for Gambia, are carried into St Domingo.

The Robert and Thomas, Garwood, from Milfordhaven for London, is taken by the French and carried into Calais.

The Friendship, Turnbull, loaded with salt, from Cagliari for Villa franca, is tak. by a priv.

The Elizabeth and Ann, fr. Ancona for London, taken by the French and car. into Malta.

The King's Fisher, Cheesman, from Virginia for Hull, was tak. the 10th inst. by a priv. near Flamborough-head, and ransom'd at 1500 l.

A small sloop, loaded with fish for Ham-  
burgh, is taken and sent into Dunkirk.

The Best in Christendom, Codd, from Leg-  
hora for London, is car. into Marseilles.

The Kent, Lowes, from Sardinia for Villa  
Franca, was taken by a French priv. of 40  
guns and 400 men, near Ventimiglia.

The Industry, Brown, from Tunis for Leg-  
horn, is carried into Marseilles.

The Scottstarvet, Chiene, in her passage  
from the Streights for Ferrol, was taken by a  
French frigate, but her loading being Spanish  
property, was ransom'd for 300 l.

The Hampshire, Brown, and the Effex, Rud-  
dere, from Falmouth for Cowes, with four  
vessels, names unknown, were taken off Dart-  
mouth by a French privateer.

A sloop, supposed to be fr. London, was tak.  
24th inst. off Brixthelmstone, by a Fr. priv.

Capt. Roxbrough, from Inner Kethings for  
Gottenburg, was tak. by a Fr. priv. 20 leagues  
west of the Naze, and ransom'd for 300 l. Also

The Elizabeth, Brocklebank, from Hull for  
Koninsburg, and a ship loaded with fish, name  
unknown, were tak. off the Naze by a priv.

*List of Births for the Year 1756.*

July 23. **T**HE dutchess of Hamilton, deli-  
vered of a son, at Edinburgh.

Aug. 3. Dutchess of Beaufort,—of a daugh.

9. Lady of Ld Vis. Duncannon,—of a daugh.

Lady of Sir Cha. Apgill, Kt and alderman,  
—of a daughter.

*List of Marriages for the Year 1756.*

**J**ohn Strutt, jun. of Malden, Essex, Esq; was  
married to Miss Gooday of Nottingham.

Joseph Langdon of Newton, Somersetshire,  
—to the Hon. Miss Bathurst.



Rev. Mr Nelson, R. of Ereswell, Suffolk,—to Miss Reading of Sion college.

Geo. Brookes of Bromley,—to Miss Eliz. Clifford of Red-lion-street.

Rob. Colebrooke, Esq; member for Malden, Essex,—to Miss Eliz. Thrasher.

David James Gynne of Fallaris, Carmarthenshire, Esq;—to Miss Vaughan.

Corn. Maude, Esq;—to Miss Letitia Vernon.

Hon. Mr West, only son to Ld De la War,—to Miss Winyard, with 10.000 l

T. Colwich of Devon, Esq;—to Miss Verge.

Earl of Westmeath,—to Miss Kath. Whyte.

Sir Hugh Dalrymple, Bart. member for Had-dington,—to Miss Martha Edwin.

Rev. Mr Yalden, R. of Greatham, Hants,—to Miss Newlin of Empshott.

John Scudamore, Esq;—to Miss Wescomb.

John Short, Esq;—to Miss Lewis, 2000 l.

Rev. Mr Lowe, a chaplain of Chelsea college, and R. of Epworth, Linc.—to Miss Danet.

#### List of DEATHS for the Year 1756.

**A**lex. Hamilton, M.D. at Annapolis, Maryland.

July 20. Rich. Roderick, Esq; fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian societies.

28. Wm Burton, M.D. at Yarmouth.

AUG. 1. James Cope, member for Downton

2. Hammond L'Estrange, Esq; aged 107.

Dr Adcock of Ashford, Kent. aged 70.

Nat. Knipe, Esq; late of Richmond.

5. Sir J<sup>r</sup> Wynne, Bt. at his seat on Blacheath

Rev. Mr Saunders, V. of Hendon.

7. Rev. Mr Dodd, V. of Bourne, Lincolnshire.

Sir T. Egerton of Henton, near Manchester, Bt

Sir Ralph Asheton of Middleton, Bart. succeeded in title and estate by his brother, now Sir Rich. Asheton, Bart.

9. Rev. Mr Davie, R. of Whitechapel.

10. Rt Hon. Earl Fitzwilliams; one of the Lords of the bedchamber, and Custos Rot. of Peterborough, aged 37.

11. Peter Wedderburn of Chester-Hall, Esq; one of the senators of the college of justice at Edinburgh.

G. Stephenson of Warcop Hall, near Appleby.

Mr Ware, bookseller & stationer, Ludgate-hill

14. Mr Bennet, a stocking trimmer in Moor-fields, shot in seeing the artillery comp. exercise, by one of 'em leaving the rammer in his gun.

16. John Jervis, Esq; at Blackheath.

18 Edw. Norton, Esq; at Putney.

19. Ld Visc. Blundell of Ireland.

Mr Horn, surveyor of Gosport-hospital.

Wm Bennet, Esq; at Hartgrove, Dorsetsh.

John Keate, Esq;

Sir Geo. Cook, of Wheatly in Yorksh. Bt.

21 Sir Fr. St John, at Little Ayott, Hert'sh.

Rev R. Dipple, rect. of Stapleford, Hert'sh.

Rt Turner, of Spittlefields, Esq;

Edward Levett of Hertfordshire, Esq;

25. John Spierman, at Hackney, Esq;

Chr. Thompson Esq; at Kensington.

26. Edw. Gilbourne, Esq; at Knight's-bridge

Andrew Norton, Esq; near Chichester.

#### List of Promotions for the Year 1756.

From the London Gazette.

**W**itteball, **T**HE king has been pleased to  
Aug. 21. appoint the following persons

to be officers in the battalions to be forthwith raised, and added to the regiments of foot her after mentioned.

3d Reg. or Buffs, commanded by Col. G. Howard.

Shuck. Hewet, Major

Captains.

Campbell Edmonston

Tho. Bunbury

George Nicolson

Wm Stiel

Wm Bulkeley

Roger Crowle

Malby Brabazon

Anketel Singleton

Capt. Lieutenant.

Tho. Hardcastle

4th or King's own Reg. comm. by Col. A. Duroure.

Captains.

Temple

George Kennedy

James Campbell

Wm Dalmahoy

Jewit Cowart

James Stratton

Wallingford, com-

monly called Ld Visc.

Humphry Bland

Capt. Lieutenant.

Alex. Kennedy

8th or King's own Reg. comm. by Lt Gen. Wolfe.

John Cook, Major.

Captains.

Charles Dundas

John Blomer

Joseph Fish

John Ellis

Charles Hamilton

Charles Gillman

Henry Rogers

Wm Wade

Capt. Lieutenant.

Henry Lee

11th Reg. commanded by Major Gen. Boclard.

Chol. Scott, Major

Captains.

Alex. Leslie

John Sneyd

Alex. Simmers

David Dickson

Watson Powell

— Wedderburn

Benjamin Barber

Wm Forde

Capt. Lieuteuant.

Hugh Sempil

12th Reg. commanded by Lieut. Gen. Skelton.

Corbet Parry, Major

Captains.

John Suttie

Teavil Appleton

Wm Picton

Lovegood Watfon

Jeremiah Thompson

Hayward Stephens

Wm Jenkins

Charles Goultstone

Capt. Lieutenant.

Peter Campbell

19th Reg. comm. by Major G. Ld G. Beaucherk.

Rowl. Phillips, Major

Captains.

James Paterfon

George Daniel

Thomas Cuthbert

John Gillan

James Newton

Anthony Sharpe

Thomas Crosbie

— Johnston

Capt. Lieutenant.

Hugh Sempil

20th Reg. commanded by Col. Wm Kingsley.

Rob. Robinson, Major

Captains.

John Gordon

Alex. Tennant

Francis Gregor

Charles Veaitch

Godfrey Knuttall

Edw. Goodenough

Wm Delaune

Paul Meyer, Capt. Lt.

23d, Welch Fusileers, comm. by Lt Gen. Huske.

Tho. Marlay, Major

Captains.

Wm Rowley

Wm Dundas

John Fox

Peter Hewitt

Richard Lloyd

Tristram Revell

Robert Ridley

John Blaquiery

Capt. Lieutenant.

James Dunn

24th Reg. commanded by Col. Cornwallis.

Wm Preston, Major

Captains.

Richard Edwards

Benjamin Bromhead

Aaron Clayton

Wm Mompeffen

Peter Boileau

James Bostock

Geo. Mont. Martin

James Macrae

Thomas Pook

Rich. Vaughan, CapLt



**31st Reg. commanded by Major Gen. Holmes.**  
**James Vignoles, Major** Tichbourn Grueber  
*Captains.* Hector Monroe  
**Patrick M'Dowall** Wm Nesbit  
**Thomas Dunbar** Thomas Northey  
**Daniel Hamilton** *Capt. Lieutenant.*  
**George Grant** Caleb Woods

**32d Reg. commanded by Col. Fra. Leighton.**  
**Wm M'Dowall, Major** Patrick Blake  
*Captains.* Chr. Creswell Paine  
**Robert Rogers** James Durnford  
**Charles Ross** James Douglas  
**Theodore Desvories** *Capt. Lieutenant.*  
**— Boisragon** James Stuart

**33d Reg. commanded by Lord Cha. Hay.**  
**Peter Daulhat, Major** Nevison Pool  
*Captains.* Percival Purcell  
**Alex. Monypenny** Robert Owen  
**Danzie Collins** Robert Gordon  
**Wm Morris** *Capt. Lieutenant.*  
**John Pollock** Charles Harvey

**34th Reg. commanded by Earl of Effingham.**  
**Hezek. Fleming, Major** John Barber  
*Captains.* Robert Wilkie  
**Wm Stracey** Samuel Exley  
**James Hamilton** Boardman Bromhead  
**John White** George Warren  
**— Courtney** *Capt. Lieutenant.*  
**James Hamilton** Charles Long

**36th Reg. commanded by Lt Rob. Manners.**  
**Wm Masters, Major** Henry Vaughan  
*Captains.* John Forbes  
**Charles Webb** John Wilkie  
**Robert Burdet** Michael Fleming  
**George Skeyne** Blachford Stronge  
**Wm Wade** Rich. Taylor, *Capt. Lt.*

**37th Reg. commanded by Major Gen. Stuart.**  
**John Brown, Major** Francis Alefieu  
*Captains.* John Gifford Craven  
**Henry Graeme** Thomas Adams  
**Robert Parkhurst** Thomas Buck  
**Maurice Kane** John Watson  
**Lord Visc. Allen** F. Hutchinson,

**Whitehall, August 28.** The king has been pleased to appoint Sir Matthew Lamb, Bart. to be Custos Rot. for the Liberty of Peterborough in Northamptonsh. (E. Fitzwilliam dec.)

## From other Papers.

**Capt. Swayeland**, appointed a rear admiral.  
**Capt. Proby** of the *Syren*,—*Capt.* of the *Eagle*.

**Tho. Foley, Esq;**—of the *Raven* sloop.  
**James Gambier, Esq;**—*Capt.* of the *Namure*  
**Capt. Cornwall:**—of the *Speedwell*, in r. of  
**Capt. Webb,**—*Capt.* of the *Sunderland*.  
**John Cowland, Esq;**—a commissioner of appeals relating to the excise.

**— Esq;**—commissary of musters and deputy judge advocate of Gibraltar.

**Alderman Alexander,**—*Col.* of the *White Reg.* of militia. (Porter, dec.)

**John Whitehead, Esq;**—consul for Oporto.

**— Geo. Mackay** of Shibo, Esq; brother to  
**—** master of the mint in Scotland.

**—** home of Wedderburn, Esq;—cashier to the establishment of police in Scotland.

## ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

**R** Ev. Mr Buckle, presented to Tridles, otherwise Tridlesham, R. Berks, 200l. p. An  
**Mr Cox,**—Westbuckland, R. Devon.  
**Ph. Pyle**—North Lynn St Edmund R. Norfolk  
**Tho. Sparkes,**—Shipwash R. Cumberland.  
**John Howes,**—Mourningthorpe, R. Norfolk.  
**Rich. Snelgrove,**—Barclay, R. Nottinghamsh  
**Tho. Mafon,**—Harrington, R. Cumberland.  
**Mr Moleworth,**—Pelworth, R. Devon.  
**John des Champs,**—Pillefden R. Dorsetshire  
**Tho. Osborn,**—Burrough, R. Leicestershire.  
**Mr Dennison,**—Swanton, R. Southamptonsh  
**Mr Erskin,**—Black Nokey, R. Essex.  
**Mr Jefferys,**—Berkhamstead, R. Hertfordsh.  
**Tho. Bund,**—Dansfold, R. Surrey.  
**Rich. Thompson,**—Broughton, V. Hants.  
**G. Cray,**—St Martin's in the Vale, V. Worth.  
**Rich. Sparks,**—Stoke Norton, V. Somersetsh.  
**Walter Earl,**—Hendon, V. Middlesex.  
**Mr Alcock,**—Rumcorne, V. Cheshire.  
**Rich. Hardyman,**—Stratton, V. Kent.  
**John Symphon,**—Brinkley, V. Lancashire.  
**Joseph Seers,**—Washington, V. Devon.  
**Rich. Jenkins,**—Huckley, V. Warwickshire  
**Rich. Walker,**—Long Dutton, V. Staffordsh.  
**S. Jackson Cheny.**—St Andrew, V. Derbyshire  
**Edw. Thomas,**—chaplain to E. Loudon's Reg

## B——K R——T S.

**Ma y Arnald** of St Martin's in the Fields, Upholder.  
**Cha. Martin** of Parker's-lane, St Giles in Fields, painter.  
**John Hopley** of the Great Minories, London, haberdasher  
**Wm Hayes** of York, tailor.  
**Rich. Smith** of Oundle, Northamptonshire, mercer.  
**John Tobay** of Soulby, Westmoreland, chapman.  
**Peter Davis** of Mere, Wilts, chapman.  
**Robert Marshall** of Acle, Norfolk, grocer.  
**Rich. Benham** of Bursledon, Hants, chapman.  
**Tho. Goodland** of Wapping, chapman.  
**Joseph Legg** of Liverpool, merchant.  
**Rice Jones** of Liverpool, hofier.  
**Lamb Elphick** of Dunstable, tallow-chandler.  
**Augustus Caesar Thompson** of Thetford, scrivener  
**John Stimpson** of Stonham Aspath, chapman.  
**John Spurriflow** of Manchester, chapman.  
**Sufanna Phillips** of St Paul, Covent Garden, chapwoman  
**Mary Guthrie** and **Alex. Macculloch** of Cadiz, mercers.  
**Henry Richards** of Pontymoli, Monmouth, mercer.  
**Robert Crawford** of Liverpool, wroolendraper.  
**James Kerr** of Wantage, Berks, petty-chapman.  
**Mary Thew** of Patrington, Yorkshire, grocer.  
**Samuel Todd** of Colchester, Essex, grocer.

## BILL of Mortality from July 27. to August 24.

| Buried            |     | Christened         |     |
|-------------------|-----|--------------------|-----|
| Males             | 662 | Males              | 536 |
| Females           | 638 | Females            | 536 |
| Under 2 Years old |     | 1300               |     |
| Between 2 and 5   |     | 1072               |     |
| 5 and 10          |     | 86                 |     |
| 10 and 20         |     | 303                |     |
| 20 and 30         |     | 502                |     |
| 30 and 40         |     | 319                |     |
| 40 and 50         |     | 1300               |     |
| 50 and 60         |     |                    |     |
| 60 and 70         |     | Weekly Aug. 3. 322 |     |
| 70 and 80         |     | 10. 313            |     |
| 80 and 90         |     | 17. 310            |     |
| 90 and 100        |     | 24. 255            |     |
| 100 and 101       |     | 1300               |     |
|                   |     |                    |     |
|                   |     | 1300               |     |

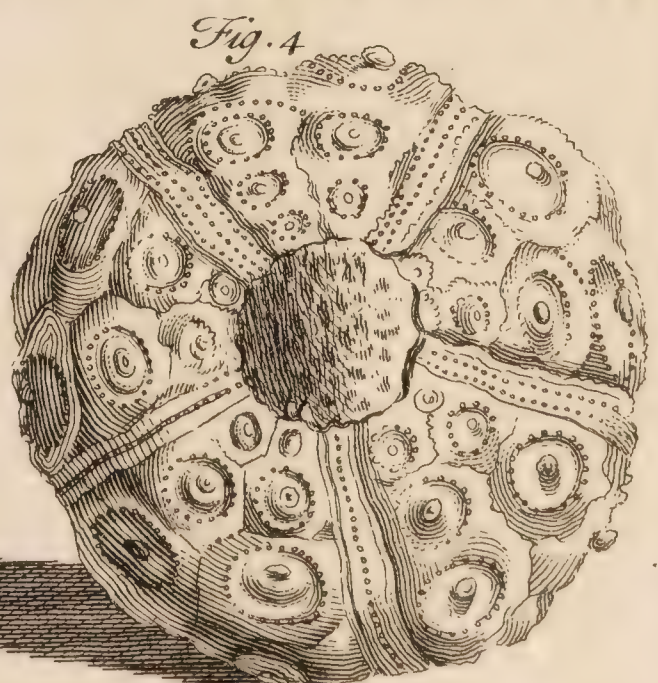
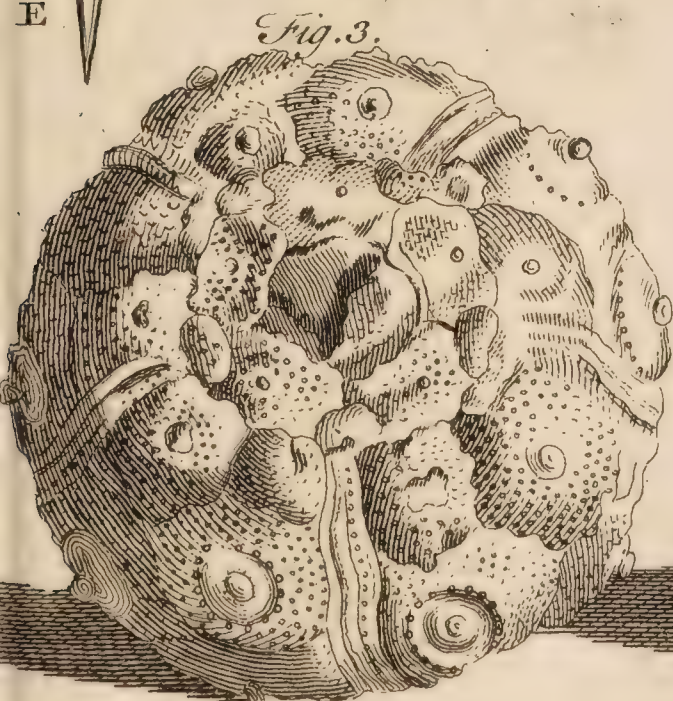
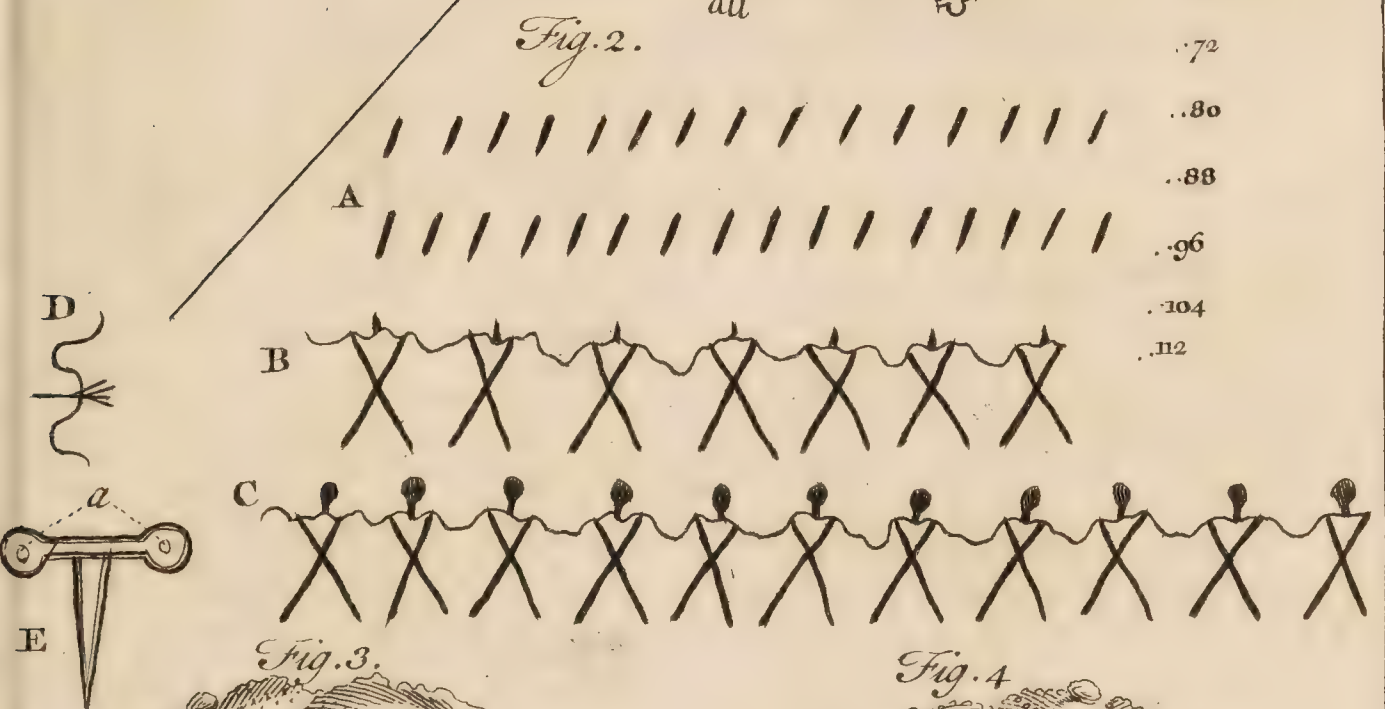
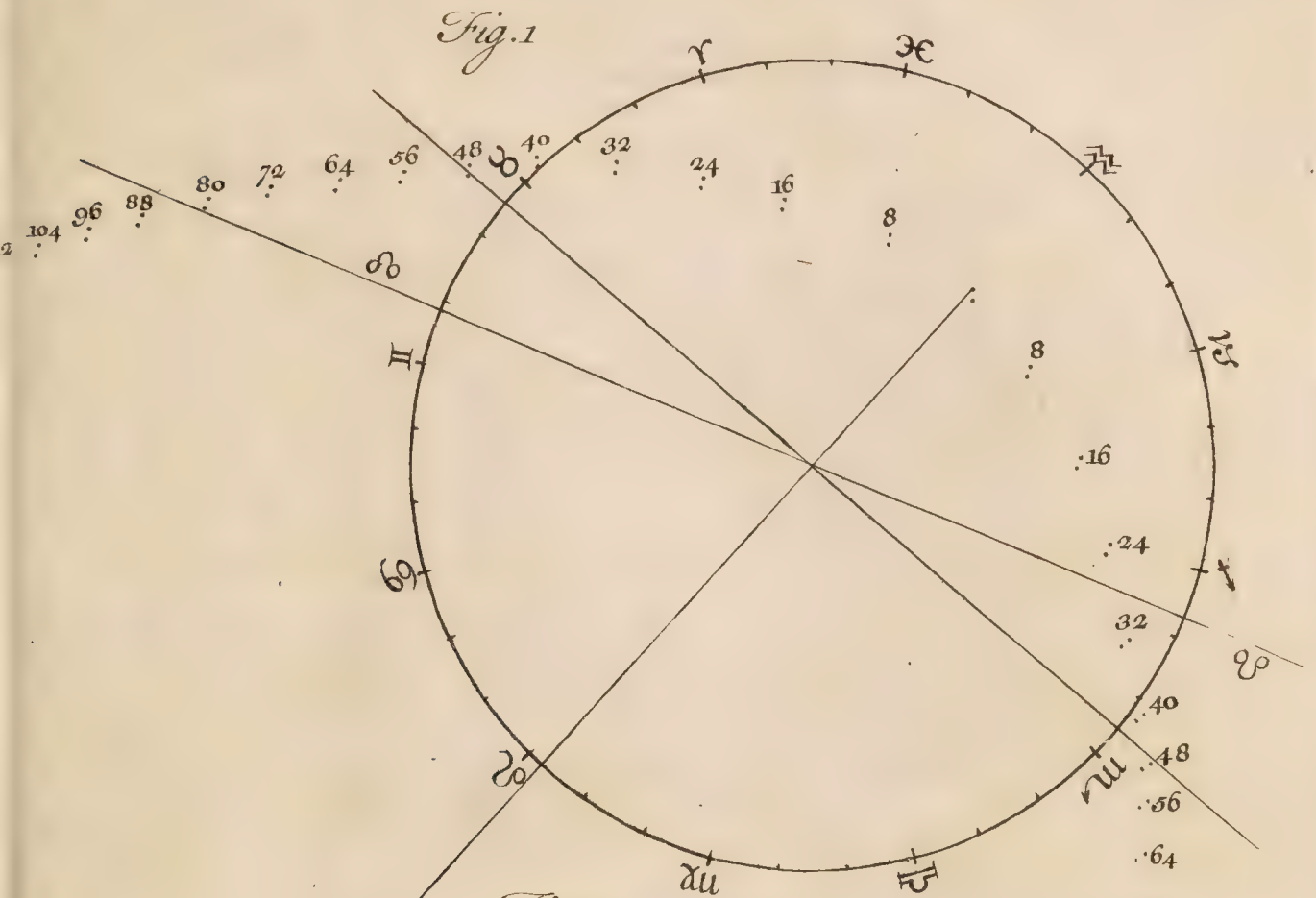


*EACH DAY'S Price of STOCKS in AUGUST 1756:*

[illegible]

| MARK-LANZ.         | B. f. ingf.oke. | Reading.     | Farnham.     | Henley.      | Guildford.   | Warminster   | Devizes.     | Gloucester.   | Birmingham.    | London.              |
|--------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|----------------------|
| Heat 38s to 40s    | 07 15s load     | 8:04 s lead  | 07 19s load  | 08 08s load  | 08 15s load  | 40s to 48 qu | 44s to 54 qu | 6s 6d, bushel | 6s. 8d., bush. | Wh. Peck Leaf 24d    |
| Barley 19s to 20s  | 13s 0 17 qr     | 15s to 19 qr | 14s to 16 qr | 15s to 18 qr | 14s to 16    | 19s to 24    | 19s to 24    | 3s 4d         | 3s. 6d.        | Hops 21 to 41 cwt    |
| Oats 16s to 17s 6d | 13s to 16 od    | 11s to 17    | 14s to 16s   | 13s to 17    | 12s to 16 6d | 18s to 20    | 18s to 23    | 2s 6d to 3s   | 2s. 6d.        | Hay per load 54s.    |
| Beans 18s to 22 od | 19s to 23 od    | 20s to 16    | 20s to 25    | 21s to 24    | 24s to 26    | 32s to 36    | 32s to 35    | 3s to 3s 4d   | 3s. 4d.        | Coals 40s per Chaff. |







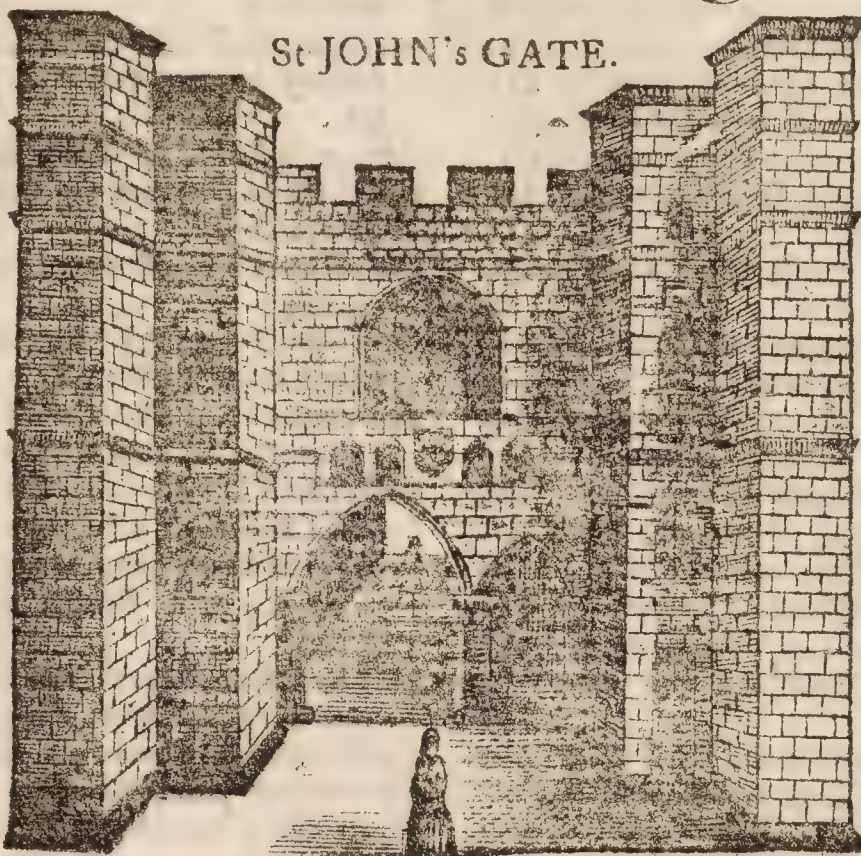




# The Gentleman's Magazine:

Lond Gazette  
 Read's Journ  
 Craftsman :  
 D. Advertiser  
 St James's E-  
 vening Post  
 London Even-  
 ing Post  
 General Even-  
 ing Post  
 London Ga-  
 zetteer  
 Public Adver-  
 tiser  
 Westminster  
 Journal  
 Whitehall E-  
 vening Post  
 Inspector  
 Connoisseur  
 World  
 Prater  
 Ev. Advertiser

St JOHN'S GATE.



North Jews  
 Dublin 3  
 Edinburgh  
 Bristol 2  
 Norwich 2  
 Exeter  
 Worcester  
 Northampton  
 Gloucester  
 Stamford  
 Nottingham  
 Chester  
 Derby Liver.  
 Ipswich  
 Reading  
 Leeds Salisbury  
 Newcastle 2  
 Canterbury  
 Sherborn  
 Birmingham  
 Manchester  
 Bath Oxford  
 Cambridge  
 Glasgow

For SEPTEMBER 1756.

## CONTAINING,

More in Quantity and Greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

- I. Authentic life of *Cannicott*, lately executed for murder.
- II. Farther particulars relating to the late action in the *Mediterranean*.
- III. Directions where to look for the expected comet.
- IV. *Scarroyada's* exploits in *Indian* characters.
- V. Remarks on a curious *echinus*.
- VI. Journals of the weather.
- VII. Memoirs of the life and writings of the celebrated *Linnaeus*.
- VIII. Project to mend the breed of horses.
- IX. New observations on the sea scurvy.
- X. New hypothesis of earthquakes, accounting for the agitation of standing waters.
- XI. Gen. *Blakeney's* letter on the escape of three nuns.
- XII. Narrative of *Kirkby* and *Wade's* cowardice, tryal, and death.
- XIII. Further particulars of the contest between Mr *Annesley* and Lord *Ansey*.
- XIV. Curious articles in the *Philosophical Transactions* epitomiz'd.
- XV. Newly discover'd *Roman* antiquity describ'd
- XVI. Remarks on the proposed militia bill.
- XVII. To prevent the profanation of *Sunday*.
- XVIII. Historical account of the *Swedish* constitution, and the dispute between the king & the senate, relative to the late conspiracy.
- XIX. Remarkable letter of *Algernon Sidney*.
- XX. Grants for the year 1756.
- XXI. State of the national debt.
- XXII. Natural history of shells continued.
- XXIII. Particular account of the present troubles in *Germany*.
- XXIV. *Russia's* accession to the treaty of *Versail*.
- XXV. POETRY. The Oddity, a journal of a journey; the Cit's country box; a song from on board the fleet; epigrams, &c.
- XXVI. HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.—*English* and *French* account of the engagement off *Louisbourg*; *American* news; remarkable case of a *Hanoverian* soldier; riots; storms, captures, &c.
- XXVII. Lists of births, marriages, deaths, &c.
- XXVIII. List of ships taken on both sides.
- XXIX. Books published, with remarks.
- XXX. Price of stocks and corn.

With the representation of an *Indian* warrior's manner of recording his achievements, from his own MS. written with blood; also the course of the expected comet in 1758; a curious *Echinus*; ten beautiful shells, and a newly discover'd *Roman* antiquity; all neatly engraven on Copper; also a song set to music, &c.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON: Printed by D. HENRY and R. CAVE, at St John's Gate. Where complete sets may be had in Twenty-five Volumes, beginning with 1731.



# C O N T E N T S.

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <p><b>A</b>N account of <i>Wm Cannicott</i>, who murder'd his wife 409</p> <p>—He courts and marries a second wife <i>ib</i></p> <p>—His double marriage discover'd 410</p> <p>—Acct of the murder &amp; discovery 411</p> <p>Farther account of <i>Byng's</i> conduct 412</p> <p>Precepts to determine from a single observation the course of the comet expected in 1758 413</p> <p>Memoirs of the exploits of <i>Scarroyada</i>, an <i>Indian</i> warrior <i>ib</i></p> <p>Remarks on a petrified echinus 414</p> <p>Meteorological journals <i>ib</i></p> <p>Account of the life and writings of <i>Linnaeus</i>, the celebrated naturalist 415</p> <p>—He makes the tour of <i>Lapland</i> <i>ib</i></p> <p>—Visits <i>Dalecarlia</i>, <i>Denmark</i>, <i>Germany</i>, <i>Holland</i>, and <i>England</i> <i>ib</i></p> <p>—Publishes his <i>Systema Naturæ</i>, &amp;c. 416</p> <p>Serious observations on horse-racing 417</p> <p>—Proposal for mending the breed of horses <i>ib</i></p> <p>New observations on the sea scurvy 419</p> <p>—Notes on this hypothesis, with an extract from <i>Pascoe Thomas's</i> narrat. 420</p> <p>New hypothesis of earthquakes 421</p> <p>—Objections to it answer'd <i>ib</i></p> <p>—Agitation of standing waters accounted for 422</p> <p>Gen. <i>Blakeney's</i> letter to the vicar gen. of <i>Minorca</i>, on the escape of 3 nuns <i>ib</i></p> <p>—Orders to prevent other accidents of the same kind 423</p> <p>Account of <i>Kirkby</i> and <i>Wade</i>, two captains shot for cowardice, in deserting Admiral <i>Benbow</i> 424</p> <p>—<i>Benbow</i> gives orders to form and pursue the <i>French</i> fleet 425</p> <p>—<i>Kirkby</i> and <i>Wade</i> get their conduct justified in a council of war 426</p> <p>—Are put under arrest <i>ib</i></p> <p>—Their sentence, tryal, &amp; execution 427</p> <p>A farther account of the contest betw. Mr <i>Annesley</i> and the E. of <i>An-sey</i> 427</p> <p>—Recapitulation of the facts proved at the great tryal in <i>Ireland</i>, in 1744. <i>ib</i></p> <p>—Mr <i>Annesley</i> gains no advantage from a verdict in his favour, and why 428</p> <p>—Address to the public in his behalf <i>ib</i></p> <p>Account of the last number of the <i>Phil. Transactions</i> 428-9-30</p> <p>—General rule for solving isoperimetrical problems of all kinds 429</p> <p>—Remarkable effects of lightning <i>ib</i></p> <p>—Account of the Porcupine man and his son, lately shewn in <i>London</i> <i>ib</i></p> <p>—Account of a mountain of iron 430</p> | <p>—Effects of the agaric as a styptic 430</p> <p>Experiments with the lycoperdon or puff-ball <i>ib</i></p> <p>—Account, by Dr <i>Oliver</i>, of curing the dropsy by the external use of sweet oil 430-1</p> <p>Acc. of a singular antiq. inscription 431</p> <p>Proposal to prevent tipling in alehouses on <i>Sundays</i> <i>ib</i></p> <p>Objections against exercising militia on <i>Sundays</i> 432</p> <p>Objections against exercising them on other days answered 433</p> <p>An account of the present dispute between the K. and senate of <i>Sweden</i> <i>ib</i></p> <p>—Will of <i>Charles XII.</i> set aside <i>ib</i></p> <p><i>Swedes</i> shake off arbitrary governm. 434</p> <p>—Acc. of their present constitution <i>ib</i></p> <p>—The K. and senate appeal to the states 435</p> <p>—The states determine for the senate <i>ib</i></p> <p>Remarkable letter of <i>Algernon Sidney</i> <i>ib</i></p> <p>—His opinion of corrupt parliaments 436</p> <p>Grants for the year 1756 437</p> <p>Natural history of shells continued 438</p> <p>Particular account of the march of the K. of <i>Prussia</i>, his motives and situation 439</p> <p>Altercation with the court of <i>Vienna</i> <i>ib</i></p> <p>Declaration of the K. of <i>Gr. Britain</i> in answer to the empress's rescript <i>ib</i></p> <p>The K. of <i>Prussia</i> invades <i>Saxony</i> 440</p> <p>—Conditions on which he offers to withdraw his troops <i>ib</i></p> <p>—Continues his progress <i>ib</i></p> <p>Altercation of the K. of <i>Prussia</i> with the K. of <i>Poland</i> 441</p> <p>General view of the situation of affairs in <i>Germany</i> 442</p> <p><i>Russia</i> accedes to the treaty of <i>Versailles</i> <i>ib</i></p> <p>—The articles of her engagement <i>ib</i></p> <p>POETRY. Song set to music 433</p> <p>The oddity, a journal of a journey 444</p> <p>The Cit's country box 445</p> <p>A song from on board the fleet, to the ladies.—<i>Horace</i> ode 22. B. 1. translated.—To <i>Bella</i>.—To <i>Laura</i>.—An acrostic.—<i>Martial</i>, Lib. VIII. 35. 446</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Historical Chronicle.</p> <p><i>French</i> and <i>English</i> account of the engagement off <i>Louisbourg</i> 447-8-9</p> <p>Rem. case of an <i>Hannoverian</i> soldier 448</p> <p><i>American</i> news 450</p> <p>Births, deaths, promotions, &amp;c. 451</p> <p>List of ships taken on both sides 452</p> <p>Register of books published 453</p> <p>Prices of stocks, corn, &amp;c. 454</p> |
|--|--|

\* \* \* We are assured by such authority as cannot be suspected, that the account which we lately published of Gen. Fowke's trial is defective, and, in some instances, erroneous, more particularly in that observation, that the tryal was held in a lesser room of the house, where few persons could be admitted. But we beg leave, at the same time, to declare, upon the veracity of the gentleman who favoured us with the account, that the main scope and leading facts are scrupulously preserved; and that the pretended amendments of other writers are either frivolous or imaginary.



T H E

# Gentleman's Magazine;

For SEPTEMBER 1756.

*Some Account of William Cannicott, lately executed for the Murder of his Wife.*



William Cannicott was about forty years of age, and had been a livery servant from a youth, though his parents, who were substantial people, would fain have had him learn a trade. When he was about 20 years old, he married Dorothy Tamlyn, a woman near 40 years of age, with whom he had lived fellow servant; and soon after he set her up in a little haberdasher's shop in *Boswell Court*. This shop she kept near ten years, and Cannicott being then servant to the late Admiral *Matthews*, took a house for her in *East-street*, and furnished it to be let out into lodgings. Till about three years ago, he says, they lived peaceably, if not happily, together; but it then happened, that in his absence, and without his knowledge, she sold two suits of his best cloaths, tho' she had no reasonable pretence or provocation; for he constantly gave her all his money, and she received, without any account, the profits that arose from the house. Cannicott was naturally passionate, and coming in haste one day to put on a suit of these cloaths upon a particular occasion, he was so exasperated to find they had been sold by his wife, that he swore he would never come home to her any more.

It is probable, that this incident only gave colour to break a connection which he had no inclination to continue; for he kept the resolution which he had declared in his passion, after that passion had subsided; and when he was next out of place, which happened soon afterwards, he took himself a lodging in a distant part of the town, instead of going home to his

wife, though he still continued to give her his money.

In this new neighbourhood he was of course considered as a single man; a mistake that he was rather desirous to countenance than correct, because he knew that as a single man he was more likely to get into place than as married; and indeed he was soon after hired to a gentlemen in *Camendish square*, who declared that he would not hire a married man; so that he was from that time under a kind of necessity to deny that he had a wife. After the first deviation from truth a man is almost necessarily, tho' insensibly, led to deviate farther and farther from the strait path at every step. As the women were less upon their guard against him, he was encouraged to indulge himself in the pleasure of such addresses as would not otherwise have been permitted; and thus engagements are often bro't on which were never formally design'd, and connections are gradually strengthened merely because the difficulty of breaking them gradually increases. Among Cannicott's fellow servants there was a young woman that waited upon his master's daughter, to whom he found a secret pleasure in recommending himself by many little acts of kindness, with which he saw she was pleased, and which he therefore repeated with greater assiduity and delight, tho' he declares he had then no design to seduce her, either as a mistress or a wife; yet his regard for her grew every day more tender, as he became more acquainted with her. He loved her, he says, not only for her person but for her mind, which was continually improved by the free conversation of her amiable lady. Still, however, he avoided every thing that had a direct tendency to make him regarded as a lover; but there happened two incidents,



dents, which joining with his inclinations, and the facility with which he saw it might be gratified, overbore all his resolutions. As love is always vigilant and suspicious, he discovered that his master had a design upon her virtue, and that at the same time she was addressed by a young man, who would have married her, and whom he thought she would consent to marry, if he did not profit of the influence he had over her by soliciting her for himself. In this situation he determined to gain her if it was possible, let the consequence be what it would. From this time his courtship commenced, and the girl sincerely believing he had no other connection, consented to have him. When this was agreed he resolved to leave his place, because the girl would not consent to conceal her marriage from her lady, nor would her lady part with her upon that account, and because his master would notwithstanding think it a sufficient reason to part with him. In pursuance of this scheme he hired himself to the Earl of Darnly, and on the 3d of June 1754, he married his new wife at Marybon chapel.

He went into Ld Darnly's place the same day, and his wife continued in hers a twelvemonth after they were married, and might have continued there till now, if her master had not pursued his design with more importunity than before, notwithstanding the declaration of her marriage, which upon that account, as well as others, she had determined to make as soon as it should have taken place. As these solicitations made her very uneasy she complained of them to her husband, and he advised her to give warning. She immediately followed his counsel, but staid five months longer to oblige her lady, who was very desirous she should go with her to Bath. When they came back, and her master found that she was determined to go, and that another maid had been engaged in her stead, he was so enraged at his disappointment, that he would scarce suffer her to stay long enough in the house to put her cloaths together. When she was come away Cannicott hired a lodging for her as near him as he could, that he might spend every leisure minute in her company; and he perceived, he says, with unspeakable pleasure, an excessive fondness in her which increased his own; and he believes it is impossible for any two persons to be more happy in each other than they

were, except when his fears anticipated her discovery of his former marriage.

This event, so much dreaded, and so carefully guarded against, in a short time put an end to their felicity, and made the wife, who was deserted, yet more wretched than before. Such is the constant and the known effect of that officious malignity, which is still curious to discover, and zealous to publish breaches of the matrimonial contract; yet it is still suffered by a common confederacy in the guilt, to escape not only infamy but censure, under the mask of integrity and friendship. One *Hobson*, a coachman in Lord Darnly's family, knew Cannicott when he lived in another place, and knew also his first wife. It happened, that the wife of this *Hobson* had become acquainted with some person in the house when Cannicott had taken a lodging for his second wife, and thus discovered the secret. His second wife, however, she did not know where to find, for she had removed into the country when Cannicott went out of town with his Lord, and was not yet returned; but word was immediately sent to his first wife, and she took every opportunity to haunt and reproach her husband with his new connexion. This, he says, made him extremely wretched, not only because it was irksome in itself, but because it kept him in continual dread and solicitude, lest they should find out his favourite and interrupt her peace, as they had interrupted his. As his fears increased, so did his caution; he took another lodging for his young wife, whom he calls *Nanny*, at a considerable distance, and required her never to call, on any pretence, where she had lodged before; with this request, he says, she cheerfully complied, without knowing or enquiring why it was made; but her old landlady once meeting her by chance dogged her home, and immediately acquainted *Hobson* and his wife where she lodged, who with great expedition sent Mrs Cannicott to acquaint her with her situation. Here was an end of all the stolen felicity at once; *Nanny*, at the next interview, reproached him; but she reproached him, he says, with such tenderness as shewed less anger than love. She was overwhelmed with grief, and, as often as she could find words, she intreated, that he would never attempt to see her more, but leave her to struggle alone with her misfortunes, and endeavour to get into another place. He could not consent to leave her, but he



he promised to procure her a place. This indeed he attempted, but without success; for it was necessary to refer to her last master for a character, and he, besides telling that she was married, suggested several faults that might conceal the true reason why she left the place. She then urged him to let her go abroad, but this he opposed with the utmost vehemence; and declared that he would destroy himself if she attempted it. She had twice removed her lodging, and was still followed by Mrs *Cannicott*, who acquainted the neighbourhood with her story. *Nanny*, therefore would not suffer *Cannicott* to visit her in her lodgings, where it was known she could not be his lawful wife; and tho' he persuaded her sometimes to meet him early in the morning, yet, as it was chiefly in the street, that afforded him no pleasure.

*Hobson* and his wife in the mean time fomented the difference between *Cannicott* and his first wife, telling her that he had received his wages, and urging her to solicit him for more money. This she did, with threats of prosecution if he refused, saying, that she could and would hang him for having two wives.

As he believed this to be in her power, he restrained his aversion, for fear she should execute it, and therefore appointed to meet her on *Tuesday* evening at the *Red-Lion* in *Berkely-square*, to take a little walk. He declares, that in making this appointment he had no design upon her life, but that being obliged to put up at a publick house near *Tottenham-Court*, by a sudden storm of thunder and rain, she asked him for money, which he refusing to give her, she had recourse first to expostulation, then reproach, and then threatening, which threw him into a dreadful rage, in the midst of which he broke away from her, and she followed him. That as they were going down stairs, he saw a cord hang over the banisters, upon which he conceived a design to use it as an instrument to murder her, and therefore snatched it up and put it into his pocket; when they got out of the house, they went towards home, tho' the storm increased, and it thundered and lightened very much. Her passion had probably abated while his was at the height, as it often happens that the mind relents immediately after expressions of too keen reproach, which render a reconciliation on the other side for a time impossible. This appears to have been the case

here, for she twice desired him to let down his hat, that the lightning might not hurt his eyes; this he refused the first time, but the last time seemed to consent, and bidding her go on, took that opportunity not to flap his hat, but to prepare the cord for the murder; and it is surely an horrid aggravation of his guilt, that he made the voice of kindness a signal to silence it for ever, and prepared to perpetrate the greatest injury against his wife, while he seemed to be profiting by her sollicitude to do him good. When he had formed the cord to his purpose, having tied a noose in one end, and passed the other end through it, he walked apace after her, and coming behind her, threw it over her head and drew it tight. She immediately seized it with her hands, and struggled so hard that the cord broke, and he feared she would overpower him. He then tho't of his scissars, and drawing them from the sheath, he thrust them many times into her throat and body, upon which her grasp relaxed, and she soon expired.

As soon as he saw she was dead, his passion subsided in a moment, and he was so struck with the horror of what he had done, that he fell down in a swoon, tho' he cannot tell how long he continued in it; when he came to himself he began to think how he might conceal the fact; he stripped her, and scattered her cloaths, which he cut to pieces, in different places as he went along.

About ten o'clock he got home extremely wet, and immediately retiring to the place where he cleaned his glasses, he washed the blood from the ruffles and sleeves of his shirt, and putting it into the foul cloaths bag, went to bed. The next morning, his lordship being out of town, he went out and bought a new pair of scissars, having left the others in the field near the body, and he sold the ring and buckles, which he brought away; he did not return home till night, and was then told by his fellow servants, that justice *Fielding* had sent for him upon a suspicion of murder, and advised, if he was guilty, not to come in; but he insisted upon his innocence, and when Mr *Welch* came soon after, he was denied. Next morning, however, he went with the *Butler*, to Mr *Barnes*, the high constable, in order, as he said, to clear himself.

He was examined by the justices, and tho' many circumstances appeared



ed against him, yet the first day he confessed nothing; but the next day, finding that they had found out his second wife, and confined her upon suspicion that she had been accessory to the fact, he immediately accused himself; that she might be discharged; and having fully disclosed the whole affair, he pleaded guilty at his trial, and died with great penitence and resignation.

*Part of a Letter, &c. from Gibraltar, dated June 24.*

—AS for Byng, he might several times have sent letters, and afterwards what he pleased, into *Minorca*; but he never attempted it. Private signals had been appointed, by which the fleet and garrison might have understood one another; but when the fleet came within sight, all that the garrison could do, they could not get one signal returned. Upon this, an officer went out in a six-oar'd boat after the fleet, but could not come up with it, as Byng in no instance shewed any inclination of coming near the object he was sent to relieve. After being at sea above 30 hours, the boat returned unmolested. This shews all the boats in the fleet might have done the same, and brought in what succours the admiral had pleased. Every thing shews the enemy knew their man. And the besiegers (as appears from circumstances since, by their being more remiss in their attacks about that time than before) intended to insult the garrison, by letting them see in that manner that they were better acquainted with Byng's plan of operations than they were. He would by no means suffer the ships in his division, which he had taken care to form of the strongest in the fleet, to assist the wing that was engaged. Even the extreme distress of the *Intrepide* and the *Defiance*, could not move him to pity either the brave or his country. But why do I mention either *bravery* or *his country* in the same sheet with his for ever ignominious name? Common men were never in the world in higher spirits, or more furious to engage, if they might have been permitted: what the whole fleet was then capable of performing, is plain from the success of part of it. The poltroon fired six barrels of powder, but a great deal of it was in signals to hinder others from doing their duty, and the balls he directed towards the enemy, perhaps never came so near them as within 500 yards; so great a distance he kept at.

No, no; there might have been danger in venturing nearer; if his shot could have reached them, their's might also in that case, have reached him.

A Poor general *Blakeney* said, The world had no pleasure equal to what he should find by dying in action and to the honour of his country. For the last month they wanted many things in the article of provision. They fought like *English* lions, or more like *Irish* bravadoes, the day they saw the fleet, rejoicing in the certainty of speedy succours, and the consciousness of having done due service to their country in so holding out till their arrival. *Campbell's* regiment is gone with Sir *Edward Hawke's* fleet. The *Welch* fuzileers were landed, but most of them exceedingly weak and disordered with their voyage, &c. &c.

Mr URBAN,

THOUGH the following is only part of a letter written by an honest tar before the mast, yet it relates a fact that has not yet been taken notice of in any other account of the late action in the *Mediterranean*, and may be depended upon as truth; of the writer's veracity I have had many testimonies, and his judgment cannot reasonably be doubted, for an old sailor is certainly as good a judge of the condition of an enemy's ship as the best officer. It must be supposed that the admiral was too far off to see the distress mentioned in this letter, for otherwise it cannot be conceived why he should hinder her being taken.

*Gibraltar, July 3.*

ON the 20th of May it was in our power to finish the war, and make ourselves gentlemen, but the lord knows if we shall ever have the chance again; we engaged and disabled the *French* admiral, a brave 80 gun ship, which fell to our lot in the line; and we should certainly have made her our prize, if we had been permitted so to do. We broke our line to run thro' the *French* and pick her up, but were immediately ordered to keep it; we set her on fire twice on the quarter, likewise drove 2 ports abaft into one, besides carrying away her main top-sail yard, and her top-sail sheets fore and aft, and her sails also; so that she could not escape at any rate if we had only had the liberty to have gone after her. And if she had struck, being the chief, no doubt but that the rest would have followed her example; for if 7 sail beat of 12, what must our 13 have done if they had all play'd their part?



Precepts for determining, from one single Observation, the whole apparent course of the expected Comet, with directions in what part of the Heavens to look for it every Month in the Year.

ON a large sheet of pasteboard describe a circle ten inches radius, to represent the earth's orbit round the sun, as in Fig. 1. which divide into 360 degrees, and distinguish the signs by their proper characters. Then, with the sun, or center, as a focus, and the true perihelion place and distance, draw a parabola like that deduced from the observations of the comet of 1682, and thereon mark every 4th days motion from the perihelion, on either side, and draw the line of the nodes; these elements, as also the inclination of the orbit, may be found in Dr Halley's table or list of comets.

Set off the cosine of the inclination in perpendiculars to the line of the nodes, towards the several fourth days marks or points in the parabola; these will form the projection of the parabola, or comet's trajectory, on the plane of the ecliptic, over which the comet is at any time perpendicular.

To find the comet's place at any time, count how long it is before or after its perihelion, and mark the place in the projection of the parabola: lay

one edge of a parallel ruler through that point, and also through the point of the earth's place in its orbit at that time, and the other edge passing thro' the sun, will cut the earth's orbit at the comet's geocentric place.

The tangent of the inclination, taking the perpendicular from the comet's place to the line of the nodes as radius, is the tangent of its apparent latitude, making the curtate distance of the comet from the earth, the radius.

For expedition thus: draw two lines, making an angle of 17d. 56m. equal to the inclination. On one of them set off the perpendicular from the comet's projected place, and raise a perpendicular to the other; or, which is the same, from the comet's real place in the parabola, and let fall a perpendicular, which will be the tangent of its geocentric latitude.

One observation of a known comet will, by the help of such a scheme, determine, in a good measure, its whole course: for, from the earth's place in its orbit draw the observed longitude of the comet, and where that cuts the projection of the parabola, there is the comet's place; to which if the observed latitude agrees, it confirms it. Then, the other data being already known, and one place given, its whole course may be traced.

TABLE shewing where the Comet may be expected to begin to appear any Month.

| January     | Scarce to be seen                         | Lat.             |                          |
|-------------|---|------------------|--------------------------|
| Feb. end    | Retr. betw. $30^{\circ}$ & $15^{\circ}$ ♄ | small incr. S.   | 7 weeks aft. perihelion  |
| March begin | ———— $30$ & $15$ ♄                        | small N. or S.   | } a month after perihel. |
| end         | ———— $30$ & $0$ ♄                         | small N. decr.   |                          |
| April begin | ———— $15$ & $0$ ♄                         | small N. decr.   | } 2 or 3 weeks after     |
| end         | Stat. $10$ ♄ & $20$ ♄                     | small N.         |                          |
| May being   | ———— middle ♄                             | } N.             | about perihelion         |
| end         | Dir. begin. ♄                             |                  | 1, 2, or 3 weeks         |
| June begin  | ———— begin. ♄                             | } N. increasing  | 2 to 5 weeks before      |
| end         | ———— end ♄                                |                  |                          |
| July begin  | ———— begin. ♄                             |                  |                          |
| end         | ———— middle ♄                             |                  |                          |
| August      | ———— end ♄                                | } small incr. N. | 2 months before peri.    |
| September   | Stat. $25$ & $30$ ♄                       |                  | 2 or 3 months            |
| October     | Retr. end ♄                               | small S. or N.   |                          |
| begin       | begin. ♄                                  | } small S.       | 3 months before perih.   |
| Novem. mid. | $5$ ♄ & $20$ ♄                            |                  |                          |
| end         | begin. ♄                                  | } small S. or N. | 11 to 14 weeks           |
| Dec. begin  | begin. ♄ end. ♄                           |                  |                          |
| end         | begin. ♄                                  | very faint       |                          |

Mr URBAN,  
Send you the memoirs of the exploits of  
SCARROYADA, a famous Indian warrior,

written by himself in Indian characters, of  
which Fig. 2, is a very exact copy. (See the  
Plate.) The



The two lines of single strokes at A denote the number of engagements he had been in.

The cross strokes at B, linked together by a crooked undulating line, with a short dash over each cross, represent the number of Indian warriors he had killed with his own hands.

The cross strokes at C, linked together in like manner, with the addition of a head to each, shew the number of warriors he had taken prisoners with his own hands. All these he drew with red ink, or blood.

D, is the representation of the bow and arrow, which he had cut on each cheek.

E, is the representation of his *tomobock*, which he wore at his breast. Both these were expressed in black ink, but the spots dotted from a were red, as dipt in blood.

The above account is, to the best of my memory, what he told me when I received the original from him. Yours, &c.

*Remarks on a petrified Echinus of a singular Kind, found in the Parish of Bovingdon, in Hertfordshire, and supposed to have been brought from a neighbouring Chalk-pit. By J. Parsons, M. D. F. R. S. [See Fig. 3 and 4 in the Plate.]*

THE round echinites are, for the most part, found in chalk pits, and they are in general, when recent, the most tender in their shells, so that the chalk is the most favourable bed for them to be preserved in long enough to be petrified; whereas in o-

ther kinds of matter, these would be mouldered and destroyed before the petrification could commence: and it is very singular, that almost all those in chalk are filled with flint, or partly chalk and partly flint, and sometimes with chrysal. Now as all flints and agates are nothing less than crystal debased by earth; and as it is in beds of chalk that these, as well as multitudes of large stones, are found, one would be almost induced to believe, that chalk degenerated into flint; or in other words, that flint was produced by chalk originally. And indeed, I have many specimens myself, that seem to prove it; in some of which they shew the gradual change from the one to the other, not at all like a sudden apposition of chalk and flint.

Other kinds of echinites, such as the *echini cordati*, or heart-shaped echinite; the *pilcati*, or conic; the *galeati*, or helmet-shaped, with several other kinds, are often formed of other species of strong particles.

The fossil represented at Fig. 3 and 4, with large *papillæ*, is the *echinometra digitata secunda rotunda*, *vil ecdaris mauri* of Rumphius, which, with the other oval echinites, are very rarely found but in chalk: and it is remarkable, that whether they are filled with chalk, flint, or chrysal, their shells break with a selenitical appearance, just as the *lapides judaici*, and all other species of echinites found in chalk pits, do.

#### Meteorological Journal of the Weather, in Ludgate-street, by Ja. Ayscough.

| U<br>S. | Baro-<br>meter | Th.<br>L. | Th.<br>H. | Wind | WEATHER.                   |
|---------|----------------|-----------|-----------|------|----------------------------|
| A.      |                |           |           |      |                            |
| 24      | 29,99          | 59        | 62        | S W  | Morn. cl. sm. ra. fair Af. |
| 25      | 29,71          | 60        | 63        | S W  | Morn. sunsh. Aft. rain     |
| 26      | 30,01          | 58        | 60        | N W  | Morn. clo. ran. After.     |
| 27      | 30,16          | 54        | 60        | N W  | Sunshine all day           |
| 28      | 30,19          | 60        | 62        | S W  | Ditto                      |
| 29      | 30,23          | 60        | 63        | S W  | Ditto                      |
| 30      | 30,18          | 58        | 65        | S W  | Ditto                      |
| 31      | 30,33          | 59        | 64        | S W  | Ditto                      |
| S.      |                |           |           |      |                            |
| 1       | 30,26          | 56        | 61        | S E  | Sunshine or fair all day   |
| 2       | 30,14          | 59        | 62        | S W  | Ditto                      |
| 3       | 29,99          | 60        | 52        | S W  | Ditto                      |
| 4       | 30,3           | 60        | 64        | S W  | Ditto                      |
| 5       | 30,1           | 59        | 60        | N W  | Ditto                      |
| 6       | 30,9           | 58        | 60        | N E  | M. clo. rain fair after.   |
| 7       | 30,23          | 56        | 60        | N W  | M. sunsh. clo. Aft.        |
| 8       | 30,8           | 48        | 57        | N E  | M. sunsh. rain Aft.        |
| 9       | 29,99          | 55        | 60        | S E  | M. clo. sunshine Af.       |
| 10      | 30,18          | 55        | 61        | S W  | Sunshine or fair all day   |
| 11      | 30,28          | 58        | 61        | S E  | Mor. clo sun sh. af.       |
| 12      | 30,24          | 58        | 60        | N E  | Fair day                   |
| 13      | 30,2           | 55        | 61        | N E  | Ditto                      |
| 14      | 29,66          | 55        | 61        | N E  | Morn. sunsh. rain After    |
| 15      | 29,79          | 56        | 62        | N E  | Fair all day               |
| 16      | 29,83          | 55        | 63        | N E  | Ditto                      |
| 17      | 29,73          | 57        | 61        | N    | Cloudy day                 |
| 18      | 29,86          | 58        | 59        | N    | M. sm. rain, Aft. clo.     |
| 19      | 29,85          | 59        | 59        | N    | M. f. sh. clo. & rain A.   |
| 20      | 30,5           | 54        | 58        | N E  | M. sunshine, clo. aft      |
| 21      | 29,95          | 54        | 56        | N E  | M. cloudy. sunsh. Aft.     |
| 22      | 29,82          | 53        | 56        | S E  | M. cloudy rain & clo. Af   |
| 23      | 30,7           | 49        | 57        | N W  | Morn. foggy, clo. day      |

#### Meteorological Journal of the Weather in Cumberland near Carlisle.

| U<br>S. | Baro-<br>meter | Th.<br>L. | Th.<br>H. | Wind | WEATHER.                  |
|---------|----------------|-----------|-----------|------|---------------------------|
| A.      |                |           |           |      |                           |
| 24      | 29,32          | 65        |           | S W  | Rain till 7 M. showery A. |
| 25      | 29,30          | 58        |           | S W  | Rain till 7 M. fair day   |
| 26      | 29,43          | 64        |           | W    | Fair all day.             |
| 27      | 29,6           | 53        |           | S    | Ditto                     |
| 28      | 29,5           | 64        |           | S    | Ditto                     |
| 29      | 29,65          | 57        |           | S    | Fair day, aainy evening   |
| 30      | 29,7           | 62        |           | S W  | Fair all day              |
| 31      | 29,8           | 56        |           | W    | Ditto                     |
| S.      |                |           |           |      |                           |
| 1       | 29,65          | 62        |           | S    | Ditto                     |
| 2       | 29,55          | 50        |           | S W  | Ditto                     |
| 3       | 29,5           | 62        |           | S W  | Ditto                     |
| 4       | 29,5           | 57        |           | S W  | Morn. rain, Aft. fair     |
| 5       | 29,5           | 56        |           | S W  | Rain almost all day       |
| 6       | 29,68          | 6         |           | W    | Fair all day.             |
| 7       | 29,8           | 46        |           | W    | Ditto                     |
| 8       | 29,6           | 63        |           | S W  | Ditto                     |
| 9       | 29,5           | 48        |           | S W  | Ditto                     |
| 10      | 29,68          | 61        |           | W    | Rain till 7, fair day     |
| 11      | 29,78          | 46        |           | W    | Fair all day              |
| 12      | 29,7           | 60        |           | S    | Ditto                     |
| 13      | 29,5           | 54        |           | S E  | Shower at 12 and 1.       |
| 14      | 29,3           | 58        |           | S E  | Fair all day              |
| 15      | 29,5           | 54        |           | E    | Rain at 10 Morn.          |
| 16      | 29,45          | 60        |           | S    | Fair all day              |
| 17      | 29,38          | 46        |           | S W  | Ditto                     |
| 18      | 29,65          | 26        |           | N    | Ditto                     |
| 19      | 20,72          | 50        |           | N    | Ditto                     |
| 20      | 26,75          | 61        |           | N E  | Ditto                     |
| 21      | 29,65          | 50        |           | N E  | Ditto                     |
| 22      | 29,5           | 57        |           | E    | Ditto                     |
| 23      | 29,6           | 58        |           | S E  | Ditto                     |



A brief Account of the Life and most material Writings of Professor LINNÆUS.

A Paper read before the Royal Society July 8, 1756, and written by the ingenious Author who communicated to us his useful Observations on English poisonous Plants. (See Vol. xxv.)

THIS celebrated naturalist, whose fame is at so high a pitch, that he has had medals struck in honour of him, and places both of profit and dignity conferred upon him, was born in the year 1707, in the province of Smoland in Sweden. It appears, that he received the first part of his education, at least as a naturalist, under Stobæus at Lunden. In the year 1729 he went to the university of Upsal, which, in the year 1732, appointed him to make the tour of Lapland, with the sole view of making observations upon the subjects of natural history in those inhospitable regions.

He set out from Upsal upon this expedition the 13th of May: He took his rout through the provinces of Gestrícia, Helsingia, Medelpadia, Angermannia, and in his way to Uma he visited the cavern on the summit of mount Skula, tho' at the hazard of his life: When he was got thus far he thought proper to retard his journey in some measure, on account of the spring's not being farther advanced, altho' at Upsal he left the country in all its vernal glory. At Uma he quitted the public road and took his course westward, in order to traverse the most southern part of Lapland first. After this he visited Pitba and Lula upon the gulph of Bothnia, from whence he proceeded up the river again into Lapland, visited the ruins of the temple at Jockmock, climbed the Lapland Alps and descended into Finmark, traversing the shore as far north as Sallero. At length, being sufficiently fatigued with the hardships he had endured in that uncomfortable climate, without any company but that of the miserable inhabitants, he arrived at Tornøa in September, from whence he returned through Finland, crossing the gulph by the isle of Åland, and arrived at Upsal in November.

In the year 1733 he visited and examined several of the mines in Sweden.

In the year 1734 he was sent with seven other gentlemen, by the Baron Reuterholm, into the province of Dalekarlia, of which the Baron was governor. As this expedition was intended for the thorough investigation of that part of the Swedish dominions, each

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gentleman had his particular province assigned him, and they set down daily the observations they made, relating to the geography of the country, and the æconomical and natural history in all its branches. A manuscript account of these joint observations is under the care of Dr John Browallius of Fablun in Sweden, who, it is expected, will shortly publish it.

In the year 1735 our author travelled over part of Sweden, Denmark, Germany, and Holland; and in the year 1736 he visited England.

B In the year 1735 Linnæus published the first edition of his *Systema Naturæ* at Leyden, in folio. In this system all the works of nature are arranged into classes, orders, and genera, in a manner absolutely new, and botany in particular from hence boasts a new epocha. C This book has gone thro' six editions, the last of which was printed at Leipzig in 1748, in octavo, with many additions.

The same year likewise our author's inaugural thesis was published under the title of *Hypothesis nova de febrium intermittentium causa*. It is an enquiry into the causes of the frequency of that distemper, in Sweden at least, and especially in the south-east parts of that kingdom; which he attributes to the waters being strongly impregnated with white marle, with which the soil greatly abounds.

E The next year Linnæus published his *Fundamenta Botanica*, which may be considered as the *prodromus* to many of his succeeding works. Here the whole science of botany is methodically reduced into 365 aphorisms. The *Philosophia Botanica* since published is a comment upon this piece.

F The flowering of the plantain tree, a thing not seen in Europe more than thrice before, in the garden of our author's great patron M. Clifford, produced a compleat history of that tree from Linnæus's pen, under the title of *Musa Cliffortiana*. It is drawn up with the greatest precision, according to his own G *Methodus demonstrandi*, printed at the end of the *Systema Naturæ*. It is adorned with two plates of the plant, the one representing it at large; the other, the parts of fructification more particularly. Besides what relates to the plant in question, the generical characters of several H others belonging to the same class in the order of nature, are here occasionally explained.

This year likewise Linnæus published the



the *Bibliotheca Botanica*, at *Amsterdam* in 12mo. It contains a systematic distribution of more than a thousand volumes upon botanic subjects, and is to be considered as a copious explanation of the first part of his *Fundamenta Botanica*. In the compilation of this work our author was greatly assisted by the free access he had to the libraries of Drs *Rudbeck* and *Celsius* in *Sweden*, *J. H. V. Sprekelsen* at *Hamburgh*, Dr *Gronovius* at *Leyden*, *M. Clifford*, and Dr *Burman*, botanic professor at *Amsterdam*, to whom it is dedicated.

In 1737 was published the *Genera Plantarum*, at *Leyden*, in 8vo. In this work all plants are arranged according to the sexual system laid down in the *Systema Naturæ*, in which the classes are established upon the number and situation of the stamina or male parts, and the orders upon the pistils, or female parts, of fructification. Here the genera are determined from the agreement of all the parts of fructification taken together. This was the laborious work of ten years; to qualify himself for which, the author had, even before the publication of the *Fundamenta Botanica*, examined, with the greatest care, more than eight thousand flowers. This book has passed through five editions, the last was printed at *Leipsic*, and contains very great additions. At the latter end of this work is added the general plan of a system of botany, invented by our author, and founded upon the different kind and arrangement of the calyx of plants, together with a fragment of a natural method, in botany the *primum et ultimum desideratum*.

In this year appeared likewise the result of the *Lapland* expedition, so far at least as relates to the vegetables of that kingdom, under the title of *Flora Lapponica*, printed at *Leyden* in 8vo; containing 372 pages and 12 folded copper plates, upon which are engraven many of the more rare plants.

This work is much more than a bare enumeration of synonyms. The plants of *Lapland* are but few, not more than 537, including fungi, among which are very few non-descripts. It contains very curious and interesting notes upon the physical and oeconomic uses of many of the plants, descriptions of some, not well known before, and critical observations, in a botanic way, upon others.

The same year produced also the *Critica Botanica*, printed at *Leyden* in 8vo.

It is the explanation of some farther parts of the *Fundamenta*, in which the author gives his reasons for changing the generical and specific names of plants.

The same year was published likewise at *Amsterdam*, the *Hortus Cliffortianus*, the most splendid and pompous of all his works. It is a folio of 502 pages, and 32 elegant plates. This work is an enumeration of all the plants contained in the garden of our author's patron, *M. Clifford*, at *Hartcamp* near *Haerlem*, of which, as a private garden, it contains an incredible number. The dried plants in the possession of *M. Clifford* are also included in this work. The plants are here disposed as in the *Flora Lapponica*, and all our author's succeeding catalogues, according to the sexual system: the varieties are reduced to their several species; the natural places of the plants are marked out, and many curious observations interspersed through the whole.

In this work is farther exemplified what was begun in the *Flora Lapponica*, and what our author has endeavoured to bring to its greatest perfection in his *Species Plantarum*: This is perhaps the best and most useful part of his new system; I mean the specific names of the plants, not taken as was customary before, from the colour of the flower, relative size of the plant, its place of growth, time of flowering, its first discoverer, use, &c. but from those invariable and essential parts of plants, which fully and clearly distinguish each under the same genus from one another, and in the compass of ten or twelve words convey such an idea of the plant intended, as will more effectually distinguish it than the verbose and laborious descriptions of many foregoing authors. To bring this part of the system to perfection, *Linnaeus* has laboured, and a *Linnaeus* only is capable of it. *Hic labor, hoc opus est*. This is as desirable, tho' at the same time, as arduous a task as any that tends to the perfection of botany; since it must depend upon the repeated and nicest inspection of every species belonging to each genus, and of every actual variety belonging to every species.

The next year our author published his *Classes, seu Systemata Plantarum* at *Leyden*, in 8vo. This is the further explanation of the *Fundamenta*, in which we have a general view of all the systems of botany hitherto published.

In the year 1741, upon the resignation



tion of Dr *Roßberg*, *Linnaeus* was constituted one of the joint professors of medicine and physician to the king, with Dr *Rosen*, who had been chosen the year before, in the room of Dr *Rudbeck*. On this occasion he pronounced before the academy his *Oratio de Peregrinationum intra Patriam necessitate*, in which the usefulness and necessity of such excursions are elegantly and strongly displayed. These two physicians divided the physical lectureships between them; Dr *Rosen* took anatomy, physiology, ætiology, theapeutics, and the preparation of medicines. *Linnaeus* lectured upon natural history, diætetics, the *diagnosıs morborum*, botany, and the *materia medica*.

From the year 1738 to 1745, we do not find that our illustrious author published any thing, except it were some papers in the *Upsal* or *Stockholm* acts.

In 1745, at the solicitation of many of the most celebrated botanists in Europe, he published the *Flora Suecica*, in 8vo, at *Stockholm*. It is a methodical enumeration of the indigenous plants of Sweden, of which he numbers 1140 species, every where excluding varieties. To each plant he adds a copious collection of synonyms, their places of growth, and a brief account of their uses.

This year was published also the *Iter Oelandicum et Gotlandicum*, *Stockholm*, 8vo. 344. It is written in the Swedish tongue, as being more immediately designed for the use of his own countrymen. The general scope of it is to adapt natural history, to oeconomic purposes. The insects, animals, plants, fossils, are described, and the antiquities as they occasionally occurred. Among the observations upon the vegetable kingdom, our author mentions several plants which are applicable to very good purposes in dying; and these are plants unthought of for such purposes before.

In the same language, and with the same views, was the *Iter Wästrogoticum* published the succeeding year at *Stockholm* in 8vo. 284 pages. As also the *Iter Scanicum* in the year 1751, in 8vo. In the former of these our author has some observations upon the formation of mountains.

In the year 1746 appeared the *Fauna Suecica*, in 8vo. 411 pages, by which it is manifest, that *Linnaeus* is not less acquainted with the animal than the vegetable kingdom. It is a systematic distribution, according to the method prescribed in the *Systema Naturæ*, of all

the animals found in Sweden. Here also, as in plants, he has given to each a new specific name, founded, as far at least as he has been able to discover, upon the essential and invariable parts of each animal. The synonyms are added from almost all the authors upon the subject; besides, that almost all of them are compendiously and accurately described. Insects make a very considerable part of this catalogue: upwards of nine hundred distinct species, all found in Sweden, are enumerated; varieties owing to the change of colour or other accidents, as among the birds and quadrupeds, being excluded. In this work our author acknowledges his obligations to several of his friends, for their copious communications; among whom *Artedi*, who was his fellow pupil at the academy, greatly assisted in that part pertaining to fishes. Respecting insects, he was, in an especial manner, indebted to C. de Geer, a gentleman, whose taste that way led him to spare neither cost nor pains in procuring them, and who was likewise indefatigable in determining their generical and specific characters. Dr *John Leche* also, physician in *Scania*, in the compass of some years, had made a collection of more than 500 species of insects, the communication of which, together with the drawings of various birds, helped greatly to augment this collection.

[To be continued.]

MR URBAN,

I Was very lately a spectator of that peculiar sport of *Englishmen* called *horse-racing*, and, tho' I must allow the concurrence of so many fine people, and so many beautiful creatures of the horse species, to be a noble sight, yet I cannot say it answered my expectations. The different views with which the company at those meetings are attracted, are well known; but the devotees to avarice, who make the greatest number, tho' looked upon as the promoters of the sport, do certainly marr it. I had heard of the prodigious swiftness of our couriers, and I wanted to be a witness how far those generous creatures could exert themselves, when animated by the art of man; but sure there was no need of that cruelty I saw exercised upon them to gain that end. I expected, indeed, that the riders were to use their skill, and make use of the aids of whip and spur; but a little thought those beautiful horses I saw led out, were to be worse treated than our hackney coachmen



men treat theirs. Their extraordinary beauty, however, could not protect them. The question is not to set half a dozen horses in opposition to one another, and, under the management of skilful riders leave to themselves the free exercise of their limbs, and be content when one, thro' a more generous exertion of his nerves, shall outstrip the rest; but they must be pushed to extremity, risk the limbs and lives of both themselves and riders; and for this the spur and whip are to be applied with more than barbarian fury, till the noble beast is covered with gore.—And why is this done, but through the avarice of the sporting gentlemen, who give such orders to their executioners the jockeys? Sure there is a fire in a good horse sufficient to excite him to beat his antagonist, and he only wants to be guided to the goal.

Were our races better managed, I could be as much pleased after the action was over, as indeed I was before it began. I liked the fine parade of ladies, men, and horses; but avarice slept in, and cruelty followed. The first, by treacherous arts hindered me from distinguishing where the merit of the creatures lay, and the last shocked my very nature.

I was likewise witness to a person's running against one of the riders, to the great danger of both their lives, they being much hurt as well as their horses; but I cannot think so hard of any man, as to believe that such desperate treachery is often practised with design, though I was assured it has been done.—He must be a monster in avarice that would encourage it.—Other accidents happened among the spectators, but they must answer for themselves.

But my motive, Sir, for addressing you, is not to describe a horserace, but to remark on the principal reason alledged for their being any, which is that of encouraging a breed of fine horses in this kingdom; but as these races certainly do not so well answer that end as the legislature could wish, and as the demand for good horses increases every day, I would hint to our public spirited nobility and gentry, through your channel, a method that would, in my opinion, be of great service to their country, and do them more honour than all the reputation they have gained at Newmarket.

I observed some time ago, in a treatise on horses, that the reason of our breed degenerating, was chiefly owing

to our suffering bad stallions to leap; whereas, could a sufficient number of good ones be procured from this and other countries, and be properly managed, the number of our good breed might be greatly increased. Now, as our country gentry and farmers have it not in their power to purchase proper stallions, and as many of them cannot even afford to pay the leaps of those who offer, I would recommend to our nobility and gentry, who spend so much in breeding running horses, that they procure, or import, some of the finest stallions, and in their respective counties, at proper seasons, suffer them to leap all good mares belonging to the gentry or well reputed farmers in their district, gratis; not to permit even a present to be made to the groom that attends. These stallions would be the riches of the public; and were other gentlemen of great fortune, tho' not sportsmen, to contribute, we should in a few years be furnished with a number of excellent horses, far exceeding what accrued to us from horse-racing. I shall not enter into the particulars of such an establishment, but leave to the more knowing the improvement of such a hint, which I submit to their judgment.

I am Yours, &c. S.

Mr URBAN,

As the scurvy at sea is a most destructive and fatal disease to our sailors in the navy, the discovering some effectual way to prevent it would be of no small importance. Many laudable attempts have been indeed made, from time to time, for effecting this desired purpose, as regulations in diet, ventilators, &c. but hitherto, it must be acknowledged, with little success.

If the writers on the scurvy had given due attention to this one undeniable fact, that its depredations are far more severe among the ships of the royal navy, than in the merchantmen and the ships of the honourable *East India* company, which last perform the longest voyages, they might have drawn an inference from it, which would have pointed out an infallible method of prevention.

The navy has undeniably the advantages of wholesome diet, in clean airy ships, (from their gun ports) as well as in many other respects; yet in so short a voyage as to the *West Indies*, they frequently suffer greatly from the scurvy, when merchant ships are entirely free from it.

Admiral



Admiral *Watson's* Squadron, before it reached *Madagascar*, was a good deal distressed with the scurvy, though they had a fresh supply of provisions, &c. at *Madeira*; yet *East India* ships sometimes proceed directly to *India*, without touching at any port, and have nothing of it during their whole passage.

The sailors on board the company's ships have no better provisions than they have in the navy, and are subjected to many more inconveniencies otherwise. By the number of soldiers yearly sent over they are much more crowded; their hammocks are hung over rotten junk, dirty wet cables, &c. and instead of a free circulation of air among them between decks, they often have not room enough to admit of a free motion, or yielding to the rolling of the ship, which not a little disturbs their rest at times when it is of the greatest consequence to them.

Ships that go short voyages to the north sea, I am informed, generally continue healthy and free from the scurvy.

If the king's ships of war then, after all the advantages they have above others, are yet more subject to the scurvy; it must be owing to some great or principal cause, and which, I think, is a most obvious one.

Merchants employ but few hands to navigate their ships, on which account they have it little in their power to indulge themselves in lazyness: the almost constant hard exercise they are obliged to undergo, digests their heavy gross sea food, keeps up a brisk circulation, and a free and easy perspiration so necessary for preserving health. And thus experience evinces, that neither salt provisions, water, so often unjustly blamed, cold weather, nor a dirty wet ship, all concurring, are able to produce the scurvy, if the sailors are hindered from living an idle, lazy life at sea.

It is well known in the navy, especially on board large ships, what numbers continually sculk below, and there indulge themselves in sleep and inactivity. Ordinary occasions seldom require the whole watch to work the ship, and as long as the officers can muster a sufficient number to do what is wanted, those below, who love their ease seldom find it difficult to evade the fatigue. Some writers on the scurvy, from observing such fellows to be most liable to it, have indeed reckoned want of exercise amongst the concurring causes, but never have sufficiently insisted

upon the enforcement of exercise, as essentially necessary to the cure.

To illustrate how far exercise is capable of preventing the scurvy, and confirm the truth of what has been said, I shall only mention what I observed in a long voyage in the *Elizabeth* to the *East Indies*. That ship on her leaving *England* was crowded with soldiers, and excessively lumbered and straightened for room. Soon after her outset we met with very bad and long continued dirty weather, so that for three weeks the men scarce ever had dry cloaths, and this in the cold month of *February*; yet finding constant employment to keep them in warm exercise, they all continued healthy then and during the whole passage.

After having been some time at *Bengall*, many were seized with agues, from the low and swampy nature of that country. This disease is said to be remarkable for disposing the body to the scurvy; yet on making a country voyage, where the sailors had no very great share of fresh provisions, by being obliged to undergo much labour, they felt nothing of it.

When at *Bombay*, the weather was sometimes cold and rainy, the sailors lived much on salt provisions, and had less to do than usual. The scurvy now broke out on a *Dutchman*, who was a remarkably lazy, idle fellow. It is true, he lived nastily, used much flush (the rancid fat of pork) among his victuals, than which nothing is more justly reckoned productive of the scurvy; others of his countrymen enjoyed the same delicate taste, but by indulging themselves rather less in lazyness than diet, had no symptoms of the disease. I may observe, that this man on going on shore soon recovered, though at a time when no vegetables were to be got on the island. The natural curiosity for seeing a strange country, occasioned his walking much about, which kind of exercise, I am ready to believe, contributed more than any thing else to his speedy cure, tho' indeed it had come to no very great height.

The same ship was healthy on her return to *Bengall*, as likewise in her passage afterwards to *Bencoolen*, though then the crew were served out twice or thrice a week with salted fish, which diet is very apt to dispose the humours to putrefaction, and in consequence to induce a scurvy.

After finishing her loading, at leaving *Bencoolen*, the ship was clear, airy, and



and nowise crowded. Besides that regulation in diet was observed homewards, which I find since, Mr *Bisset* recommends as the best.—In lieu of biscuit, the crew were allowed boiled rice, and pork five times a week, instead of twice or thrice. Notwithstanding these advantages, when compared with their situation outward bound, after having been six weeks at sea, several had scorbutical complaints, from the inactive life they then led; but even among them was the forementioned *Dutchman*, two *English* sailors rendered incapable of stirring about by preceeding ailments, and another old man who loved his ease. None of those who joined in the common diversions sailors have on board among themselves, had the least symptom of the disease.—They all recovered at *St. Helena*, and got well home.

After reciting the above facts, I think it needless further to insist on the advantages of exercise, or the necessity of it among those who would keep clear of the scurvy. It is a doctrine, 'tis true, that will be no ways agreeable to unthinking tars; but, who on consideration would not much rather endure even hard labour than such a loathsome, and often dangerous, disease? While the circulation is not obstructed in the smaller vessels, and the perspiration continues free, there is little danger of the scurvy: both these may be obtained by even moderate exercise.

The exercise of the great guns, which is the more immediate duty in the navy, if so often and duly executed as ordered, would, no doubt, turn to good account.

In large ships, where the scurvy ever rages severest, perhaps a third of the crew would be sufficient in most kinds of weather to work the ship. If this is the case, were they divided into three watches, it surely would be of very great advantage. There would then be a necessity for every one to do his duty, and no skulking. The intervals of ease, indeed, would be longer, tho' not so to those who most constantly live below; but this might well be remedied by ordering and encouraging different sorts of diversions among them by day, to keep them in sufficient action. And till such or other means are fallen upon to discourage indolence and lazyness, we may ever expect to hear, that large rates in particular are harrassed with the scurvy, when all trading vessels keep constantly healthy. J. M.

\* \* \* Our printing the above paper testifies our grateful acknowledgments to its ingenious author for the favour of his correspondence; yet, he will excuse us if we do not implicitly adopt his notion, that a *lazy inactive way of living is the chief cause of the scurvy at sea*. It is well known to what a degree the sailors were harrassed with it in *Ld Anson's* voyage; yet that great physician, the late *Dr Mead*, who had considered carefully the nature of this disease, and not only diligently perused the *Rev. Mr Walter's* printed account of the said voyage, but also discoursed with the commodore about the whole progress of the distemper, and was by him favoured with the original observations of his surgeons; is quite silent as to the cause here alledged, and affirms, "That a moist sea air, farther vitiated by the filthiness of water stagnating in the ship's bottom, is, even more than any other agent, concerned in bringing on the mischief."\* To this authority we take the liberty to add a remarkable passage from *Mr Pascoe Thomas's* well written journal of the same voyage, who had himself been terribly afflicted with the scurvy on board the *Centurion*. "And here, says he, before I quit this subject, I shall endeavour to remove a very great prejudice and hardship, from which the unhappy persons who labour under this affliction have too long severely, and most unjustly suffered; which is, that none but the idle and indolent are thought ever sick of this disease; and this so generally received, though vilely mistaken opinion, has caused many poor sufferers being drubbed, kicked, and cuffed, to do their duty when utterly incapable of it."

"Now this notion is so far from being true, that the direct contrary is evidently so; our experience having abundantly testified, that the most laborious, active, sitting persons are ofteneft seized with this disease; and that the continuation of their labour, instead of curing, only helps to kill them the sooner. 'Tis certain, that if the person afflicted desires to lengthen out his life as long as he can, his best method is to stir as little as possible. This I have seen verified by a great deal of experience."†

We must not, however, omit one observation, which, if true, seems to favour this writer, viz. that the scurvy generally appears first among the marines, who having nothing to do with the working of the ship are the most idle persons on board.

\* *Discourse on the Scurvy*, p. 100.

† *Journal*, p. 144.

MR URBAN, Loughborough, July 30.

I Have here sent you some new thoughts on Earthquakes; please to afford them a place in your Magazine, and you will oblige Yours, &c. H. P.

IT is well known to the lead miners in the *Peak of Derbyshire*, that there are two sorts of veins or openings in the rocks of that country, which are slightly filled



filled with spar, caulk, pyrites, gravel, sand, lead-ore, and other materials. The most considerable are the tubular veins, (the miners call them *pipes*) penetrating the substance of the rock. They are of no certain diameter; nay, the same vein or tube shall in one place be extremely narrow and evanescent, and in another, stretched out into a cavity of twenty, thirty, or forty yards wide. Veins of this sort are seldom found single, but lying many of them together, rang'd in order, and running nearly parallel to one another; all that separates them being only so many skirts or crusts of the rock, which are themselves perforated with many other small veins, and so a communication preserved among all the master veins of the same *range*, as the miners call it. It is farther observable, that all these master veins have their upper ends open to day, or at least to the common tegument of earth; that their course is nearly rectilinear from south to north, or from south-east to north-west; that their declination or dipping is easy and gradual; and that they contain great quantities of water, conveyed to them from the heavy rains and snows, thro' numberless pores and apertures, which again bursting out at their lower levels, *qua data porta*, become so many springs. The other veins are of less note. They are manifestly so many fissures or cracks in the rocks. Their direction is generally from east to west, intersecting the tubular veins. Their diameters are different in different parts of their course, in some places three or four yards broad, in others, not so many inches. These the miners distinguish by the name of *rakes*.

Now it may fairly be supposed, that there are rocks in other countries of a similar formation with these in the *Peak*; that these rocks are larger in the mountains upon the continent; their veins and cavities more extensive and capacious; and that their greater contents yield greater quantities of sulphureous fumes or exhalation. And then what dreadful mines and artillery! what inexhausted stores of ammunition and trains of wild-fire, may there lie concealed in such countries! How awful the contemplation!

But it may be said, if this hypothesis was true, earthquakes would be common things, and every news-paper bring fresh accounts of their having done some signal mischief in this or that part of the world, which is far from

being the case. 'Tis answer'd, that earthquakes are but too common in some countries, perhaps more common than thunder in our own island: and may there not be more of these excavated rocks in such countries, or the pernicious exhalation more liable to take fire in some certain situations and exposures to the sun? And, on the other hand, where there are fewer earthquakes, there probably are fewer of these hollow rocks, or their contents may yield fewer exhalations, or their exhalations have fewer chances of kindling. Neither is it to be doubted, but there happen frequent fires, not only in the finer parts of the veins, but in their greater cavities, which yet are not followed with any sensible shaking of the earth, either because they want proper fuel, or a sufficient quantity of it; or because they find an easy passage to some volcano or burning mountain, and there discharge their fury. And it must be remembered, that these tubular veins or pipes have always their upper ends open to day, or the common covering of earth; at which, as also at the intersecting fissures in the rocks, the surplus exhalation is perpetually flying off into the open air, and there dispersed by the winds. And not only so, but as considerable quantities of water and moist air will be introduced into the inner cavities the same way, the fermentation of their igneous contents will be greatly weakened, and consequently the supply of the mischievous exhalation be slower, and the exhalation, in its present damp state, less liable to take fire.

But then, though these orifices and other openings into the larger cavities of the veins, are ordinarily the great preservatives against earthquakes, yet at certain conjunctures they greatly favour and facilitate the mischief. For after long dry seasons, great heats, and great calms, when the increased exhalation has transpired more profusely, and it remains suspended and undisturbed in the atmosphere, brooding as it were over a large tract of country; if any part of it happens to take fire, the fire instantly diffuses itself on all sides, pursues its pabulum to some or other of its orifices, and from thence, as at so many touch-holes, is communicated to the exhalation in the inner cavities, or, if you will, the dreadful artillery below.

The fire having thus made its way into a range of pipes, or a platform of these subterraneous ordnance, the accumulated



cumulated exhalations perhaps of many of them, may burst into flame at the same instant; and at such a conjuncture the pressure against the circumambient rock must be inconceivably great. The interior parts of the rock, or partitions between the pipes, already taken notice of, will be the first to feel the effects of it; then either their elevated ends will be torn open, or some weaker part of their upper lids or coverings burst, and make room for the most terrible explosion.

These violent efforts of the subterraneous fire will be followed with those concussions of the earth that are so alarming and fatal to the countries where they happen; the concussions, in a few minutes, reduce the most magnificent city to a heap of rubbish; the explosions make large chasins in the earth, and swallow up the whole in a moment.

This I take to be the most probable method of accounting for earthquakes. As for the agitation of the waters on the fatal 1st of *November*, in places so far distant from *Portugal*, this would necessarily follow from the rebound or repercussion at the time of the explosion, or, to carry on the allusion, from the recoil of the subterraneous ordnance. That this appearance of the waters was so very remarkable on that day, shews only the greater force of the recoil, and not that there happened any thing new in that earthquake more than others, to produce such a phenomenon.

Let us suppose many of the pipes or great ordnance, of thirty or forty yards bore, of some miles in length, and repleat with the sulphureous exhalation to be fired off at once, and unite in the explosion, and it will be no hard matter to conceive, that the extraordinary force of the recoil would be sufficient to drive the earth some space out of its orbit, or turn it for the present upon a new axis. The necessary consequence of which would be, that all the fluids upon the globe would be disturbed. Their current would be in the direction of the pipes till they met with resistance from the opposite shores or banks, where they would accumulate and then subside again, every subsequent ebb and flow being less than the preceding, but all of them greater and more discernible in proportion to their greater distance from the new axis of the earth's motion.

Such would be the appearance of the

waters in the supposed variation of the earth's motion, till the great law of attraction should prevail over the violence, and restore things to their former state of tranquillity.

*General Blakeney's Letter to the Vicar General of the Island of Minorca, concerning the Elopement of three Nuns from the Nunnery of Citadella.*

*Reverend Sir,* Jan. 27, 1748.

**I** Want words to express the concern I have been in some days past. I, who always loved peace, and had a natural aversion to disputes, could not, without the greatest affliction, behold disturbances in my government, which I could not easily allay: And as I have a compassionate temper, it vexed me to find, that the late unlucky and unforeseen accident had alarmed the reverend clergy so much, for fear of their religion, and occasioned the greatest grief and affliction to some of the best families in the island, especially as it was not in my power to give them that satisfaction they desired of me.

**When** this island was first given up to the *English*, it was stipulated, that the *Romish* religion should be permitted, and preserved by such measures as were consistent with the government of *Great Britain*. Now, Sir, so intricate an affair has happened, and such is the present dilemma I am brought under, that I cannot wipe off the stain from your religion, unless I break in upon the *British* constitution: And cannot act as you desire me, for the preservation of the one, without an open and manifest violation of the other. But that you may plainly perceive with how much justice and reason I would willingly act, I beg of you, for once, to lay aside all passion and prejudices of education; and to view this affair (not as it appears to a *Roman Catholic*) but in the light it must necessarily appear to me.

**Three** young ladies have, by stealth, made their escape from your nunnery, of their own free will and accord, without force or violence of any kind. At their own desire they are sheltered in an *English* gentleman's house, where they are treated according to the strictest rules of honour. They say they left their convent in order to turn Protestants, and because they were tired of a life, to be spent perpetually in confinement, in consequence of a vow, formally extorted from them, by threatnings and punishments, which vow (if I may speak



Speak freely what I think) it was a greater sin to take than to break.

Being informed of this affair, lest it should appear a rash unpremeditated resolution of these ladies to change their religion, I ordered that they might have free conversation with some of your clergy for some days; and that it might be brought to their own free will, either to return again to their convent, or to remain where they were: But as they absolutely refused to return, and again and again, in the most earnest manner, called aloud for my protection, I cannot help believing, but that I am bound, by all the ties of honour, to protect and defend them, with all the power providence has put into my hands.

As a member of the *English* church, how shall I answer to God if I hinder any one from the exercise of that religion which I myself look upon as the surest guide to heaven? As I have the honour to represent a king, who is a refuge for protestant subjects of other princes, with what face can I deny protection to his own subjects, who are willing to be received into that faith?

As I was born and bred up in a free country, how can I find fault with any one for having fled from bondage, and asserted that liberty which I have always looked upon as the birthright of all mankind?

And lastly, as a charitable humane man, how can I refuse assistance to those who are deserted by all the world, and by their friends and relations hated, for no other crime but that of having fled from perpetual imprisonment, to which, in my opinion, it was a crime to confine them?

There are some, who desire these ladies may be confined in some proper house, where their parents and priests may have entrance: But as they have professed themselves Protestants, they are afraid the Roman Catholics, whose tenets they have renounced, would be constantly persecuting them by words or deeds. And as the *English* church abhors persecution of every kind, for conscience sake, I hope you would not have me act contrary to the rules of my own religion, in order to keep up and preserve yours. Besides, with what justice can I commit any one to confinement without a crime; and especially the subjects of a *British* king, who being constantly employed in breaking the chains of bondage, and giving li-

(GENT. MAG. Sept. 1756.)

berty every where, can never intend, that any of his own subjects should remain in involuntary confinement.

Moreover, *Margarite Comela* and *Margarite Sintos*, the first night of escape, were married to *English* officers, and the marriage is as good as our laws can make it: Now, how can I separate whom God has joined? Would you have me ravish wives from their husbands bosoms by armed force? Really, Sir, this would be a most dangerous affair; and it behoves me to take care, that for the defence of your religion, I do not subject myself to the severe penalties of the *British* laws.

As to the unmarried lady, she is at present in a family of honour and distinction; and I will make it my endeavour, to see that she be kept in some proper place, where she may remain with reputation, till his majesty's pleasure be known, unless perhaps she should marry, which if she chuses to do, I apprehend I cannot prevent it.

I can assure you, Sir, I am as tired of this unfortunate affair as you are, and it hath given me equal uneasiness and concern. But when you have considered the above, I hope you will be convinced, that as I could not prevent it, neither could I remedy it, nor take the methods you propose, without being wanting in my duty to my royal master, and my own conscience.

I am sorry what is done cannot be undone; and that it may plainly appear how ready and willing I am to protect your religion, as far as our laws will permit, I have already taken care that nothing of that kind can happen for the future; and that no officer or soldier shall have the least conversation with your nuns, by words or writing; nor shelter any of them in their houses, should any more make their escape.

And I will take care to have it represented, how necessary, for the peace of this island, and the security of the *Romish* religion, it is, that some such order should be confirmed and ratified by his majesty, with proper penalties: And if it should prove that any of the *English* have transgressed the laws of their country, by aiding and assisting in the late escape, it shall be no fault of mine if they do not suffer condign punishment.

This is all, Sir, I think proper to be said on this melancholy occasion; and I beg you will make them known to all the clergy and people, that all the world may see the sincerity of my heart, and upon what grounds I have acted.

K k k k

And



And I hope you will study to quell all heats and animosities that may be amongst us, and do your endeavour to have the memory of this unhappy affair entirely blotted out.

Affure yourself of my readiness to oblige you on all occasions; and that I am, *Reverend Sir, Yours,*

W. BLAKENEY.

\* \* See the relation of this whole affair at large in *Gent. Mag. Vol. xix. p. 390-r.*

The following Account of the Behaviour of several naval Commanders in the Reign of the late Queen Anne is so much suited to the Curiosity and Conversation of the present Time, concerning some similar Transactions that are supposed to have happened in a late Engagement, and the Effects which a legal Enquiry into them will produce, that it can scarce fail of being acceptable to our Readers. It is taken from a Paper printed in the Year 1703, which was found, among many other scarce and curious Pieces, in the celebrated Library of the late Earl of Oxford.

IN the year 1701, Vice-admiral Benbow was sent with a strong squadron into the West Indies, a measure which was thought necessary to facilitate the execution of the projects that had been formed to disappoint the French in their views upon the Spanish succession. Having visited many of the West Indian islands, he received advice as he lay in Donna Maria bay, on the 20th of August, 1701, that Du Casse, the French admiral, was sailed for Cartagena, whence he was to proceed to Porto Bello. Benbow resolved to follow him, and accordingly sailed the same day for the Spanish coast of Santa Martha, in the *Breda*, Capt. Fog, with the *Defiance*, Capt. Kirkby; the *Pendennis*, Capt. Hudson; the *Windsor*, Capt. Constable; the *Greenwich*, Capt. Wade; the *Ruby*, Capt. Walton; and the *Falmouth*, Capt. Vincent; the whole squadron consisting of 7 ships of the line of battle.

On the 19th of August, 1702, in the afternoon, Benbow being off St Martha in latitude 10 degrees north, discovered ten sail steering westward along the shore under their top sails. Four of these vessels were ships of war from 60 to 70 guns, commanded by Du Casse; the 5th was a large Flemish vessel, having on board all the French and Spanish new governors and officers; the 6th was a transport full of soldiers; the 7th, 8th, and 9th were small vessels, and the 10th

was a sloop, called the *Anna Galley*, which he had taken from the English.

As soon as Benbow had discovered these ships, he ordered out the signal for battle, and soon after formed his line in the following order: 1. Capt. Kirkby in the *Defiance*, to lead the van; 2. Capt. Hudson in the *Pendennis*; 3. Capt. Constable in the *Windsor*; 4. himself in the *Breda*; 5. Capt. Wade in the *Greenwich*; 6. Capt. Walton in the *Ruby*, and 7. Capt. Vincent in the *Falmouth* brought up the rear.

After the line was formed the admiral perceived that Kirkby who led the van, hung back, and therefore about three o'clock he sent his boat on board him, commanding him to make more sail, and get a-breast of the enemy's van, being determined to engage as soon as ever he could come up. Kirkby, upon the receipt of this order, directed more sail to be made, and about four o'clock, coming up with the French fleet, the engagement began.

But Kirkby having fired about three broad sides, luffed up out of the line, and out of gun shot, being followed by the *Windsor*, the *Greenwich*, and the *Pendennis*, and leaving the admiral engaged with two of the French ships, which he kept in play till it was dark.

The next morning the 20th, at day-break Kirkby was four miles a-stern, but the admiral and the *Ruby* being within gun shot of the enemy's ships, the admiral made a new line, and took the van himself; but though the signal for battle had been out all night, and an express order was sent to Kirkby and the other captains, to keep their line and station, yet they still kept a-stern. The French, notwithstanding, made a running fight, and the admiral and the *Ruby* plied them with their chase guns till it was dark.

At day-break on the 21st, the admiral was on the quarter of the second ship of the enemy's rear, and the *Ruby* on the starboard side very close. The *Ruby* was so much disabled, notwithstanding the assistance she received from the admiral, that she was obliged to be towed off; but at the same time Kirkby and *Constable* lay on the broad side of the sternmost ship without firing a gun, though they both received two express orders from the admiral to ply their broadsides, and perform their duty; and though these orders were clamorously repeated to them by their own boatswains and seamen. Kirkby, indeed, not only neglected to obey the



the admiral's order, but cruelly treated the sailors that remonstrated against his neglects, and threatened to run the boatswain thro' the body. The admiral however, though much damaged, continued the chase all night.

On the 22d at day break the *Defiance* A and all the ships were again several miles a-stern, except the *Falmouth*, Capt. Vincent, whose station was in the rear. Capt. Vincent seeing the admiral thus deserted bore up to him, and sent his lieutenant on board, desiring leave to assist him, which was granted, and the enemy being now about a mile and a half a-head, standing into the shore, with a small breeze at west, the admiral and *Falmouth* pursued, and fired at the sternmost till night. In the night the *Flemish* ship, with the governors and officers on board, escaped; the other small vessels having disappeared B before, except the sloop, which *Benbow* had retaken.

At day-break on the 23d, the enemy bore N. W. distant about five miles, the admiral and *Falmouth* still pursuing, and *Kirkby* with the rest more than four miles a-stern, tho' there was not a ship D in the squadron that did not sail better than the *Breda*, in which the admiral gave chase. The greater part of this day had been almost calm, but a gale sprung up at seven in the evening; the admiral and the *Falmouth* were then about two miles from the enemy, and at E eight, *Kirkby* with his separate squadron was fairly up with the admiral, but as night was then come on, nothing could be done except sending away the disabled *Ruby* to Port Royal, with the *Anne Galley*, that had been retaken.

In the morning of the 24th the admiral F had got within call of the enemy's sternmost ship, and the *Falmouth* was very near; but *Kirkby* and the rest of his party had taken care to lie back in the night, and when the break of day gave them an opportunity of engaging, they were again more than G four miles a-stern.

*Benbow*, though he was thus successively deserted, and had no hope of such assistance as would put him upon equal terms with the enemy, or indeed lessen the odds against him, which were now two to one, still continued the pursuit whenever the enemy was before him, and still renewed the fight as soon as they were overtaken. He therefore, without farther regarding the wretches, whom neither his orders nor his example could influence, en-

gaged the ship he had come up with, seconded only by the *Falmouth*. About three o'clock in the afternoon his right leg was broke to pieces by a cannon ball, and he was obliged to leave the quarter deck till it could be dressed; he gave orders, however, to have the fight vigorously continued, and he was obeyed. The engagement continued all the rest of the day, and great part of the night.

By day-break on the 25th *Benbow*, who had directed the carpenter to make a cradle in which he might sit up, notwithstanding his wounded leg, was again upon the quarter deck, and saw the vessel that he had engaged reduced to a wreck, her mizzen mast shot by the board, her main yard and fore-top-sail yard shattered to pieces, and her stays and rigging almost all shot away. He also perceived, that the other three French men of war were three or four miles distant.

These favourable circumstances were also observed by the noble captains who had been spectators at a distance, and they were determined not to lose this opportunity of shewing that they were not afraid of the report of a gun, whatever might be suspected to the contrary by a man so rash and obstinate as *Benbow*. They therefore, in a very short time came up to the place of action, and all of them gallantly fired into the wreck as they passed it, and returned again to the charge: Even *Kirkby*, after he had seen this safely practised by the *Windjammer*, *Pendennis*, and *Greenwich*, came up in his turn, and fired his broad-side at the wreck with equal intrepidity and success. But it happen'd that the few remaining hands on board the batter'd hulk being either irritated at the insult, or exerting their last force in a fit of desperation, loaded and fired about 20 guns, after it had been thought they were silenced for ever.

Upon this unexpected interruption, the four gallant leaders suddenly desisted from their sport, and immediately set sail and ran away before the wind. The French captains who were spectators of this glorious achievement of four stout men of war, had no remaining apprehensions, that they would return to the charge; they therefore bore down upon poor *Benbow* and his fellow sufferer the *Falmouth*, who waited for them with great composure, and were still determined to fight it out. When the French came down upon the admiral, who lay close by the ship he had disabled,



disabled, they took in their sprit-sail yard, gave him all their fire, and running between him and the disabled ship, remanned her, took her in tow, and again stood away. The admiral's vessel was now so much shattered, that he was compelled to lie by some hours to rest; but as soon as ever she was in a condition to stir, he renewed the pursuit, while *Kirkby* and his three coadjutors crept after him at a distance, to see what would come of it. He had now a fine steady gale of wind, and as the odds were so much increased in favour of his squadron, if it could all be brought up, having six effective ships to three, he ordered *Fogg*, the captain of his own ship, to stand a breast of the enemy's van and attack him, sending orders once more to the vessels behind, requiring them to come up, keep the line, and behave like *Englishmen*.

*Kirkby*, upon the receipt of this order began to entertain apprehensions, that not to fight might be as dangerous as to fight: to fight, however, was more immediately dangerous, and he therefore determined still to avoid that. He also thought of an expedient by which he might do it safely: he went on board the admiral's ship, who then lay wounded in his cradle, and, without taking any notice of his condition, told him, that he wondered he should offer to engage the French again, it being neither necessary, safe, nor convenient, having had six days trial of their strength, which was still found to be superior to his own. *Benbow*, who heard this speech with equal surprize and indignation, told *Kirkby*, that he hoped he was singular in his opinion, as six ships were then to windward, and within gun-shot of three, and had the fairest opportunity that had yet offered, during a fight of six days to take or destroy them; he therefore ordered the signal to be made for the rest of the captains to come on board. This probably was what *Kirkby* wanted; for when the captains were together a council might be formed, in which he knew there was a majority on his side. As soon therefore as all the captains were on board the admiral's ship, *Kirkby* presented to them a paper, purporting to be the result of a consultation, in which it was determined, that it was not fit, or in other words, not for the advantage of the service, to engage the enemy any more. This paper he engaged all the captains to sign, himself and the three others who had refused to engage, signed it to justify themselves;

and *Capt. Fog*, of the admiral's own ship, and *Capt. Vincent* of the *Falmouth*, signed it, because believing they should still be deserted and left a prey to the French, it was their real opinion, that it was not fit to continue the fight upon terms so unequal and disadvantageous. *Benbow* being thus disappointed in the issue of the consultation, gave over the pursuit, and put into *Jamaica*.

As soon as he got into *Port Royal* he ordered *Kirkby*, *Wade*, *Constable*, and *Hudson* to be confined, and directed a court martial to be held to try them, together with *Fog* and *Vincent*, who tho' they had otherwise behaved well, yet were supposed to have been guilty of a breach of the 20th article of war, by signing the paper.

*Hudson* died on board his ship before the trial came on. Against *Kirkby* and *Wade* the particulars already related were fully proved. It was also proved against *Kirkby*, that instead of encouraging his men to fight, he set them an example of the basest cowardice, not only in keeping at a distance, but in dodging behind the mizzen-mast, and falling down upon the deck at the noise of the enemy's shot, even when he was too far off to be hurt; that he also denied them the provisions of the ship. It was also proved, that his gunner concealed 43 barrels of powder in the wad room, covering them with wads and lumber, and denying that he had any more powder on board than was in the gun room; and that he altered the master's journal of the fight according to his own inclination. It was also proved against *Wade*, that he fired a great number of shot which could not reach half way to the enemy; and that when his lieutenant and other officers remonstrated against this shameful waste of powder and ball, he still persisted in his command to fire, saying they must do so, or else the admiral would not believe they fought: that he was drunk during the whole six days; and that he insolently arraigned the courage and conduct of the admiral. *Constable* was also convicted of misconduct; but it appeared that the verbal orders which he received to keep the line were delivered with heat and passion, and might be understood so as to mean that he should keep with *Kirkby*, which he did, and were so understood by several that heard them. It was proved in his behalf, that he kept the quarter-deck, encouraged his men, and gave them rum. His sentence therefore was, that he should



should be cashiered and rendered incapable of further service, and imprisoned during her majesty's pleasure. *Kirkby* and *Wade* were sentenced to be shot to death, but respited till her majesty's pleasure could be known. During this respite great interest was made to save them, but to no purpose, for warrants to execute them were lodged in all the ports of *England*, and they were shot the same day that they came into *Plymouth*.

*Fog* and *Vincent* were adjudged to be suspended, but not till the pleasure of *Prince George of Denmark*, lord high admiral of *England*, could be known.

*A further Account of the Contest between Lord An—sey and Mr Annesley, the supposed Son of the late Lord Altham. (See Vol xiv.)*

IT is now long since the world heard any thing of the contest between *Ld An—sey* and *Mr Annesley*, which was some years ago almost universally the subject of conversation; the contest itself has indeed been long suspended, because *Mr Annesley's* claim, however just, cannot be farther prosecuted without considerable expence, and because his resources, and those of his particular friends are exhausted. It is surely a melancholy consideration, that it should be possible to tax an appeal to justice for the determination of a single fact, with an expence of more than 40,000*l*. and yet such is the sum that has already been expended in behalf of *Mr Annesley's* claim. He has now, as the last resource, applied for farther assistance to the public, and the public of this nation has always been the defender of the weak, and the avenger of the injured. But as it is necessary to acquaint those who are solicited for assistance with the ground upon which the solicitation is made, a case has been lately published, in substance as follows:

*Mr Annesley* commenced a suit against *Ld An—sey* for the recovery of the old paternal estate of the family, as son to the late *Lord Altham*, to whose estate and title, his brother, the present *Earl of An—sey*, succeeded, upon a presumption, that *Lord Altham* died without issue; and the 11th of *November* 1743, he brought his cause to a tryal at bar in the court of exchequer at *Dublin*.

In the course of this trial *Mr Annesley* proved, to the satisfaction of the jury, who were gentlemen of fortune, and several of them losers by their verdict, the following facts;

1st. That he was the legitimate son of the late *Lord Altham*, and by *Lord Altham* acknowledged to be so several years after his birth.

2dly, That *Ld Altham* in 1722, when his son was about 7 years old, began a criminal correspondence with a woman whose name was *Gregory*, and having parted from his lady, who earnestly begged to have the child with her, and was refused, he settled with *Mrs Gregory* at *Dublin*. This woman hoping to be *Lady Altham*, and wishing a child of her own might succeed to the honour and estate to which the son of my *Ld* by his lady was a bar, she used all her influence to alienate the affections of *Lord Altham* from this child, and *Ld Altham* being at that time distressed for money, and not able to mortgage his estate, of which he was only tenant for life in reversion, because this son was next in remainder, was induced by these concurrent motives to secrete him.

3dly. That the child was actually sent to the house of one *Cavenah* to be kept secret; and that he found means to run away; that this exasperated *Ld Altham* so, that his displeasure concurring with *Gregory's* solicitations and his own interest, he ordered that the child should not be received at any of his houses, since he would not abide where he had placed him. That in consequence of these orders the boy was left destitute, and was taken out of the street, maintained, and put to the free school by one *Purcel*, a butcher, at the recommendation of one *Farrel*, who told him who he was, my *Lord* being then in indigent circumstances, and deeply involved in debt.

4thly, That on the death of *Ld Altham*, *Ld An—sey* took the title, upon pretence that his brother had died without issue; but fearing that somebody might espouse the cause of the deserted child, he made several attempts to have him kidnapped, and at length, about five months after *Ld Altham's* death, succeeded, by putting him into the hands of a constable, upon pretence that he had stolen a silver spoon; and getting him indentured at the *Tholsel* to *Thomas Hendry*, by the name of *James Hensley*, as a vagabond, and transported to *America*.

5thly. That in *America* he remained in a state of the most deplorable slavery more than 13 years, and then having found means to escape to *Jamaica*, he made his case known to *Admiral Vernon*, who sent him home.

6thly. That being known and received



ceiv'd by some of his father's friends, and application being made to his uncle in his behalf, he was so struck, either with remorse or astonishment, that he declared he would give up the estate and title to *Jemmy*, his brother's son, for it was his right; and that if he would allow him two or three thousand pounds a year, he would go and live in *France*, and in this resolution he continued so long, that he engaged a person to teach him *French*. But that,

7thly, It happened, that in the mean time Mr *Annesley* had the misfortune to discharge a gun by accident, which killed a man; and there having been a dispute between him and the person killed, before the accident, *Ld An—sey* conceived hopes of getting him cut off by the sentence of the law as a murderer. He immediately engaged an attorney to commence and carry on the prosecution, and declared that he would willingly spend ten thousand pounds if the prisoner could be convicted. He went himself to the *Old Bailey* on the day of trial, and took his seat upon the bench, using every art to influence the jury to bring the prisoner in guilty, notwithstanding which he was honourably acquitted.

Upon a proof of these particulars, which shewed not only that Mr *Annesley* was the lawful son of *Ld Alibam* by direct testimony, but that *Ld An—sey* knew him to be so, by his having first kidnapped him, and then injuriously prosecuted him for murder, a verdict was found for Mr *Annesley*.\*

But, notwithstanding this verdict Mr *Annesley* has never yet received one farthing of the rents of the estate for which the verdict was obtained; for *Ld An—sey* being in possession of an almost inexhaustible estate, has by writs

\* Another attempt was intended against Mr *Annesley*'s life in *Ireland*: *Lord An—sey*'s huntsman declared in court, that he was instructed to shoot Mr *Annesley*, having a gun in which eight bullets were found, and which upon examination appeared to be the property of *Ld An—sey*. An indictment was immediately preferred against his Lordship and others, for a conspiracy to murder, at the assizes at *Arby* in *Kildare*, and this bill was found by the grand jury; but the indictment being traversed by his Lordship, the trial was put off till the next assizes, at which time Mr *Annesley*'s principal witnesses were under necessity of being in *England*; tho', upon a motion supported by proper affidavits, the trial was stayed, yet the traverser afterwards took advantage of the absence of the prosecutors, and procured themselves to be acquitted for want of prosecution.

of error, bills of chancery, and other arts of delay, kept off the last determination of the law that is to put Mr *Annesley* in possession; so that the rents are still in the hands of a receiver, and Mr *Annesley* has it neither in his power to perdue his antagonist through the labyrinths of law that must yet be passed before he can take possession of the estate for which he has a verdict, nor proceed to recover those estates that lie in *England*, where no record of the *Irish* court will be admitted in evidence; and this is the more to be regretted as he has examined his witnesses, which are greatly encreasing in number and in strength since the tryal in *Ireland*, and have lodged their testimony in the proper office, which will prevent in a great measure the repetition of that chicanery which has hitherto so much embarrassed and distressed the suitor, so that the sum of 5,000 *l.* will now at the most extended calculation, bring the whole affair to a final issue.

In consequence of this representation of Mr *Annesley*'s case, a subscription has been opened this season at *Tunbridge* wells with such success, that many great names have appeared upon the list, and upwards of 500 *l.* which is more than a tenth part of the whole sum that is wanted, has been subscribed. Those who are willing to add their names to this humane and generous number are requested to apply to Sir *Joseph Hankey* and Co. in *Fenchurch-street*, where a book is opened for that purpose; and though it is unnecessary to urge to the worthy and the kindly any other motive than the pleasure of exercising their own virtue, and the consciousness of doing good, yet it would be unjust to Mr *Annesley*, not to add upon this occasion, that his disposition has always appeared to be such as leaves us no room to doubt but that he will by every method in his power, shew a grateful sense of the favours that in consequence of this application shall be conferred upon him.

*G* *An Account of the Articles in the last Vol. of the Philosophical Transactions.*

*A* RT. I. (*Latin*) Of the pressures of weights in machines that are in motion. By *M. Christian Hée*, professor of the mathematicks and experimental philosophy in the marine at *Copenhagen*, and member of the societies of *Copenhagen* and *Berlin*.

The reasoning here being purely mathematical,



thematical, cannot be abridged, we therefore refer to the paper itself.

II. An investigation of a general rule for the resolution of isoperimetrical problems of all orders. By Mr Thomas Simpson, F. R. S.

The rule herein investigated, is as follows; but the process of the investigation will not admit of abridgment, for the like reason as that given in the preceding article.

General Rule.

For the resolution of isoperimetrical problems of all orders, take the fluxions of all the given expressions (as well that respecting the *maximum* or *minimum*, as of the others whose fluents are to be given quantities), making that quantity ( $\dot{x}$ ) alone variable, whose fluent ( $x$ ) enters not into the said expressions; and having divided every where by the second fluxion ( $\ddot{x}$ ), let the quantities hence arising, joined to general coefficients,  $i, e, f, g$ , &c. (whose values will depend on the values given, and may be either positive or negative), be united into one sum, and the whole be made equal to nothing; from which equation the true relation of  $x$  and  $y$ , and of  $\alpha$  and  $\gamma$ , will be given, let the number of restrictions be what it will.

III. Part of a letter from John Huxham, M.D. F.R.S. to Mr W. Watson, F.R.S. in relation to the effects of lightning at Plymouth.

Sunday, Dec. 15, 1754, a vast body of lightning fell on the great hulk at Plymouth, which serves to hoist in and fix the masts of the men of war. It cut out a piece of what they call the *Derrick*, at least 18 inches diameter and 15 or 16 feet long, tho' begirt in three or four places with iron hoops two inches broad and half an inch thick, which were completely cut in two by the lightning, as if done by the nicest hand and instrument. Presently succeeded a most extraordinary hail shower, the stones being as big as small nutmegs, all *dodecahedra*, and as pellucid as the clearest ice, except a white speck in the middle of the size of a pea.

IV. A remarkable case of a morbid eye, by Mr E. Spry, surgeon at Plymouth.

This was a protrusion of the eye from a large quantity of matter included in a cyst behind it in the back part of the orbit; the cure was performed by cutting out both the eye and cyst.

V. A supplement to the account of a distempered skin, published in the 424th number of the *Philosophical Transactions*. By Mr Henry Baker, F. R. S.

This is an account of a man and boy lately shewn in London, under the names of the *Porcupine Man and his Son*.

The man's name is *Edward Lambert*, he is now 40 years of age, and it is 24 years since he was first shewn to the society. The skin of this man, except on his head and face, the palms of his hands, and the soles of his feet, is covered with excrescences that resemble an innumerable company of warts of a brown colour and cylindrical figure, all rising to an equal height, which is about an inch, and growing as close as possible to each other at their basis, but so stiff and elastic as to make a rustling noise when the hand is drawn over them. These excrescences are annually shed and renewed in some of the autumn or winter months. The new ones, which are of a paler colour, gradually rise up from beneath as the old ones fall off, and at this time it has been found necessary for him to lose a little blood, to prevent a slight sickness which he had been used to suffer before this precaution was taken.

He has had the small pox, and he has been twice salivated, in hopes to get rid of this disagreeable covering; but though just when the pustules of the small pox had scaled off, and immediately after his salivations his skin appeared white and smooth, yet the excrescences soon returned by a gradual encrease, and his skin became as it was before. His health, during his whole life, has been remarkably good; but there is one particular of this case more extraordinary than all the rest; this man has had six children, and all of them had the same rugged covering as himself, which came on like his own about 9 weeks after the birth. Of these children only one is now living, a pretty boy, who was shewn with his father. It appears therefore, as Mr Baker remarks, that a race of people might be propagated by this man, as different from other men as an *African* is from an *Englishman*, and that if this should have happened in any former age, and the accidental original have been forgotten, there would be the same objections against their being derived from the same common stock with others: it must therefore be admitted possible that the differences now subsisting between one part of mankind and another, may have been produced by some such accidental cause long after the earth had been peopled by one common progenitor.



VI. Extract of three letters from *Isaac Jamineau*, Esq; to Sir *Francis Hopkins Eyles Stiles*, Bart. concerning the late eruption of *Mount Vejuvius*.

VII. An account of the species of plant from which the agaric, used as a styptic, is prepared. By Mr *William Watson*, F. R. S. (See p. 244.)

VIII. An account of a mountain of iron ore, at *Taberg* in *Sweden*, in a letter to Mr *Peter Collinson*, F. R. S. By *Peter Ascanius*, M. D.

This mountain is above 400 feet in perpendicular height, and its circumference three *Englisch* miles; it is one mass of rich iron ore, and in some parts mixt with particles of native iron. No ore is found beyond the foot of the mountain, nor on the neighbouring plain; nor does its ore substance at all penetrate the ground, so that it appears as if it had been artificially laid on the sand. The bones of animals found in its interior fissures seem to demonstrate it to have been formed from some ruinous cause, as an inundation, earthquake, &c.

IX. An account of an extraordinary case of a child, by Mr *Richard Grey*, surgeon.

This child was supposed to have died of a dropfy, but upon opening the body there was found a large round solid body of the shape of an egg, weighing above 14 pounds, containing cists filled with a meliceratous fluid. This body adhered to the peritoneum, back bone, and almost all the internal cavity of the abdomen.

X. Extracts of two letters concerning the effects of the agaric of the oak as a styptic, and some remarkable experiments made by *Le Fosse*, farrier to the *French* king, on the arteries of horses with the lycoperdon, lupi crepitus, or puff ball. (See Vol. xxv. p. 128.)

The first of these letters contains an account of the agaric's having been successfully used in several capital amputations, by M. *Audouillet*, an eminent surgeon of *France*, who applied pieces of it to the mouths of the vessels, and upon them dossils of lint. The second relates, that the lycoperdon applied to the extremity of the largest arteries of a horse, which were divided for that purpose, stopped the bleeding in a few minutes, and that the mouths of these vessels healed up without any farther discharge; that in 24 hours after the application of this powder, a thin pellicle or skin is formed on the mouth of the divided vessel, and that within the vessel is found a small plug of congeal-

ed blood, of a conical figure, having its base at the mouth of the vessel.

These experiments are attested by commissaries of the *French* academy.

XI. A letter from Dr *Parsons* concerning the use of the lycoperdon as a styptic.

This contains only a more particular account of the experiments mentioned to be made by *Le Fosse* in the preceding article, extracted from a treatise which he has published concerning the diseases of horses.

The lycoperdon, or puff-ball, is to be found almost in every field during the autumn. M. *Ray*, in his natural history, has ascribed this styptic virtue to it, and adds, that it powerfully dries up foul ichorous ulcers. As this is the season in which it is to be found in great plenty, it is hoped no family will be without a remedy so useful on the most sudden and the most dangerous emergencies.

XII. An account of the state of the thermometer on the 8th and 9th of Feb. 1755. On the 8th at 7 in the morning the thermometer that hung out of doors, was down at  $17\frac{1}{2}$ . On the 9th at 8 in the evening it had risen to 38. But another thermometer, hung within the window near that without, continued falling till this day, when at 6 in the morning it stood at  $25\frac{1}{2}$ , and at 8 in the evening was at 28. So that here was a great increase of cold within (*i. e. till six in the morning*) whilst there was a very considerable abatement of it abroad.

N. B. The scale was Fahrenheit's, on which 32 is the term of freezing.

XIII. An account of some cases of dropfies cured by sweet oil, communicated by Dr *Oliver* of Bath.

These cases are in substance as follow :

1st, A lady who had been tapped of eleven pints of water, but had still a fulness on each side the groin towards the back, and whose belly began soon after to fill again, had common salad oil rubbed into the whole abdomen an hour at a time with a warm hand every day. On the third day the quantity of urine sensibly increased, and the fullness gradually abated, and in a fortnight's time was quite gone, her appetite, digestion, and sleep grew natural, and she recovered flesh, strength, and spirits.

2d. A man aged 55, who by hard drinking and ill medical treatment had been cachectic 15 years, with frequent symptoms of the jaundice and dropfy,

half







A VOTIVE ALTAR *lately dug up near* OLD CARLISLE





half a year ago grew much worse, his belly, legs, and thighs swelled to an enormous size; he was with difficulty removed from his bed to his chair, and was given over as a person in an incurable dropfy. This man, encouraged by the foregoing case, began to try the same method of cure; in 4 days his urine increased, in a fortnight his body and limbs were wonderfully decreased, and in less than three weeks he was seen walking about the town, tho' before he could not move a joint.

3d, A woman 70 years of age, of a thin habit, who sold cakes about the town, became dropfical, and her belly so distended that she was confined to her bed. She anointed with the same success, resumed her business, and was as she said as lank as a maiden, and as well as ever she had been in her life.

(To be continued.)

Mr URBAN, Wighton, July 16, 1756.

THE inclosed (see the plate) is an exact copy of the inscription on a votive altar, and a draught of the stone, which was lately dug up near Old Carlisle, as it is called by the neighbouring inhabitants.

Antoninus fixes the *Castra Exploratorum* somewhere near this place: indeed the situation of these antient ruins renders the name very proper; for the station has been on a hill, which commands a free prospect of the country, and therefore extremely convenient for spying an enemy.

This stone was found a few yards distant from the place where the two fragments of the altars were dug up, whose inscriptions were copied by the late Mr Smith, in your Magazine. (See Altar Gen. Index to the first 20 volumes.

Yours, &c. T. TOMLINSON.

Mr URBAN,

I Think it is an observation of dean *Swift's*, that if there were not a clergyman in every parish, the number of constables must be increased; from whence one would naturally conclude, that he derived some part of the good order among the common people from the influence of religion. But, I believe, what he particularly meant by this observation was to shew that if the leisure of Sunday was not apply'd by the common people to devotion, it would certainly be totally dedicated by them to diversions, and to those

perhaps not always of the most innocent kind. Indeed it must be acknowledged that much more regard is paid to the Lord's day by the populace in the country, than by the mob in town: and it is as customary for the former to go to church, as it is for the latter to spend their time at an alehouse.

Great pains has been taken by the legislature to preserve decency in the streets of London on Sundays by prohibiting, by several good laws, the exercising trades offensive to decency; which at least has this good effect as it keeps those shops shut, and shews the appearance of some regard to the sabbath: But, step into an alehouse during divine service, and there it is full change; and the reason is plain; consider what numbers of journeymen, labourers, &c. have no more lodging than what is sufficient to contain their beds; when they are up, therefore, what are they to do? where are they to go? Their first visit is to the friendly publican, the asylum of these wanderers, whose time hangs so heavy on their hands on Sundays. Here they take their pint of purl, and as they have nothing to do and no where to go, and the landlord is too charitable to turn them into the street, they fuddle away the day with riot and prophaneness; which generally ends in taking a hair of the same dog, as they call it, the next day, and prepares them for keeping St. Monday in the same place; for, on a moderate calculation, above two thousand artificers, journeymen, and labourers, absent themselves from their work on Mondays, to the injury of their masters, the ruin of their own constitutions, and the destruction of their families.

And as the preservation of the common people for many weighty reasons will always be one of the principal objects of my pursuit, so will it be the constant subject of my thoughts: and I am clearly of opinion that if the publicans of this town would shut up their houses every Sunday during divine service, and turn these illiterate persons above-mentioned out of doors, it might perhaps be the means of driving some of them into the churches, where, when they beheld numbers of people of better sense and in better stations of life than they themselves, met together to offer up their praises and thanksgivings to that being from whom they receive their life, their health, and every other blessing

(GENT. MAG. Sept, 1756.)

L l l



bleſſing this world can afford, they may by this example be brought to a happy ſenſe of their own dependent ſtate, and induced for the future to go there by choice, where they went at firſt from neceſſity.

Indeed it were much to be wiſhed, that in the churches of this populous city there were ſome place ſet apart for the reception of the common people, who at preſent are obliged to ſtand in the iſles.

If the publicans ſhould be alarmed at this propoſal, one moment's conſideration will be ſufficient to ſhew them, that they will be no loſers by the bargain; for this reſtraint will increaſe their customers the moment divine ſervice is over, and would prepare the minds of thoſe who came into their houſe rather for innocent chearfulneſs, than abandoned riot.

ATTICUS POLICE.

Mr URBAN,

Sept. 17, 1756.

THE militia bill will probably be re-  
conſidered at the next ſeſſion of  
parliament. I am in no pain for the e-  
vent, but chearfully acquieſce in what-  
ever the wiſdom of the nation ſhall de-  
termine. The only circumſtance rela-  
ting to that bill, which gives me real  
concern, is, the appointing men to be  
taught the uſe of arms upon thirty-five  
Sundays in the year. A circumſtance  
this, which appears to me to have no  
neceſſary connection with the leading  
deſign of the bill, but by which the in-  
terests of religion and virtue will be too  
nearly affected, eſpecially if there be  
any truth in the common obſervation,  
that the prophanation or ſanctification of  
the Lord's day, is a ſign of the proportion-  
able decay or revival of all ſerious re-  
ligion.

When has the Lord's day been legally  
prophaned, ever ſince the book of ſports?  
Did not the promoters of that infamous  
book too apparently contribute there-  
by to the calamities of their country,  
and to their own ruin? Why then  
ſhould the beſt reign in the annals of  
Britain be now ſullied, by ſeeming to  
adopt any part of thoſe meaſures,  
which were formerly attended with ſuch  
fatal conſequences? Indeed the autho-  
rity, which eſtabliſhed the book of ſports,  
was properly anticonſtitutional; and  
therefore, have not the friends of reli-  
gion ſo much the more reaſon to be a-  
larmed at the clause in the militia bill,  
as it ſeems to portend much greater

evil to our religion and country, for  
its being a conſtitutional act?

Is this clause vindicated, by recur-  
ring to the opinion and practice of  
ſome foreign proteſtants? It ſhould alſo  
be remembered, that if ſuch proteſtants  
return to ſecular affairs on the Sunday  
evening, they have previously laid aſide  
their ſecular affairs at the ſame hour on  
the Saturday evening.

Is it pleaded, that the clause in queſ-  
tion is friendly to trade and induſtry,  
and that we cannot take the husband-  
man, or manufacturer, from his work,  
on the other days of the week, without  
deſtroying both agriculture and trade?  
I would beg leave to reply, that among  
60, or 70,000 men, 'tis highly probable  
there would be a conſiderable number,  
who never had been, or ever would be,  
important either to agriculture or trade.

Even ſuppoſing all the 60, or 70,000  
men to be uſeful in each profeſſion, that  
would make a very inconfiderable part  
of the whole number of husbandmen  
and manufacturers in the nation. And  
the loſt labour of ſo inconfiderable a  
part muſt be fixed at a diminutive eſti-  
mation, when it is computed, that two  
hours in an evening, for 35 days, or at  
moſt 35 quarters of days, is all the time  
that is required from work, as a com-  
penſation for the ſacred time mention-  
ed in the exceptionable clause. A little  
diligence might eaſily prevent any loſs  
to trade, and even agriculture too, ex-  
cept in harveſt time. There are few,  
if any, manufacturers, that could not  
eaſily ſpare a quarter of 35 working  
days in the year, as a much greater  
proportion of their time for labour is  
generally devoted to much worſe pur-  
poſes than learning the uſe of arms.  
What if all the week-days, that are in  
every part of the kingdom called Holi-  
days, except Chriſtmas-day, and Good-  
Friday, were devoted to this exerciſe?  
Neither trade, nor agriculture, nor re-  
ligion, would ſuſtain any loſs, by thus  
employing ten days at Chriſtmas, three  
at Eaſter, three at Whitſuntide, and three  
more at every pariſh-wake, feaſt, or re-  
vel, though in many places the whole  
week is conſumed in idleneſs and in-  
temperance. This would alſo obviate  
the difficulty, if any ſuch remains, of  
paying men for their time, as their de-  
mands could not reaſonably be more  
for holidays, than for Sundays. If every  
county allowed their men ſix-pence a  
day, the expence would be compara-  
tively ſmall. And who can think it a  
juſtifiable frugality, to rob God of the  
honour



honour of his day, their country of divine protection, and their souls and the souls of their posterity after them, of all serious religion?

It is farther pleaded, that 'tis better **A** on a *Sunday* to learn the use of arms to defend our country, than spend the sacred time in taverns and alehouses? But who does not see, that the too common prophanation of the *Lord's day* in taverns and alehouses, is not only contrary to divine and human laws, but very much owing to the want of duly **B** executing the wholesome law of our country? Therefore, to establish this exceptionable clause, is, in effect, to repeal a law, which we acknowledge to be good in itself, and agreeable to the divine law, only because we won't be at the trouble to put it in execution, at the same time that we make use of the frequent violation of it, as a reason for its being repealed. For, in fact, if a few men meet together, on a *Sunday*, to learn the use of arms, 'tis more than probable they will have a multitude of idle spectators, and the rather for its being *Sunday*, and that both one sort **C** and the other will retire from the field to taverns and alehouses, and that in doing so they will think themselves sufficiently justified by the professed design and authority which called some of them together.

Undoubtedly the legislature is desirous to have men of virtue and piety compose a *militia*. But can any thing be contrived, that will have a more natural tendency to prevent such persons from engaging themselves, than this *Sunday clause*? **D**

Must we painfully suppose, that the temptations of *high life* have produced in great men too little zeal for the sanctification of the *Lord's day*? Even in that case, melancholy as it is, should not mere human policy, abstracted from virtue and religion, be a sufficient motive to legislators to continue in full force those laws, which times of reformation have always thought necessary, for the honour of God, and for the piety of present and future generations? **E**

In the present conjuncture, could any thing wear a more promising aspect, than to see a *national fast* observed with such universal decency and seriousness? But whatever our prayers have been, or continue to be, in order to avert national calamities, or secure the continuance of national blessings, how can we reasonably hope that *the Lord will bear our prayers, if we regard iniquity*

in our national constitutions, yea *establish iniquity by a law*?

Since these remarks were thrown together, I am favoured with a letter from a dignified clergyman, in which the good old gentleman says, "if we are not preserved from the *Sunday clause* in the *militia bill*, I shall look upon it as an unhappy omen. It will, in my judgment, not only be excluding the *almighty* from our politics, but be bidding defiance to him, by a solemn repeal of one of his laws, and signing and sealing to the downfall of our country. What a scene of confusion followed upon the publication of the *book of sports*! what irretrievable mischief was done by it to the morals and religious sentiments of the people! What was it, but breaking down the barrier, which *God* has set up to put a stop to universal corruption, and universal forgetfulness of him? which would soon be the case, if this portion of our time was to be desecrated."

Yours, &c. L. T. K.

#### *An Account of the present Dispute between the King and the Senate of Sweden.*

**I**T is necessary to begin this account with a short history of the present form of government in *Sweden*; for without some knowledge of this the dispute cannot be understood.

The government of *Sweden* was an absolute monarchy till the death of *Charles XII.* who having exhausted the kingdom not only of money but of men, by his extravagant and ridiculous passion for fighting, gave the *Swedes* such a proof of the miseries to which they were subjected by that form of government, that they determined to change it; and the death of *Charles* afforded them a favourable opportunity for that purpose. **F**

*Charles* had by will appointed the Duke of *Holstein*, who was his nearest male relation, to succeed him, but he left a sister, who was married to the landgrave of *Hesse*; and the laws of *Sweden* did not exclude the female branches of the royal family from the throne. This furnished the states with a pretence to put the king's will aside, and set up the princess against the duke; but the real reason was, that upon a sovereign of their own making they could impose what conditions they pleased, but he who should succeed by the will of his predecessor, would exact the same unlimited obedience as was paid to him under whom he claimed. **G**

With this view the Princess *Ulrica Eleonora* was declared queen, and a form of government having been prepared was presented to her, and to the landgrave her husband, as the condition of their dignity, which they accepted, and the landgrave was soon after declared king. **H**

By this form of government the legislative power



power was placed in the states, and the executive power in the king and senate, which are considered as one body.

The states consist of representatives of four orders: The nobility, clergy, citizens, and peasants. The nobility is represented by the eldest son of the eldest branch of each family. The clergy by the Archbishop of *Upsal*, the bishops, one of the members of each chapter, and one rector in each diocese, who are elected by a majority of their brethren; the citizens by a majority of freemen of every city; some cities sending two; some one; and there are some cities of which two have but one common representative. The peasants are represented by one for each county, chosen by a majority of their fellows from the holders of crown lands; for other tenants and farmers are considered only as vassals of the nobility.

The senate consists of twelve persons, who hold the place for life, and when a vacancy happens the states select three from the candidates, of whom the king chooses one. The members of this august body partake of the royal dignity, but are accountable for their conduct to the states: The acts of the senate are determined by a majority of votes, the king having a double vote and no more. The senate has also a casting vote, when the states are equally divided on any question.

Since this regulation the king at his accession takes a solemn oath that he will preserve inviolate this form of government, and regulate his conduct by it. An oath of the like import is also taken by every member of the senate and the states.

It is stipulated in this compact between the king and people, that he shall give the sanction of his royal authority, by signing his name to the resolutions of the senate whether he approves them or not, tho' he is at liberty to make his objections in debate, and enter his protest if they are over-ruled. It is provided also that if the king is prevented by sickness, absence, or private affairs, from signing the resolution of the senate, it shall be executed though the royal signature be wanting.

It has happened that when the senate has been in good humour, they have relaxed a little the rigour of their power, and suffered the king to nominate such persons as he pleased to civil and military preferments, tho' he has a right to prefer those only whom the senate propose.

His present majesty, encouraged by the indulgence of the senate to his predecessor, has preferred several persons agreeable to himself; but they have been so little approved by the senate, that they have resumed the exercise of their power in its utmost extent, and have proposed to him other persons of their own choosing, for the offices which he hoped to have filled by his own nomination; but they have always assigned some reason for the difference of their choice. This reason, however, has been rather such as they thought might justify their choice after it was made, than that which really prompted them to make it, and therefore the reason given at one time has not always been perfectly consistent with the reason

given at another. The king, on the other hand, has refused to sign an appointment in consequence of their nomination.

This was the state of affairs when the dyet or general assembly of the states was convened in 1755, before whom the senate laid an information against the king, in which they complain, that the king by his conduct appeared to suppose the resolutions of his senate to be of no effect without his assent, a principle, which, if allowed, would invest him with despotic arbitrary power. And they quote an article in the king's solemn engagement, in which he declares, that in the disposition of places, he will acquiesce in the judgment of the senate declared by a majority of voices.

The king also gave in a representation against the senate, in which he complains that harder conditions were prescribed to him than had been prescribed to his predecessors; that the senate, in mere opposition to his choice, sometimes appointed another upon pretence of a prior claim, which they said should not be set aside in favour of particular service, and sometimes upon pretence of particular service, which they then said should not be set aside in favour of a prior claim; declares that he has nominated persons of merit, and that he did not leave the nomination to others, because he was desirous to put a stop to the dangerous custom of buying and selling places of the greatest trust; that selling places is contrary to law, and that if he should sign an appointment for a person who has thus purchased a place, he should violate the oath which he took at his accession to oppose every breach of the law to the utmost. He laments that because he will not thus give up his prerogative, and violate his oath by concurring in the violation of the laws, several places of great importance are vacant, the senate obstinately persisting in their opposition; and finally appeals to the states.

The senate replied, by retorting the charge of venality, and insisting that no free people were ever yet governed by the conscience of a ruler, but by known laws; that it was in Sweden a known law, that the king was obliged by his compact, to concur with the majority of the senate, so far as to authenticate the act of such majority by signing his name, tho' he might enter his protest against it.

The king replied again, that he never intended to oppose the determination of the senate, or prevent, or delay the execution of their resolutions; nor would his refusing to sign do either, since by an express article in their form of government, it is required that the resolutions of the senate be executed whether the king signs them or not; and if a prince who out of tenderness always declines to sign a warrant for the execution of criminals, tho' the execution is not delayed, has never yet been thought guilty of a fault, why, says he, should not I be indulged in the same liberty, with respect to matters which I think contrary to my strongest obligations, and the rights of my people?

To this the senate answered, that the king did obstruct the execution of their resolves by refusing



refusing to sign them, for tho' it is said their resolves shall be executed, tho' not signed by him, yet it is immediately added, if he is prevented by sickness, absence, or private affairs, neither of which is now pretended, and the resolutions of the senate therefore cannot be executed, in consequence of which the important places mention'd by his majesty continue vacant to the great damage of the state.

In consequence of these various representations, on the part of the king and the senate, the affair was examin'd by the grand committee of the states, whose report is to the following effect :

That his majesty's declaration, that he cannot confirm with his sign manual what his own conscience rejects, and what he thinks contrary to the fundamental laws, is a declaration that he cannot govern by the laws of the land as he has sworn to do, those laws requiring him to sign resolutions of the senate, which he does not approve, tho' they permit him to enter his protest and appeal to the states, as appears by the 15th article of the form of government, "Whenever a debate arises in the senate, his majesty is to acquiesce in the decision of the majority." And by the 17th section of his majesty's coronation oath, "I solemnly swear to govern, with the advice of the senate, and according to law."

That the non appointment of persons to vacant places, is caused by his majesty's refusal to sign the senate's decision, they having no power to fill such places without the sign manual, as it is not withheld, nor pretended to be withheld on account of sickness, absence, or private affairs.

That if the person named by the king is not agreeable to the senate, he ought to name another that is, or accept of the person named by them.

That the senate, not the king, is to judge of the candidates capacity and claim, and that the contrary would be an infringement of the liberty of the subject, and render them liable to oppression without redress; for the king is accountable to nobody, but the senate is accountable to the states. So that if a person recommended by the king is excluded by the states he has a remedy; but if the king had a power to exclude a person recommended by the senate, he would have no remedy.

This report of the committee, the states confirmed by a resolution, which concludes with an earnest exhortation to his majesty to restore peace to the kingdom, and honour to the throne, by executing those laws which alone can make him great by keeping his people free.

Mr URBAN,

THE following Letter of Algernon Sidney, printed only in a scarce Collection that is in very few Hands, will, I dare say, especially at this Time, be considered as an acceptable Part of your entertaining Collection. Sidney at last was persuaded to come over, Leave having been obtained by the Interposition of the

Court of France; but he was afterwards put to Death for writing his celebrated Treatise on Government, in which he exploded the Notion of Hereditary and Divine Right. Yours, &c. A. B.

A Letter from Algernon Sidney, Esq; in Answer to one, persuading his Return to England quickly after the Restoration.

S I R,

I Am sorry I cannot in all things conform myself to the advice of my friends. If theirs had any joint concernment with mine, I would willingly submit my interest to theirs: But when I alone am interested, and they only advise me to come over as soon as the act of indemnity is past, because they think it is best for me; I cannot wholly lay aside my own judgment and choice. I confess, we are naturally inclined to delight in our own country, and I have a particular love to mine: I hope I have given some testimony of it. I think that being exiled from it is a great evil, and would redeem myself from it with the loss of a great deal of my blood. But when that country of mine, which used to be esteemed a Paradise, is now like to be made a stage of injury; the liberty which we hoped to establish, oppressed; all manner of profaneness, looseness, luxury, and lewdness, set up in its height, instead of piety, virtue, sobriety, and modesty, which we hoped God, by our hands, would have introduced; the best of our nation made a prey to the worst; the parliament, court, and army corrupted; the people enslaved; all things vendible; and no man safe but by such evil and infamous means as flattery and bribery, what joy can I have in my own country in this condition? Is it a pleasure to see all that I love in the world sold and destroyed? Shall I renounce all my old principles, learn the vile court arts, and make my peace by bribing some of them? Shall their corruption and vice be my safety? Ah! no: better is a life among strangers, than in my own country upon such conditions. Whilst I live, I will endeavour to preserve my liberty; or, at least, not consent to the destroying of it. I hope I shall die in the same principles in which I have lived, and will live no longer than they can preserve me. I have in my life been guilty of many follies; but, as I think, of no meanness. I will not blot and defile that which is past by endeavouring to provide for the future. I have ever

had



had in my mind, that when God should cast me into such a condition as that I cannot save my life but by doing an indecent thing, he shews me, the time is come wherein I should resign it. And when I cannot live in my own country but by such means as are worse than dying in it, I think he shews me, that I ought to keep myself out of it. Let them please themselves with making the king glorious, who think a whole people may justly be sacrificed for the interest and pleasure of one man and a few of his followers: Let them rejoice in their subtilty, who by betraying the former powers, have gained the favour of this, and not only preserved but advanced themselves in these dangerous changes. Nevertheless, perhaps they may find the king's glory is their shame; his plenty, the people's misery; and that the gaining an office, or a little money, is a poor reward for destroying a nation, which, if it were preserved in liberty and virtue, would truly be the most glorious in the world: And others may find, they have, with much pains, purchased their own shame and misery; a dear price paid for that which is not worth keeping, nor the life that is accompanied with it. The honour of *English* parliaments has ever been in making the nation glorious and happy; not in selling and destroying the interest of it to satisfy the lust of one man. Miserable nation! that from so great a height of glory is fallen into the most despicable condition in the world, of having all its good depending upon the breath and will of the vilest persons in it! Cheated and sold by them they trusted! Infamous traffick, equal almost in guilt to that of *Judas*! In all preceding ages parliaments have been the pillars of our liberty; the sure defenders of the oppressed. They who formerly could bridle kings, and keep the ballance equal between them and the people, are now become the instruments of all our oppressions, and a sword in his hand to destroy us. They themselves, led by a few interested persons, who are willing to buy offices for themselves by the misery of the whole nation, and the blood of the most worthy and eminent persons in it. Detestable bribes! worse than the oaths now in fashion in this mercenary court! I mean to owe neither my life nor liberty to any such means. When the innocence of my actions will not protect me, I will stay away till the storm be overpast. In

short, where *Vane*, *Lambert*, and *Hast-rigg* cannot live in safety, I cannot live at all.—If I had been in *England* I should have expected a lodging with them: or, tho' they may be the first, as being more eminent than I, I must expect to follow their example in suffering, as I have been their companion in acting. I am most in amaze at the mistaken informations that were sent to me by my friends, full of expectations of favours and employments. Who can think, that they who imprison them would employ me; or suffer me to live when they are put to death! If I might live and be employed, can it be expected, that I should serve a government that seeks such detestable ways of establishing itself? Ah! no—I have not learnt to make my own peace by persecuting and betraying my brethren more innocent and worthy than myself. I must live by just means, and serve to just ends, or not at all. After such a manifestation of the ways by which it is intended the king shall govern, I should have renounced any place of favour, into which the kindness and industry of my friends might have advanced me, when I found those that were better than I, were only fit to be destroyed. I had formerly some jealousies, the fraudulent proclamation for indemnity increased them. The imprisoning those three men, and turning out all the officers of the army, contrary to promise, confirmed me in my resolutions not to return.

To conclude, the tide is not to be diverted, nor the oppressed delivered; but God, in his time, will have mercy on his people. He will save and defend them, and avenge the blood of those who shall now perish upon the heads of those who in their pride think nothing is able to oppose them. Happy are those whom God shall make instruments of his justice, in so blessed a work; if I can live to see that day, I shall be ripe for the grave, and able to say with joy, *Lord now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, &c.*

Farewell; my thoughts as to king and state, depending upon their actions, no man shall be a more faithful servant to him than I, if he make the good and prosperity of his people his glory; none more his enemy if he does the contrary.—To my particular friends I shall be constant in all occasions, and to you,

A most affectionate Servant,  
A. SIDNEY.



# GRANTS for the YEAR 1756.

|  | £.        | s. | d.  | 437 |
|--|-----------|----|-----|-----|
| Nov 24, 1755. <b>N</b> AVY. For maintaining 50,000 seamen for 1756, including 9,138 marines  | 2,600,000 | 0  | 0   |     |
| Dec. 18. For the ordinary of the navy, including half-pay to the sea-officers  | 219,021   | 3  | 0   |     |
| For building the hospital at <i>Hasler</i> near <i>Casport</i>   | 20,000    | 0  | 0   |     |
| For <i>Greenwich</i> hospital  | 10,000    | 0  | 0   |     |
| Towards buildings, rebuildings, and repairs of the navy  | 200,000   | 0  | 0   |     |
| Towards paying off the debt of the navy  | 300,000   | 0  | 0   |     |
| ARMY. Dec. 28. For defraying the charge of 34,263 effective men for guards and garrisons, and other his majesty's land forces, including 3759 invalids   | 930,603   | 6  | 9   |     |
| For forces and garrisons in the plantations, <i>Minorca</i> and <i>Gibraltar</i> , and for provisions for the garrisons in <i>Nova Scotia</i> , <i>Newfoundland</i> , <i>Gibraltar</i> , and <i>Providence</i>   | 298,534   | 17 | 10½ |     |
| For the charge of the office of ordnance for land service  | 152,435   | 5  | 6   |     |
| For the extraordinary expence of ditto, not provided for by parliament   | 146,721   | 15 | 2   |     |
| Dec. 15. For a subsidy to the empress of <i>Russia</i>   | 100,000   | 0  | 0   |     |
| For ditto to the landgrave of <i>Hesse-Cassel</i>  | 54,140    | 12 | 6   |     |
| For ditto to the elector of <i>Bavaria</i>   | 107,000   | 0  | 0   |     |
| For assisting the distressed people of <i>Portugal</i>   | 100,003   | 0  | 0   |     |
| Dec. 18. For out-pensioners of <i>Chelsea</i> hospital upon account  | 53,955    | 19 | 6   |     |
| Jan. 22, 1756. For defraying the charge of ten new regiments of foot   | 91,919    | 10 | 0   |     |
| Feb. 3. To <i>New England</i> , <i>New York</i> , and <i>Jersey</i> in <i>America</i> , as a reward for their past services, upon account  | 115,000   | 0  | 0   |     |
| To <i>Sir William Johnson</i> , as a reward for his services   | 5,000     | 0  | 0   |     |
| Feb. 10. For supporting the colony of <i>Nova Scotia</i>   | 55,032    | 19 | 0   |     |
| For ditto in 1754, not provided for by parliament  | 687       | 2  | 7   |     |
| For defraying the charges of 11 troops of light dragoons   | 49,628    | 11 | 3   |     |
| For extraord. expences of the land forces in 1755, not provided for by parl.   | 75,835    | 7  | 3   |     |
| For allowances to the several officers and private gentlemen of the two troops of horse guards and regiment of horse reduced, and to the superannuated gentlemen of the four troops of horse guards  | 3,539     | 5  | 10  |     |
| For the reduced officers of the land forces and marines, upon account  | 38,000    | 0  | 0   |     |
| For pensions to the widows of reduced officers   | 2,484     | 0  | 0   |     |
| For the colony of <i>Georgia</i> to June 24, 1756  | 3,557     | 10 | 0   |     |
| For the charge of the regiment of foot to be raised in <i>North America</i>  | 81,178    | 16 | 0   |     |
| For the deficiency of the half subsidies of tonnage and poundage, charged with the payment of several annuities, by the acts of the 6th of Q. Anne, and 6th of K. George I. to Jan. 5, 1756  | 71,181    | 2  | 3½  |     |
| To <i>John Roberts</i> , late governor of <i>Cape-coast-castle</i> in <i>Africa</i> , for his extraordinary charges in defending the <i>British</i> forts there against the hostilities of the <i>Dutch</i> , and encroachments of the <i>French</i> in 1750         | 6,032     | 7  | 1   |     |
| Feb. 12. For paying to some <i>Spanish</i> merchants the value of their effects seized on board a <i>Spanish</i> ship taken by the squadron under Admiral <i>Knowles</i> , upon their assigning to trustees for the public, their right to these effects (see p. 41) | 13,869    | 7  | 10  |     |
| March 2. For widening the streets from <i>Charing-cross</i> to <i>Westminster Hall</i>   | 10,000    | 0  | 0   |     |
| April 8. For the deficiency of last year's grant   | 3,038     | 6  | 10½ |     |
| For Captain <i>Cornwall's</i> monument   | 3,000     | 0  | 0   |     |
| To the <i>African</i> company  | 10,000    | 0  | 0   |     |
| May 3. For the charge of 6,544 foot, with the general officers and train of artillery, of the <i>Hessian</i> troops, from Feb. 23, 1756, to Dec. 24. following, together with the subsidy, pursuant to treaty. (See Vol. xxv. p. 532.)                               | 163,357   | 9  | 9   |     |
| For the charge of two regiments of foot, ordered from <i>Ireland</i> to <i>North America</i> , and of four regiments of foot on the <i>Irish</i> establishment, serving in <i>North America</i> and the <i>East Indies</i>   | 79,915    | 6  | 0   |     |
| To the Foundling Hospital  | 10,000    | 0  | 0   |     |
| May 8. For the charge of 8,605 foot, with the general officers, train of artillery, and hospital, of the <i>Hanover</i> troops, from May 11, 1756, to Dec. 24. fol.  | 121,447   | 2  | 6   |     |
| May 13. For such measures as may be necessary for defeating the enemy's designs, and as the exigency of affairs may require, upon account  | 1,000,000 | 0  | 0   |     |
| May 17. For making good his majesty's engagements with the King of <i>Prussia</i>  | 20,000    | 0  | 0   |     |
| Total  | 7,229,117 | 4  | 6½  |     |
| WAYS and MEANS for the Year 1756,  |           |    |     |     |
| Nov. 27, 1755. By the land-tax, at 4s. in the pound for one year   | 2,037,893 | 11 | 2   |     |
| By the duty on malt, cyder, and perry in <i>Great Britain</i>  | 750,000   | 0  | 0   |     |
| Jan. 24, 1756. By 1,500,000l. on annuities at 3l. 10s. per Cent. and 500,000l. by a lottery. (See p. 40.)  | 2,000,000 | 0  | 0   |     |
| May 11. By money remaining in the Exchequer, disposable by parliament  | 83,412    | 2  | 3½  |     |
| By money remaining in the Exchequer of the income of the sinking fund, for the quarter ending April 6, 1756.   | 255,955   | 11 | 11½ |     |
| Out of the sinking fund  | 1,300,000 | 0  | 0   |     |
| May 17. To be raised by loans, or exchequer bills  | 1,000,000 | 0  | 0   |     |
| Total  | 7,427,261 | 5  | 7   |     |



State of the Public Debts, at the Receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer, January 5, 1756.  
(being Old Christmas Day) with the Yearly Interest payable for the same.

| E X C H E Q U E R.  |          |       | Public Debt. |       |         | Yearly Interest payable for the same. |  |  |
|---|----------|-------|--------------|-------|---------|---------------------------------------|--|--|
|   | £.       | s. d. | £.           | s. d. | £.      | s. d.                                 |  |  |
| <b>A</b> nnuities for long terms, being the remainder of the original sum contributed & unsubscribed to the S. S. comp.   | 1836275  | 17 10 |              |       | 136453  | 12 8                                  |  |  |
| Ditto for lives, with the benefit of survivorship   | 108100   | 0 0   |              |       | 7567    | 0 0                                   |  |  |
| Ditto for two and three lives, being the sum remaining after what is fallen in by deaths  | 84755    | 14 11 |              |       | 10251   | 12 0                                  |  |  |
| Duties on salt farther continued 1745   | 167400   | 0 0   |              |       | 5859    | 0 0                                   |  |  |
| Exchequer bills made out for interest of old bills  | 2200     | 0 0   |              |       |         |                                       |  |  |
| <i>Note, The land-taxes and duties on malt, being annual grants, are not charged in this account, nor the 1,000,000 l. charged on the deductions of 6d. per pound on pensions, &amp;c.</i>  |          |       |              |       |         |                                       |  |  |
| EAST INDIA Company.   |          |       |              |       |         |                                       |  |  |
| By 2 acts of parliament 9 Will. III. and 2 other acts 6 and 9 Anne at 3 l. per Cent. per Ann.   | 3200000  | 0 0   |              |       | 97285   | 14 4                                  |  |  |
| Annuities at 3 per Cent. 1744, charged on the surplus of the additional duties on low wines, &c.  | 1000000  | 0 0   |              |       | 30401   | 15 8                                  |  |  |
| BANK of ENGLAND.  |          |       |              |       |         |                                       |  |  |
| On their original fund at 3 per Cent. from August 1, 1743   | 3200000  | 0 0   |              |       | 100000  | 0 0                                   |  |  |
| For cancelling Exchequer bills, 3 George I.   | 500000   | 0 0   |              |       | 17500   | 0 0                                   |  |  |
| Purchased of the South-Sea company  | 4000000  | 0 0   |              |       | 141898  | 3 6                                   |  |  |
| Annuities at 3 l. 10 s. per Cent. charged on the duties on coals, &c. since Lady-day 1719   | 1750000  | 0 0   |              |       | 61250   | 0 0                                   |  |  |
| Ditto on the surplus of the funds for lottery 1714  | 1250000  | 0 0   |              |       | 43750   | 0 0                                   |  |  |
| Ditto 1746, charged on duties of licences for retailing spiritous liquors, since Lady-day 1746  | 986800   | 0 0   |              |       | 34538   | 0 0                                   |  |  |
| Ditto at 3 per Cent. charged on the sinking fund, by the act 25 George II.  | 9137821  | 5 1   |              |       | 278585  | 2 9                                   |  |  |
| Ditto at 3 per Cent. and 3 l. 10 s. per Cent. charged on the said fund by the said act, viz.  | 17701323 | 16 4  |              |       | 615846  | 0 0                                   |  |  |
| At £. 3 00 per Cent. £. 2716867 18 0  |          |       |              |       |         |                                       |  |  |
| At £. 3 10 per Cent. £. 14984455 18 4   |          |       |              |       |         |                                       |  |  |
| Ditto at 3 per Cent. being part of 1,000,000 charged on the said fund by the act 28 George II.  | 900000   | 0 0   |              |       | 27000   | 0 0                                   |  |  |
| <i>Memorandum: The subscribers of 100 l. to the lottery 1745, were allowed an annuity for one life at 9 s. a ticket, which amounted to 22,500 l. but is now reduced by lives fallen in, to 20695 l. 10 s. And the subscribers for 100 l. to the lottery were allowed an annuity for one life of 18 s. a ticket, which amounted to 45,000 l. but is now reduced by lives fallen in, to 41,043 l. 10 s. which annuities are an increase of the national debt, but cannot be added thereto, as no money was advanced for the same.</i> |          |       |              |       |         |                                       |  |  |
| SOUTH SEA Company.  |          |       |              |       |         |                                       |  |  |
| On their capital stock and annuities 9 George I. viz.   | 25025309 | 14 0  |              |       | 878632  | 12 0                                  |  |  |
| At £. 4 0 per Cent. £. 3662784 8 7  |          |       |              |       |         |                                       |  |  |
| 3 10 " 15335720 5 0   |          |       |              |       |         |                                       |  |  |
| 3 0 " 6026805 0 5   |          |       |              |       |         |                                       |  |  |
| Annuities at 3 per Cent, 1751, charged on the sinking fund  | 2100000  | 0 0   |              |       | 64181   | 5 0                                   |  |  |
|   | 72949986 | 8 31  |              |       | 2612738 | 18 0                                  |  |  |

#### Description of the Shells in PLATE X.

Numb. 1. Is called the *telescope*, it is almost all over brown with some streaks; its point is whitish.

No. 2. Is a fallow-coloured skrew, composed of several round radiated points, which diminish gradually till they terminate in a very slender extremity.

No. 3. This twisted needle has a white ground variegated with yellow, without any streaks.

No. 4. This skrew is variously twisted, forming a double prominent ridge, with a considerable hollow between, in the manner of the skrew of a press. Its colour is white, somewhat inclining to yellow and red.

No. 5. Is a large whitish shell, radiated with fallow spots, its twists are

broad, and distinguished by blew, violet, and brown lines, interrupted by circles of the same colours.

No. 6. Is a skrew very remarkable for its mouth being bent sideways, and terminating in a beak.

No. 7. Is called the *Chinese Steeple*, being composed of several rows of winding stairs; it is all over of a dirty brown, with a bended mouth.

No. 8. Is called the *caterpillar*, it has several circumvolutions, ornamented with blewish knobs, and is elegantly marbled, with a remarkable mouth.

No. 9. Is an elegantly knobbed skrew, of a dark brown colour, with a mouth of a particular form.

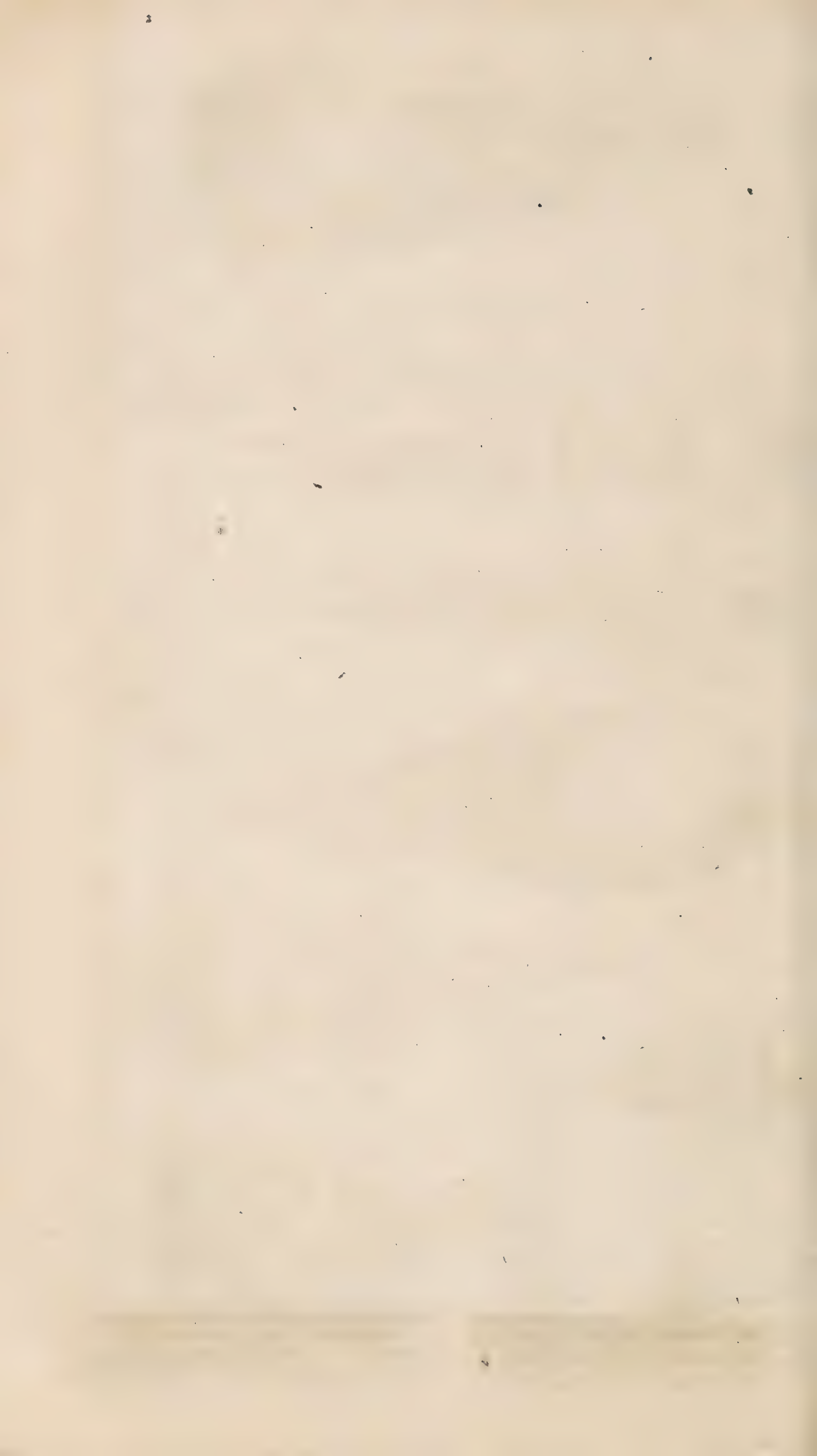
No. 10. Is a little spindle, all over white, with twelve circumvolutions, and a slender pointed tail and mouth.





*J. Jefferys sculp*







As the hostile Commotion which has arisen from the Dispute between France and England is now become more general, it is necessary that we should mark the Sources from which it spreads, and trace the successive Stages of its Progress.

THE treaty concluded between his Britannic majesty and the king of Prussia, of which an account has already been given, (see p. 259.) furnished the court of Vienna with a pretence for forming an alliance with the court of Versailles, in which, however, it had a much farther view, and which it had been watching an opportunity to effect. In consequence of this alliance, treaties were drawn up between the courts of Vienna and Versailles, under the name of treaties of friendship and neutrality, and to these treaties the neighbouring powers were formally invited to accede; in the mean time the most solemn assurances were made by the contracting powers, that they had no other view than to preserve the general tranquillity of Europe, and prevent the flames of war that had been kindled between Great Britain and France from spreading to other countries. But notwithstanding these declarations, the king of Prussia soon discovered that the principal end proposed by the empress in this alliance was the recovery of Silesia, in which France concurred, because it was equally her interest to reduce his power; he saw that with this view a minister from Vienna was sent to Petersburg, and that a minister from Versailles was to follow; and he knew that as his power was equally obnoxious to them all, it was probable they would readily concur in any project to distress him. A very short time convinced him that his conjectures were true, and he received certain intelligence, early in the spring, that the two imperial powers had agreed upon a plan to unite their forces and attack his dominions. In this situation he took every measure that could be suggested by the utmost vigilance and magnanimity, and the Russians having soon after begun to march against him, he dispatched a body of troops sufficient to repel them towards Pomerania. The designs of both parties were now more apparent; the empress queen published a rescript (see p. 410) to justify the motion of her troops, in which she represented the treaty between Prussia and England in such a light as reflected dishonour upon both.

In answer to this rescript, the king of Great Britain caused the following declaration to be made by his electoral minister at the diet of the empire.

‘That his Britannic majesty in his quality of Elector of Brunswick-Lunenbourg, has heard with great surprise, that some people have affected to put a wrong construction on the object of the treaty of friendship, which he concluded some time ago with the K. of Prussia, and that they have even endeavoured to represent it as a matter where- in the state of religion was concerned; that nevertheless, the whole empire knows, he has made it a rule to support the rights of each, without any distinction of persons; to

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‘maintain justice; to enforce the execution of the laws and constitutions of the empire; to protect its liberties and the public peace; and to contribute to keep up in the Germanic body such a system as appear’d most conducive to its safety. That in consequence of these principles, he has neglected nothing that might most effectually tend to the support of the house of Austria, even to the being ready to sacrifice all that was in his power. That the differences which have arisen between Great Britain and France, about their possessions in America, having given birth to a design in the latter power to attack the electoral dominions of the house of Brunswick-Lunenbourg; which was sufficiently known by the little care they took to make a mystery of such a project, so capable of creating troubles in the empire; his Britannic majesty, who addressed himself to the empress queen, requiring the succours stipulated by treaties, was not only unable to obtain them, but, at the same time, found the court of Vienna as little inclined to grant another request, altogether as reasonable; which was, to employ her good offices towards altering the dispositions of such of the states of the empire, as, through indifference, seemed to favour, in some measure, that intended invasion: That his Britannic majesty thereby found himself under a necessity of concluding an alliance with the king of Prussia, for the security of their respective dominions, as also for preserving peace and tranquillity in the empire, protecting the system established therein, and defending the rights and privileges of the members of the Germanic body; without any prejudice to either of the religions exercised in the empire, the contracting parties having had no views in that treaty but such as are perfectly consistent with those salutary objects.

‘That while matters stood thus, the world was surprized with the unexpected event of the treaty of alliance which her majesty, the empress queen, has been pleased to conclude with a potentate, who, for above two centuries past, has dismember’d the most considerable provinces of the empire; has attacked and invaded her archducal house; has fomented troubles and divisions in our dear country, and made such means subservient to her own ambitious views, by usurping whatever lay convenient for her; that the inconveniences and dangers which this new treaty must necessarily be productive of, will, in time, be made manifest; and as the thing is not of such a nature as to require that one should any longer make a mystery of it, his Britannic majesty has thought it proper to explain himself clearly on this head, in order to dissipate the prejudices which may have been created by contrary ideas or suggestions, &c.’

Soon after his Britannic majesty had made this declaration, the king of Prussia drew up his answer to the imperial rescript, as follows:

‘The king of Prussia was greatly surprized to hear that the empress queen endeavoured to persuade the public that he had given oc-

M m m m

casion



‘ cation to the great military preparations which were making in her dominions. To discover the falsity of this charge, it will be sufficient to observe the zeros when the motions among the forces of each party began.

‘ It is notorious that the court of *Vienna* began her armaments in *Bobemia* and *Moravia* in the beginning of *June*, soon after it had contracted new engagements with *France*, and at a time when neither the empress queen nor any of her allies, had any ground to apprehend a surprise. His *Prussian* majesty had the greater reason to be attentive to these dispositions, as he received advice at the same time of the march of a considerable body of *Russian* troops towards *Courland*: which determined him to order a few regiments to advance into *Pomerania*, but he ordered them to halt as soon as he heard that the *Russians* had marched back. The present armaments must be ascribed with a very ill grace to this motion of the *Prussian* forces; since the march of some *Prussian* regiments towards *Pomerania* ought naturally to give the court of *Vienna* no more umbrage, than the march of some *Austrian* regiments towards *Tuscany* would give the king of *Prussia*.

‘ Whilst the preparations for war were carrying on with the utmost vigour in *Bobemia* and *Moravia*, his *Prussian* majesty contented himself with putting his fortresses in *Silesia* in a posture of defence against a sudden attack, and marching some regiments towards his provinces in *Westphalia*. To this day he hath not sent a single regiment into *Silesia*, no garrison hath marched out to take the field, no camp is formed, nor has he made any motion towards the territories of the empress queen. To prove this we will venture to appeal to the testimony of the court of *Vienna* itself, which in its circular rescript alledges only uncertain reports that have been contradicted by the event. They were informed (they say) that the *Prussian* troops were to encamp on the frontiers of *Bobemia* and *Moravia*, and that the places of encampment were already fixed on. But nothing of all this has hitherto appeared.

‘ Notwithstanding the tranquillity of the K. of *Prussia*, the empress queen hath continued her armaments, she hath ordered troops to advance from her most distant provinces, and by her own acknowledgement she hath assembled a formidable army in *Bobemia* and *Moravia*. On sight of these motions executed on the frontiers of *Silesia*, the king of *Prussia* found himself obliged to demand of the court of *Vienna*, by his minister *M. de Klinggraff*, a friendly and sincere explanation with regard to these military preparations. But the answer given was so dry, ambiguous, and unsatisfactory, that it gave his majesty a suspicion of a design formed against his dominions; especially as the preparations in *Bobemia* and *Moravia* were continued, and even doubled, and not only camps were formed, but lines drawn across the frontiers of *Silesia*, as in a time of open war. Things being in this situation, it was natural for the king of *Prussia* to think of himself, and no person can justly blame him for taking mea-

‘ sures to avoid being surpris'd and crush'd in his own territories.

‘ The court of *Vienna* is challenged to point out any other object of the king of *Prussia*'s armaments but the defence and security of his dominions. As to the present conduct of the imperial court, it is easy for the impartial public to find a key to it by combining the air of its first armaments with what it so industriously gives out, namely, that they are no less designed to provide for the security of its dominions, than to fulfil its engagements with its allies. Whatever may be in this, peace and war are in the power of the empress queen. The king of *Prussia*, not being satisfied with her first answer, ordered *M. Klinggraff* his minister to demand a categorical explanation from that princess. If her imperial majesty's pacific intentions be really as pure and sincere as she assures them in all places to be, it will be easy for her to convince the king of *Prussia* thereof: She need only give his minister a clear, precise declaration, free from all ambiguity and equivocation: which will effectually restore the public tranquillity.

‘ We are willing to believe, on the assurances of her majesty the empress queen, that her late treaty with his most christian majesty contains no other articles but what have been published; and we promise ourselves, from the integrity of her imperial majesty, that she will agree to no project that may be contrary to the interests of protestantism. But she cannot take it amiss that the protestant princes should be upon their guard in such a critical conjuncture as the present, when the validity of the act of security given by the hereditary prince of *Hessel-Cassel* for maintaining the established religion is openly attacked, and a discovery has been made of the secret intrigues of Count *Pergen*, the emperor's minister, and of Baron *Kurtzrock*, to carry off that prince, and take him from under the authority of the landgrave of *Hessel-Cassel* his father; who hath publickly complained thereof but obtained no satisfaction, &c.

‘ This answer was presented by the *Prussian* minister at the court of *Vienna*; and almost at the same time her imperial majesty received the news of the invasion of *Saxony*. Such is the rapidity with which his *Prussian* majesty plans and executes his projects. He saw clearly the designs form'd against him, & he saw as clearly the necessity of removing the calamities of war from his own kingdom into that of his enemy. His *Prussian* majesty, however, caused a memorial to be delivered to the empress queen, subsequent to the march of his troops, in which he offers immediately to recall them, if she will solemnly declare that his dominions shall not be invaded. In answer to this memorial her majesty has caused another to be delivered to the king of *Prussia*, in which she has evaded the categorical answer which he required. His *Prussian* majesty therefore continues his progress, and the particular motives of his conduct towards the court of *Saxony* will best appear from what follows:

‘ The



The 29th of *August* M. de *Malzahn*, the *Prussian* minister, having demanded a private audience of the king of *Poland*, made the following verbal declaration to his majesty on the part of the king his master:

‘His majesty the king of *Prussia* finds himself obliged, by the behaviour of the empress queen, to attack her, and to march thro’ the territories of *Saxony* into *Bohemia*: He accordingly demands a passage thro’ the electoral dominions of his *Polish* majesty, declaring, that he will cause his troops to observe the strictest discipline, and take all the care of the country that the circumstances will permit. His *Polish* majesty, and his royal family, may at the same time depend upon being in perfect safety, and of having the greatest respect paid them on the part of his *Prussian* majesty. As to the rest, after reflecting upon the events of the year 1744, there is no reason to be surpris’d that the king of *Prussia* should take such measures as may prevent a return of what then happened. Moreover, he desires nothing so much as a speedy re-establishment of peace, in order to give him the happy opportunity of restoring the king of *Poland* to the quiet possession of his dominions, against which he has not, in other respects, formed any dangerous designs.’

M. de *Malzahn* added, ‘That the necessity which the king his master was under of acting in this manner, could only be imputed to the calamity of the times, and the behaviour of the court of *Vienna*.’

The king in the surprise which this declaration threw him into, answered M. de *Malzahn*, ‘That he should not have expected a requisition in the form that it had just been made to him; that being at peace with all the world, and under no engagement relative to the present object with any of the powers actually at war, or those about to enter into it, he could not conceive the end of making such a declaration; but that he should give an answer upon this subject in writing, and hoped his *Prussian* majesty, contenting himself with a quiet passage, would neither forget the respect due to a sovereign, nor that which all the members of the *Germanick* body reciprocally owe to each other.’

Soon after this verbal answer, the king caused the following to be delivered in writing to M. de *Malzahn*.

‘His majesty the king of *Poland*, who desires nothing more ardently than the peace of the *Roman* empire, was extremely displeased to hear that some differences had arisen between the king of *Prussia* and the empress queen, which might occasion the *Prussian* troops to enter *Bohemia*. Nevertheless, as the request has been made by his *Prussian* majesty, the king of *Poland* will not refuse the passage of those troops thro’ his dominions, provided they do no damage there, and for this his *Polish* majesty relies upon the declaration of the king of *Prussia*, that his troops shall observe a strict discipline. But on this account it is necessary, and good order requires, that his *Prussian* majesty should previously make known at what time, through

what place, and in what number his troops are to pass, in order that the king of *Poland* may appoint commissaries, and give them proper instructions to direct the troops in their march.’

‘The king at the same time flatters himself, that the king of *Prussia*, as a friend and good neighbour, will pay a regard to the bad situation of the country, and the scarcity occasioned by the indifferent harvest this year; and that therefore he will cause ready money, and a market price, to be paid for every thing that his troops may have occasion for, and likewise that he will let their stay be as short as possible.’

‘His *Polish* majesty owns, that he cannot help being surpris’d at his *Prussian* majesty’s observing in his declaration, that the reflection of what happen’d in the year 1744 should occasion his taking measures against the like events; the difference of the situation of affairs at that time and now, being very great. The king has the strongest reasons to keep steadfastly to the treaty of *Dresden*, in conformity to which he has assiduously applied himself to cultivate the friendship of the neighbouring powers; and ’tis upon this principle that his *Polish* majesty flatters himself, that the king of *Prussia* will rest satisfied of his intention, not to take any part in the differences which have arisen between his *Prussian* majesty and the empress queen, as he has already several times declar’d to the *Prussian* minister, and confirms by these presents.’

‘Such strong assurances as these cannot but satisfy the king of *Prussia*, and prevent his requiring any thing of his *Polish* majesty or his subjects, contrary to the liberty of a prince of the empire, or that should oblige him to have recourse to the *Germanick* body, and the guarantees of the treaties of peace, for the due execution of those treaties.’

When these declarations were communicated to the different powers whom his *Polish* majesty thought proper to acquaint with his situation, his majesty also inform’d them, ‘That being in hopes that his declarations would make a favourable impression upon the king of *Prussia*, he was waiting for their success, when he learnt that the *Prussian* troops had enter’d his electorate: That finding it would be dangerous for him to stay in his capital, he had thought proper to retire from thence, in order to join his army, and wait with his troops for future events, trusting in the divine providence, and being persuaded that the powers of *Europe* will do justice to the uprightness of the principles upon which he regulated his conduct, in an event which must have surpris’d all *Europe* as well as his majesty.’

Besides Lord *Stormont*, the *British* minister, who went on the part of the king of *Poland* to wait upon the king of *Prussia* with the above declaration, his *Polish* majesty likewise sent the Count de *Salmout*, one of his ministers. His *Prussian* majesty receiv’d them very politely, heard their proposals, and told them, ‘That he himself wish’d for nothing more than to find the king of *Poland*’s sentiments acquiesce with



with his declarations: That the neutrality which his *Polish* majesty seem'd desirous to observe, was exactly what he requir'd of him; but that in order to render this neutrality more secure and less liable to variation, it would be proper for his *Polish* majesty to separate his army, and send the troops he had assembled at *Pirna* back into their quarters; that a step of this nature would be a full proof of a neutrality not to be doubted of; and that after this, he should take a pleasure in shewing, by an equal condescension, his disposition to give real marks of his friendship for his *Polish* majesty, and concert with him what measures might be proper to be taken according to the situation of affairs.

We are not yet inform'd, whether the K. of *Poland* is dispos'd to accept of the king of *Prussia*'s proposal to discharge the army. In the mean time it's confirm'd, that the *Prussians* keep the *Saxons* close confined in their camp at *Pirna*, and that the advanced guard of the king of *Prussia*'s army is in possession of all the passages of *Bohemia* leading into the circles of *Satzer* and *Leutmartiz*. It's even pretended, that prince *Ferdinand* of *Brunswick* has filed off a body of troops along the *Elbe*, to take possession of *Leutmartiz*.

There are likewise two considerable armies assembled in *Upper* and *Lower Silesia*, which have possess'd themselves of the passages that communicate with the circles of *Bunzlau* and *Königin-Gratz*, exclusive of the body assembled at *Glatz*; so that if we may judge by these dispositions of the king of *Prussia*'s plan, that prince seems to have dispos'd of his troops in such a manner as to serve the double purpose of covering *Silesia*, or of advancing into *Bohemia* in case he should judge it necessary to meet the Imperialists upon their own territories. The conduct of the King of *Prussia* has been such, that it was impossible to penetrate into his designs, as his majesty only gave his orders to the several columns of his army as they advanced. Even Prince *Ferdinand*, of *Brunswick*, when he set out upon his march did not know what course he was to take further than *Gros-Kugel*, where, upon opening his instructions, he found the king's orders to advance to *Leipsig*, and take possession of it; and when he had perform'd this, he receiv'd a fresh order from the king to continue his march along the *Elbe*.

The *Prussian* army, in advancing along the *Elbe*, went behind *Pirna*, in order to shut up the *Saxons* on that side and that of *Lilienstein*, and cut off the avenues by which they receiv'd their provisions. It does not appear whether their design is to attack the *Saxon* camp, but it's well known that this is extremely well situated, and by its entrenchments render'd very difficult of access; besides which the troops are well supply'd with artillery and ammunition. The fortresses of *Königstein* and *Zönnestein* are likewise put in a condition of defence against all events, in the first of which the most valuable effects of the royal family are deposited, together with the tools and instruments made use of in the porcelain manufactory of *Missen*. All the workmen employ'd in that manufactory retired from thence, and nothing was left there for the *Prussians* but a few pieces of porcelain.

All offices for the execution of public business belonging to the *Prussian* army are established at *Torgau*. This is the place where contributions and duties of all kinds are paid; and as the cash and treasure of the army are kept here, 1500 peasants have been set to work to throw up entrenchments round the place, to prevent its being attacked or surpris'd.

The deputies that went from *Leipsig* to the head quarters were conducted to *Torgau*, where they were told that there was a necessity for detaining them as a security for the obedience of the regency of *Leipsig*, and the payment of the duties and contribution of that city. A *Prussian* commissary is left there to take care of these payments, but not one soldier. In the mean time the court of *France* seems determin'd to act vigorously in order to extricate the king of *Poland* out of his distress. There is a talk of forming three bodies of 25000 men each, under the command of the Duke de *Belleisle*, Marshal *Maillebois*, and the Count d' *Estrees*.

Such is the present situation of affairs in *Germany*, to which all due attention shall be paid in our future numbers. In the mean time common report authorises us to say, that the empress of *Russia* has acceded to the treaty of *Verjailles*, & that the following are the conditions:

1. Her imperial majesty engages to employ all her forces, whensoever it shall be required, to enforce the execution of what is by that treaty stipulated.—2. The K. of *France* guaranties to the Empress of *Russia* in perpetuity, the order of succession, as she has established it in favour of her nephew, the Duke of *Holstein*, and his descendants, promising to perform that guaranty as well by his good offices as by giving all necessary assistance.—3. The king guaranties to the Empress all her conquests made in *Sweden*, in such manner as never to support any claims which may at any time hereafter be made thereto.—4. The two contracting powers shall as far as in them lies, contribute to support the archducal house of *Austria*, and to secure the indivisibility of her estate as settled by the pragmatick sanction.—5. The empress engages to assist both or either of the parties, if the case requires it, with 30,000 men, when a requisition thereof shall be made.—6. When providence shall inspire one of the parties at war with a desire of peace, and proposals for an accommodation shall be made, the three powers shall unite and act in concert in laying the immoveable foundations of a solid peace; and employ for that end all their forces as well as their mediation.—7. The king and the empress shall conclude a treaty of commerce and navigation, to the reciprocal advantage of their subjects; for which purpose a tariff shall be drawn up, as was done in the time of *Peter the Great*.—8. The end of the contracting powers being to prevent the fire of war already burning between *G. Britain* & *France*, from spreading any farther, they will use their best offices with the K. of *Prussia* to accommodate the differences which subsist between him and the court of *Vienna*.—9. And as it is necessary, for the re-establishment and preservation of peace, that the Grand Signior should be encouraged in his pacifick sentiments, the contracting powers shall study to maintain a good understanding with him.



DELIA. *Sung by Mr Lowe at Vauxhall*

When first I saw my De - lia's face, A-dorn'd with ev'-ry

bloom and grace, That love or youth could bring;

Such sweet - ness too in

all her form, I thought her one Ce -

les - - tial born, And took her for the

Spring.

Each day a charm was added more;  
Music and language swell'd the store,  
With all the force of reason;  
And yet so frolic and so gay,  
Deck'd with the op'ning sweets of May,  
She look'd the Summer season.

Admiring crowds around her press,  
But none the happy he could guess;  
Unwish'd her beauties caught 'em:

I urg'd my passion in her ear;  
Of love, she said, she could not hear,  
And yet seem'd ripe as Autumn.

The rose not gather'd in its prime,  
Will fade and fall in little time,  
So I began to hint t'her;  
Her cheeks confess'd a summer's glow,  
But ah! her breast of driven snow  
Conceals a heart of Winter.



## The ODDITY.

Being a Journal for the greatest part of a Month,  
which may be of great service to poor Travel-  
lers, and poor Housekeepers.

In a Letter to a LADY.

YOU ask me, Miss Nanny, to tell you in  
rhyme

How I bear the dull burthen of lingering time ;  
I would do it with pleasure, and think myself  
blest

Would the Muses comply with what you request ;  
But believe, my fair friend, what I say to be true,  
I left all my mirth and the Muses with you :  
No more I am cheerful, no more I am gay,  
And my Lyre's out of tune now you are away ;  
But since a few verses are what you desire,  
I'll think on your image, and tune up my Lyre.

From the 6th of July I propose to write down  
In rhyme an account of my journey to town :  
But how can I paint the distress of my mind  
When I left my good friends and my Nanny  
behind :

My pleasures took wing, and my happiness fled,  
And my heart, I am sure, was as heavy as lead.  
In this lovesick digression, pray pardon your  
friend,

A journal was what you desir'd me to send,  
Which now you must take or for better for worse,  
'Tis hard to write rhyme on a rough trotting  
horse.

At Wakefield I din'd like the son of a king,  
July 6.] On salmon, and mutton, and hot } s. d.  
plumb-pudding. } 1 9

And reaching old Danum as Phæbus went down,  
At my cousin's I lay in the heart of the town,  
Who then was an absolute man in his house,  
Having clear'd it a little before of his spouse.

7.] On Sunday I din'd with honest Ned Nokes,  
And at night broke my shins, and two pipes, and  
three jokes.

8.] I din'd with Bob Briskit, the barber, on } s. d.  
Monday, } 1 0

Which put off my journey to London for one day.  
My cousin was home by her husband convey'd.

9.] On horseback by fix—gave the man } s. d.  
and the maid } 2 0

On Tuesday I din'd at honest Will Lake's,  
On bacon and beans, and a dish of lamb-flakes ;  
To his man I gave twelve-pence, and for } s. d.  
shoeing eleven, } 1 11

And arriv'd at my brother John Fowler's at seven.  
10.] At squire Heary's I call'd, got a dozen of  
franks,

For which I return'd him two dozen of thanks.  
At Lincoln I din'd with the host and his wife  
On a good boil'd tongue, and I play'd a } s. d.  
good knife. } 2 4

To Ancafter went by the help of my crupper,  
And ordered a pullet to roast for my supper,  
For which I remember a shilling I paid, } 1 0  
Pint of wine, hay & corn, & ostler, & maid. } 3 3

11.] At Wanford I din'd with one Mr } s. d.  
Laycock, } 2 0

A town fam'd for the tale of the man and the  
haycock.

At Huntingdon by seven, which is a long way  
For a little horse to travel in a day :  
Veal-cutlets for supper, punch, breakfast, } s. d.  
horse, maid, } 4 10

12.] At Huntingford Host, where for dinner } s. d.  
I paid, } 2 3

A town famous for nothing that I can tell,  
Except that John Frisby keeps the sign of the Bell.  
At Hodsdon I lay, and found great relief,  
By a pretty large slice from a buttock of beef. } 3 8  
13.] Next morning arriv'd safe in London by nine,  
N.B. The roads were all good, and the weather  
was fine.

For turnpikes and beggars about eighteen } s. d.  
pence, } 1 6

So summing the whole you've my jour- } s. d.  
ney's expence. } 1 7 6

With my very good friends at the Maypole I din'd,  
Who keep a good house, as I frequently find :  
Paid for hay, corn, and tea, the fourth of a } s. d.  
pound. } 5 0

Came to W—r, where all as I left them I found.  
14.] Preach'd twice on the fourteenth, and gave  
them \* content,

I din'd with the vicar, so nothing was spent.  
And now I propose living cheap for the future,

15.] Bread, butter, and bacon, and scow'r- } s. d.  
ing of pewter. } 1 0

For making a waistcoat, and wine with } s. d.  
old Sam, } 4 6

I din'd with the florists on chickens and ham.  
Paid Lavender's man for sprucing my garden,  
And made a grand supper for fifteen pence } s. d.  
farthing. } 1 3½

16.] Went to town, and saw B—l, and F—n,  
and Mann,

Who say they will serve me whenever they can :  
Fine words are not quite so substantial as beef,  
So till that comes about, I suspend my belief.

17.] Five days past in things of no moment away,  
Except that I spent about six-pence a day.

22.] For soap, bread, and butter, and sugar, } s. d.  
laid down, } 1 0

Wine, dinner, and candles, and mending a } s. d.  
gown, } 2 0

23.] For glasses, and punch-bowl, plates, } s. d.  
basons, and jugs, } 12 0

For tea-pot, and cream-pot, and pitchers, } s. d.  
and mugs, } 3 6

24.] Gave William, and Thomas, and such } s. d.  
idle fellows, } 2 6

Knives, forks, and long-brush, tinder- } s. d.  
box, pair of bellows, } 10 0

What expences the man that keeps house do en-  
viren ?

25.] Salt, pepper, & butter, pewter spoons, } s. d.  
and grid-iron. } 2 6

26.] No charges this day did my ease interrupt,  
For I din'd with the vicar, with Manley I sup't.

27.] To London I went in Mr Wood's chair,  
28.] And preach'd at St Paul's before my Lord  
Mayor,

For which I receiv'd forty shillings in all,  
And rode in state triumph to Vintner's hall,  
Where I din'd with his lordship and three or four  
more,

But scarce ever saw a worse dinner before ;  
A little lamb's leg with the loin too much fry'd,  
Little spinage, little carrot, little pudding beside :  
This was the first course, which made the sheriff  
stare,

Down fell his phiz, and he look'd as foolish as my  
Lord Mayor,

For he had napkin'd himself up, as if able  
To've eat all the victuals at my Ld Mayor's table :

I then

\* A Sermon on that subj<sup>t</sup>.



Then came two ducks, and apple-pye ; but the  
best fun [done :  
Was, the ducks were too much, the pye too little  
This was the whole—so the sheriff wou'd not stay,  
But went about three in a hungry pet to pray.  
29] Return'd again to *Croydon* in *Mr Wood's* chair,  
So I leave *London*, and my Lord Mayor.

PETER GRIEVOUS.

*The CIT'S COUNTRY BOX.*

THE wealthy cit, grown old in trade,  
Now wishes for the rural shade ;  
And buckles to his one-horse chair.  
Old *Dobbin* or the founder'd mare ;  
While wedg'd in closely by his side  
Sits Madam, his unwieldy bride,  
With *Jacky* on a stool before 'em ;  
And out they jog in due decorum.  
Scarce past the turnpike half a mile,  
How all the country seems to smile !  
And as they slowly jog together,  
The cit commends the road and weather ;  
While Madam doats upon the trees,  
And longs for ev'ry house she sees ;  
Admires its views, its situation,  
And thus she opens her oration.

"What signify the loads of wealth,  
"Without that richest jewel health ?  
"Excuse the fondness of a wife,  
"Who doats upon your precious life :  
"Such ceaseless toil, such constant care  
"Is more than human strength can bear.  
"One may observe it in your face——  
"Indeed, my dear, you break apace :  
"And nothing can your health repair,  
"But exercise and country air.  
"Sir *Traffick* has a house, you know,  
"About a mile from *Cheney Row* :  
"He's a good man, indeed, 'tis true,  
"But not so warm, my dear, as you :  
"And folks are always apt to sneer——  
"One won'd not be outdone, my dear."

SIR *Traffick's* name, so well apply'd,  
Awak'd his brother merchant's pride ;  
And *Thrifty*, who had all his life  
Paid utmost deference to his wife,  
Confess'd, her arguments had reason ;  
And by th' approaching summer season  
Draws a few hundreds from the stocks,  
And purchases his country box.

SOME three or four mile out of town,  
(An hour's ride will bring you down,)  
He fixes on his choice abode,  
Not half a furlong from the road :  
And so convenient does it lay,  
The stages pass it ev'ry day :  
And then so snug, so mighty pretty,  
To have a house so near the city ;  
Take but your places at the *Boar*,  
You're set down at the very door.

WELL then, suppose 'em fix'd at last,  
White-washing, painting, scrubbing past ;  
Hugging themselves in ease and clover,  
With all the fufs of moving over ;  
Lo ! a new heap of whims are bred,  
And wanton in my lady's head.

"Well, to be sure, it must be own'd  
"It is a charming spot of ground :  
"So sweet a distance for a ride ;  
"And all about so countryfy'd !  
"T'would come to but a trifling price

"To make it quite a paradise.  
"I cannot bear those nasty rails,  
"Those ugly, broken, mouldy pales :  
"Suppose, my dear, instead of these,  
"We build a railing all *Chinese*.  
"Altho' one hates to be expos'd,  
"Tis dismal to be thus enclos'd.  
"Rural retirement d'ye term it ?  
"Lard, it is living like a hermit.  
"One hardly any object sees——  
"I wish you'd fell those odious trees :  
"T'would make a much more chearful scene :  
"I'm tir'd with everlasting green.  
"Objects continual passing by  
"Were something to amuse the eye :  
"But to be pent within the walls,  
"One might as well be at *St Paul's*.  
"Our house beholders would adore,  
"Was there a level lawn before ;  
"Nothing its views to incommode,  
"But quite laid open to the road ;  
"While ev'ry trav'ler in amaze  
"Should on our little mansion gaze,  
"And, pointing to the choise retreat,  
"Cry, that's Sir *Thrifty's* country-seat."

No doubt her arguments prevail,  
For Madam's TASTE can never fail.

BLESST age ! when all men may procure  
The title of a connoisseur ;  
When th' noble and ignoble herd  
Are govern'd by a single word ;  
Tho', like the royal *German* dames,  
It bears an hundred christian names ;  
As *Genius*, *Fancy*, *Judgment*, *Grout*,  
Whim, *Caprice*, *Je ne scai quoi*, *Virtu* :  
Which appellations all describe  
TASTE, and the modern *tasteful* tribe.

Now bricklayers, carpenters, and joiners,  
With *Chinese* artists and designers,  
Produce their schemes of alteration,  
To work this wond'rous reformation.  
The useful dome, which secret stood  
Embosom'd in the yew-tree's wood,  
The trav'ler with amazement sees  
Chang'd to a temple tout *Chinese*,  
With many a bell and tawdr'y rag on,  
And crested with a sprawling dragon.  
A wooden arch is bent astride  
A ditch of water four foot wide,  
With angles, curves, and zigzag lines,  
From *Half-penny's* exact designs.  
In front a level lawn is seen,  
Without a shrub upon the green ;  
Where taste would want its first great law,  
But for the skulking fly *Ha-Ha* ;  
By whose miraculous assistance  
You gain a prospect two fields distance,  
And now from *Hyde-park Corner* come  
The gods of *Athens* and of *Rome*.  
Here squabby *Cupids* take their places,  
With *Venus* and the clumsy *Graces* ;  
*Apollo* there with aim so clever  
Stretches his leaden bow for ever ;  
And there, without the pow'r to fly,  
Stands fix'd a tip-toe *Mercury*.

THE villa thus compleatly grac'd,  
Allown, that *Thrifty* has a taste :  
And Madam's female friends and cousins,  
With common-council-men by dozens,  
Flock ev'ry Sunday to the seat,  
To stare about them, and to eat.



A SONG, from on board the Fleet.

Inscribed to the Ladies,

**Y**E muses, who carol the nymphs and the swains,

Who love to be sporting in gardens and plains ;  
Leave *Marybon's* frolics and *Ranelagh's* glee,  
And give us a moment your presence at sea.

Tho' banish'd the midnight assemblies & shews,  
Good humour of ladies, and folly of beaux ;  
'Tis truth I aver, howe'er strange it may read,  
We're ne'er from your elbows though here at  
*Spithead*.

Thus sylphs, when they will, can put off their disguise,  
And stand a trim gallant confest to your eyes ;  
Then vanish, but yet when you think you're alone.  
Lie nestling perhaps, in your bosom or zone.

The ocean's fair *Venus's* spacious domain,  
And wine, wit, and beauty embellish her reign :  
Her subjects, through pleasure's whole circuit  
we run ;

Now love in pure rapture, and now make a pun.

And tho' neither mistress nor sop shou'd be nigh,  
Nor aught to be smart on, save water and sky ;  
Our fancy still active can snatch us away,  
And bear us at once to the gardens or play.

And there but small cause have our rivals to boast,  
Tho' they cringe, grin, and ogle the favorite toast ;  
We justly despise the spruce dangling band,  
And are pressing her lips while they squeeze but  
her hand.

Thus pleasure imagin'd is pleasure refin'd,  
Tho' absent in person, we're present in mind ;  
Round each giddy circle your steps we pursue,  
And act the scenes o'er again, Ladies, with you.

N—

HORACE, Ode 22. Book I. translated.

**T**HE man of blameless life and conscience  
Is, in his own integrity, secure. [pure,  
He needs no *Moorish* darts, no pointed spear,  
Nor poison'd arrows, arms of guilty fear !  
Safe and undaunted conscious virtue goes  
O'er *Lybia's* burning sands, or *Scythia's* snows, }  
Or where *Hydaspes*, fam'd in fable, flows,  
For as I chanc'd insensibly to rove  
Beyond the limits of the *Sabine* grove,  
From ev'ry care and ev'ry sorrow free,  
Tuning my lyre to love and *Lalagé* ;  
A furious wolf, insatiate and unfed,  
Saw me unarm'd, and when he saw, he fled.  
A monster so prodigious, fierce, and curst,  
The vast *Apulian* forests never nurs'd ;  
Nor *Mauritania's* dreary deserts bore,  
Tho' savage lions haunt the sandy shore.  
Place me, ye Gods, on that ungenial coast,  
Which winter fetters in eternal frost ;  
Where baleful blasts and thick black clouds pre-  
vail.

Which *Jove* ne'er gladden'd with a gentle gale.  
Place me where summer's burning suns preside,  
On wastes where no inhabitants abide ;  
Still, still I love, and will for ever be,  
Enamour'd of my beautiful *Lalagé*.

FLORIO.

To BELLA.

**W**ITH gen'rous wishes let me greet thy ear,

Wishes which *Bella* may with safety hear.

May all the blessings to thy portion fall  
The wife can want, for thou deserv'st them all :  
Soft joy, sweet ease, and ever blooming health,  
Calmness of mind, and competence of wealth ;  
Whate'er th' almighty father can bestow  
To crown the happiness of man below.  
And when with all those virtues, all those charms,  
You deign to bless some happy husband's arms,  
May he in every manly grace excell  
To glad the virgin that deserves so well :  
Blest with plain sense, with native humour gay,  
To rule with prudence, and with pride obey ;  
To kindness fashion'd, with sweet temper fraught,  
And form'd, if possible, without a fault.  
Such be the youth, whome'er the fates decree  
To share consummate happiness in thee.  
Long may ye live, of mutual love possess,  
Like streams uniting, in each other blest :  
'Till death unfelt shall call you hence away  
From life's vain business to the realms of day ;  
May death unfelt the common summons give,  
And both like righteous *Enoch* cease to live,  
Cease from a life beset with cares and pain,  
And in eternal glory meet again. FLORIO.

To LAURA.

**F**orgive, fair creature, what your charms in-  
spire,  
The lover's ardor, and the poet's fire ;  
You are my only muse, my only theme,  
My daily solace, and my nightly dream :  
To you my rhymes, and all my lays belong,  
For 'tis your charms that animate my song ;  
Then in your praise indulge my soul to glow,  
And let my numbers run from whence they flow.  
Let wit, let youth and beauty fire my breast ;  
But *Laura's* charms can never be express'd.  
In virtue's praise all eloquence is faint,  
What *Pope* can draw her, or what *Kneller* paint.  
Worth of itself beams forth a dazzling blaze,  
But faints, and sickens at the voice of praise.  
Thus the gay flower that decks th' enamell'd  
Displays its purple lustre all around, [ground,  
'Till at the sultry sun's inclement ray,  
Its honours languish, wither, and decay.

PETRACHE.

An ACROSTIC.

G ay, yet not light, form'd without art to please ;  
A s bright as glory, yet as mild as ease ;  
R efin'd in judgment as in carriage nice,  
D iscreet tho' fair, and diffident tho' wise.  
I n taste polite ; as truth untaught to feign ;  
N ot sour when censur'd, nor when flatter'd vain ;  
E ver the same, to female change unknown ;  
R eader ! in tints like these her portrait's  
shown. FLORIO.

MARTIAL, Lib. viii. 35.

**S**IR *Bardolph Testy*, and his wayward dame,  
Of manners and of temper much the same :  
He of all dogged husbands is the worst,  
No wife so vile as she, no shrew so curst,  
When two so nearly match it seems to me,  
A wonder how the pox they disagree.



# Historical Chronicle, Sept. 1756.

TUESDAY Aug. 17.



THE most terrible hurricane happened at Padua that was ever heard of in Europe. About noon it grew dark all on a sudden, and lightened and thundered to that degree, that a general dissolution seem'd to be at hand. Several houses were thrown down, and many more had their roofs carried away by the violence of the wind. The town house, which was admired by all foreigners as a fine building, was blown down, and its fall occasioned that of the neighbouring buildings. The effects of the storm were not less dreadful in the country, where several of the inhabitants who fled to the churches for refuge, were crushed under the rains.

SATURDAY August 28.

A letter signed E. F. and dated August 21, was put into the Earl of Holderness's hands by the noble lord to whom it was directed. The contents of it have met with the most serious attention, and the continuance of that gentleman's correspondence is earnestly desired by the Earl of Holderness, to whom he will please for the future to direct his letters. — *L. Gaz.*

A new invented machine for scaling the walls of fortified places was presented to his royal highness the duke by Mr Myers, the inventor, and met with approbation.

MONDAY 30.

The miners near *Wirksworth* in *Derbyshire* rose in a great body, and did considerable damage to the owners of sundry mills at that town and neighbourhood. [Some of them have since been killed by the dragoons, and some taken.]

WEDNESDAY Sept. 1.

Arrived in the *Flanders* mail the following account of an engagement at sea, viz. "That M. *Beaussier*, who commands the squadron which sailed last April with land forces for *Canada*, in returning from *Quebec* to *Louisbourg* discovered on the 26th of July, about three leagues to the southward of that port, two *English* ships and two frigates, who kept their wind as much as they could, in order to come up with them. M. *Beaussier* had then with him, besides his own ship the *Heros*, the *Illustre*, Capt. *Montelais*, and the *Licorne* and *Syrene* frigates. *Beaussier* taking advantage of a gale which blew from the north, bore down before the wind upon the *English*, who hastily tacked in order to stand off. The apprehensions of falling to leeward of *Louisbourg*, where he had orders to land some provisions, hindered him from pursuing the *English* long, and he enter'd that harbour the same day, where he made all possible haste to land the effects he had on board, and his sick, and next morning by five o'clock got under sail to go in quest of the enemy. About noon he discovered the two ships to which he had given chase the day before, who had now but one frigate with them. He crowded all the sail he could to get up with them, and they did the same to get off. Capt. *Breugnon*, of the *Syrene* frigate, soon came up with the *English* frigate, and attacked her so briskly, that she

(*GENL. MAG.* Sept. 1756.)

fell back under the cannon of the two men of war, whose fire hindered Capt. *Breugnon*'s pursuing her, and even forced him to stand off. This attack served, however, to give M. *Beaussier* time to come up with the two *English* ships, one of which carried 74, and the other 64 guns. He immediately attacked one, expecting that the other, which was upon his quarter, would be attacked by Capt. *Montelais*. But a calm coming on in that instant hinder'd the latter from getting up; so that M. *Beaussier* had both the *English* ships upon him. The engagement was very warm on both sides till seven in the evening, when a gale of wind springing up, which enabled *Montelais* to make sail, the enemy took advantage of it to sheer off. The *Heros* being almost disabled in her rigging, M. *Beaussier* could not pursue them. He spent the night in repairing his sails and rigging, in hopes of having another brush with the enemy; but on the morrow, the 28th, about eight in the morning, he discovered them still crowding all the sail they could, and at such a distance that he could have no hopes of getting up with them, notwithstanding the bad condition they appeared to be in: he therefore determined to return to *Louisbourg* to give his ship a thorough repair. She had received upwards of 200 shot in her hull and masts, besides those between wind and water. Eighteen of the crew were killed, and forty-eight wounded."

THURSDAY 2.

An order was received at the post-office in *Worcester*, which is said to be general throughout *England*, that the price of corn at the several markets may be sent to the secretary of the general post-office, that the same may be transmitted to the principal secretaries of state, for his majesty's information.

FRIDAY 3.

The *Rockefter*, Capt. *Duff*, and *Ambuscade*, Capt. *Gwyn*, brought into *Portsmouth* five Dutch ships, part of a large convoy, for the ports of *France*, with contraband goods. — The *Ambuscade* is ordered to the *Mediterranean*, to carry the captains *Wray*, *Storr*, *Hughes*, *Legge*, *Gambier*, *Scroope*, *Ogle*, and *Nicore*, to command the *Captain*, *Revenge*, *Intrepide*, *Prfs.* *Louisa*, *Defiance*, *Kingston*, *Chesterfield*, and *Dolphin*, in the room of the captains who are recalled in order to give evidence on the trial of admiral *Byng*. — [Capt. *Scroope*, one of the captains nominated, commanded the *Dolphin* in Commodore *Edgcombe*'s squadron, and went into Fort St Philip with 130 seamen, to the assistance of General *Blakeney*, and remained there till the capitulation.]

SUNDAY 5.

Three troops of the E. of *Albemarle*'s dragoon's, quarter'd at *Reading* in *Berks*, and three troops of the same regiment from *Henley*, began their march in two divisions, the one for *Coventry*, the other for *Northampton*, to quell the rioters who have assembled at different places on account of the advanced price of corn. (See p. 408.) In the afternoon the detachment from *Reading* stopped at *Thame*, where the horses were led in the street, and the

N n n n



the men refreshed themselves in the mean while. Just before they renewed their march, their commanding officer ordered each soldier to open his cloak bag; in one of which was found the pulpit cloth belonging to *St Lawrence's* church in *Reading*. It seems, the owner of this cloak-bag had enter'd the church at one of the windows, where the bars happened to be newly painted, and the colour not being quite dry, there appeared the nap of a red coat sticking to the paint. This remarkable circumstance being told to the lieutenant colonel, he took this method of discovering the offender, who was immediately stripped of his regimentals, and secured, in order to be delivered up to the civil power.

A letter from *Sheffield*, which gives a particular account of the riot that lately happened there, takes notice, that oatmeal was elevenpence halfpenny a peck, and wheat fifteen pounds a load, which is more than double the ordinary price; that trade was bad, and the people starving. This has been the general complaint for some months past in most parts of *England*, but a fine harvest has afforded both work and plenty.

## TUESDAY 7.

Col. *Jeffrey* kissed his majesty's hand at *Kensington*, on being appointed Col. of General *Fozzukes's* regiment of foot, as a reward for his gallant behaviour at *Port Mahon*. (p. 322.)

## THURSDAY 9.

The *Ambuscade*, Capt. *Gwyn*, with the new captains for the *Mediterranean*, sailed from *Portsmouth*.

## FRIDAY 10.

The *Virginia* merchant, Capt. *Wright*, from *Virginia*, laden with tobacco, iron, &c. having anchored the day before in the road of *Bristol*, was boarded by a king's tender, with a design to impress her men; but resistance being made, the tender fired into her, killed the cook, and wounded some others. And about three in the afternoon, after firing some guns of distress, the *Virginia* merchant sunk in the sight of many spectators.

*Paris*. Several persons suspected of holding illicit correspondences have been seized at *Bordeaux*. At *Morlaix* two other traitors have been apprehended, and sent to *Brest*, where they have revealed upon the rack the plan of a detestable project, concerted in favour of our enemies. *Amsterdam Gaz.*

## MONDAY, 13.

*Paris*. One *Theobald* has been taken up near *Bergerac*, upon information of his having engaged 10,000 protestants to second the *English* in a descent which the latter resolved to make near *Marennnes*. It is said, this fellow used to send advice to the D. of *Cumberland* of every thing that passed. He is now put to the torture to force him to discover his accomplices, after which he will be quartered. *Bruss. Gaz.*

One *William Schroeder*, an *Hanoverian* soldier, was detected in stealing in the shop of Mr. *Christopher Harris*, at *Maidstone*, two silk handkerchiefs, the property of the said *Harris*; which offence is commonly called shoplifting, and made capital by the statute 10 and 11 *William III.* cap. 23. The soldier being carried

before the mayor and another justice of the peace for the corporation of *Maidstone*; and the fact being clearly prov'd upon oath, the justices, in order to shew all the lenity in their power, committed him to prison as for common felony, and not shoplifting, and bound the prosecutor by recognizance to appear at the next general quarter sessions. But the next day general *Kilmanfack* applied to the mayor, and demanded the release of the soldier, and talk'd of using force, if his demand was not complied with, insisting, that by treaty, neither the *Hanoverians* nor *Hessians* are to be any ways subject to the laws of this kingdom, either for murder, felony, or any other crime whatsoever; but the deputy recorder declaring, as his opinion, that the abovemention'd forces, during their continuance here, are, and ought to be, subject to the laws of this kingdom, in cases of murder, theft, and other heinous offences, the mayor did not think proper to discharge the soldier: Upon which the general calmly said, that an application should be immediately made to the king, and an application was accordingly made.

## THURSDAY 15.

*William Cannicott*, servant to *Ld Darnley*, was tried at the sessions in the *Old Bailey* for the murder of his wife; he pleaded guilty, and received sentence of death.

## SATURDAY 18.

About five o'clock in the morning one of his majesty's messengers arrived at *Maidstone* with an order from the Right Hon. the Earl of *Holderness*, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, requiring the mayor of *Maidstone* immediately to discharge the soldier who robbed Mr *Harris*, out of prison, and deliver him up to General *Somerveldt*, which was accordingly done.

## MONDAY 20.

The sessions ended at the *Old Bailey*, when six criminals were capitally convicted, namely, *Thomas Ridout* and *James Presser*, for stealing a silver tankard; *Thomas Philips*, for forging an order for the delivery of goods; *David Davis*, for horsetealing; *John Cartwright*, for stealing money; and *George Langley*, for robbing his landlord at the *Queen of Hungary's* head near *Sadler's Wells*, of jewels and money to the amount of near 400 l.

This day *Cannicott* was executed at *Tyburn*, pursuant to his sentence. (See an account of him, p. 409.)

## WEDNESDAY 22.

Arrived at *Dartmouth*, in an open boat, from *Morlaix*, eleven men and two boys, who made their escape from thence the morning before, passing by two privateers, a man of war, and the castle, and putting to sea in a little bark, destitute of compass and food, excepting a little bread. They met with extreme bad weather, and every moment expected to be swallowed up. In their distress they spoke with a *Dutchman*, but could obtain nothing from him but abusive language. As soon as they arrived they were received by the governor with all the humanity their distressed condition required.

## THURSDAY 23.

At a general court of the governor and company of the bank of *England*, a dividend of 2½ per



per cent. for interest and profits for the half year ending the 10th of next month, was agreed to; warrants for which are to be issued the 19th of October.

SATURDAY 25.

Arrived at Portsmouth the *Weezle* sloop of war from the *W. Indies*, but brings nothing new.

TUESDAY 28.

Both houses of parliament met, and were farther prorogued to the 18th of November, then to set for the dispatch of business.

Admiralty Office, Sept. 28, 1756.

Extract of a Letter from Commodore Holmes.

Grafton off Louisbourg, Aug. 25, 1756.

ON the 26th of July I was cruising in his majesty's ship *Grafton*, with the *Nottingham*, *Hornet*, and *Jamaica* sloops, off Louisbourg, about three leagues S. by E. At eight A. M. the man at the top-mast-head discovered four sail to the N. E. which was directly to windward. We gave chase, and made our first board to the southward, they steering directly for us till within two leagues. We tacked in hopes to have cut them off from their port, and they hauled in for it. Half past one P. M. they came to an anchor in their harbour, and a little after we brought to, about a league from it, and hoisted our colours, the lighthouse bearing north where we lay. At 4 made sail to the eastward. Soon as it was dark dispatched the *Hornet* for *Halifax*, for Capt. *Spry* to send out some of the ships under his command to come and join me, and then stood on as before till three o'clock, when we tacked and stood in for the land. At 7 in the morning of the 27th, the man at the mast-head called out he saw six sail under the land: About 8 o'clock I could see four ships in chase of us, and I could, with my glass, make them to be men of war, and see the French commodore's white pendant very plain; on which I stood from them to the S. E. about a point from the wind which drew them from their harbour, and thought it the best of our sailing; for I judged them above our match, or they would not have come out of port again in so few hours. I believe they had only put their sick and lumber on shore, and taken troops off, for they were very full of men. Half past 1, P. M. the headmost of the French squadron, a frigate of about 36 guns, fired on the *Jamaica* sloop, which she returned, and rowed at the same time up to the *Nottingham*, and on our firing at the frigate she hauled her wind, and the *Jamaica* bore away to the S. W. which the French commandant observing, made a signal for the two frigates to chase the sloop, which they immediately obeyed. About 2 the *Nottingham* fired her stern chase at the French commandant, which he returned with his bow, and soon after I fired mine. Finding our shot reached each other, haul'd up my courses, bunted my main sail, and bore down on the French commodore, being about a quarter of a mile from him. It fell calm, and we began to engage, he being on our starboard side, the other large French ship a-stern of him, and the *Nottingham* on our larboard bow, the two frigates a mile from us, and the *Jamaica* something more. Though the French

commandant held us so cheap at first, by sending his frigates away, he was so sensible of his mistake, that as soon as there was wind he made the frigates signals to rejoin him, and fearing they did not come fast enough to his assistance, bore down to them, and was followed. At 7 they were all close together; at dusk the action ceased, they standing to the southward, and we to the S. S. E. Our men lay at their quarters all night, expecting to renew the action in the morning. At day-light the French ships bore N. W. by W. distance four or five miles, going away with little wind at E. S. E. right before it for Louisbourg. We wore and stood to the westward, but they never offered to look at us. The wind freshning, they sailing much better than our ships, and the weather growing hazey, lost sight of them about noon: their chief fire was at our masts, which they wounded, and cut our stays and rigging pretty much. I had one lower deck gun dismounted, and one upper; six men killed, and twenty odd wounded; which is all the damage the *Grafton* received.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Hood to Commodore Holmes. Jamaica at Sea, Aug. 25.

A Greeable to your orders, I have look'd in to Louisbourg, where were only two top-sail vessels, and, as I thought it of some consequence to know where the men of war were gone to, that engaged you on the 27th past, I sent the lieutenant in the pinnace to go and lay under the land to the eastward of the light house, with directions to seize the first vessel he could. In the meantime I stood off and on, and at day-light was close in; took up the pinnace and a shallop she had taken with 4 men, whom I have examined separately, and found to tell the same story. One of the top sail vessels in the harbour is the large store-ship, that unloaded at *Millidue*, quite unrigged, and the other a snow from *Rockford*. The men of war sailed for France 15 days since, and were joined at sea by a frigate called the *Concord* from *St Ann*. Their names and force are as follows: The *Heros*, a new ship of 74 guns; the *Illustrious*, of 64; the *Perfect*, of 36; and *Serene*, of 30. Upon my asking how the French came not to engage the English on the 26th, they say, they went in to put some money on shore, and get men; and that they pressed a great number that night. I then asked them, whether it was not expected, by the people on shore, that the English would be taken? They replied, every one made sure of it. They likewise tell me, that their commandant had 26 men killed on the spot; that 50 died of their wounds in three or four days, and that above 100 more were wounded; that her lower masts were so shattered as scarcely to be made serviceable to carry her home, her sides full of shot-holes, and had 29 shot between wind and water, many of them through and through: The other large ship but little damaged, and the frigates came off in the same manner.

THURSDAY 30.

The *Experiment* man of war from Admiral *Hawke* gives an account that the Admiral had taken 70 tartans, bound to *Mabou* with live cattle and provisions.



## AMERICAN NEWS.

*Extract of a Letter from Albany, dated June 19.*

On proving more of our cannon in the fields last Monday, one other of the 32 pounders belonging to the battery burst, and a piece of it, weighing near 400 lb. struck an 18 pounder, within a few yards of it, that had stood proof, and broke off two feet of it from the muzzle: The next day a 12 pounder broke; and since that three others have burst.

In the *Pennsylvania Gazette* are the following advices: That Sir Wm Johnson had a narrow escape in returning from Onondago, being three times way-laid by the enemy, but some of his trusty Mohawks found him out a road unknown to the French Indians, by which he arrived safe at his seat at Fort Johnson, on the 7th of July, and had brought over above 200 French Indians to the English interest: That skirmishes frequently happen between parties in the English and French interest, in which the success varies, but numbers of lives are lost, and scalps made: That frequent attacks happen on Lake Oswego, where the English have one large snow of 18 six pounders and 20 swivels; one brig. of 4 six, and 6 four-pounders, and 10 swivels; one schooner of 10 four-pounders and 10 swivels; two sloops of 8 four-pounders and 10 swivels each; and two small schooners of ten swivels each; as also upwards of 230 whale-boats capable of holding 16 men each: and the French have 5 vessels, besides one of 20 guns, and their small craft that can row with 14 oars, and carry upwards of 20 men each, with a considerable quantity of provisions.

We had an account from Albany a few days ago, that Col. Bradstreet, with about 300 batomen, were attacked in their batoes, by about 400 Canadians, 180 regulars, and 100 Indians. — The enemy killed several the first fire, before our people could quit their batoes, Col. Bradstreet behaved gallantly, and kept possession of a small island, with no more than 20 of his men; tho' they were several times attack'd, and the last time, with upwards of 70 men: — The enemy were going to surround him, upon which he bravely retreated to the south-side of the river, where the remainder of his men were landed, and ordered them to make a feint flight, which the enemy seeing, immediately enter'd the river in pursuit of our people, who faced about and saluted them with their fire, and killed a number of them, the remainder on seeing their friends fall, took to their heels and ran. Our people so closely pursued them, that they left their packs, blankets, provisions, and several of their guns: We had 40 men killed, and 24 wounded; it's thought the French had no less than 120 killed, besides what were wounded.

New York, July 26. Lord Loudon arrived the 23d inst, and this day sets out for Albany, to take the command of the army. — The French are very strong at Crown Point. The New-England men, to the number of 7000, are on their march to attack it; but as it is thought that force will be insufficient, they are again to draught more from the militia, being determined to carry it, and that without the assistance of any regulars, with whom they do

not care to join, as their officers are not allowed rank.

Jamaica, on Long Island, July 1. We had here the most violent hurricane that perhaps ever happened in this part of North America: It began on the North side, and run in a straight course across the island to the South, being about 15 miles in length, and not exceeding 80 rods in breadth, making incredible havock, destroying almost every thing in its way: The largest oak and hickory trees were not able to withstand its violence, but were torn up by the roots, split into innumerable pieces, and many large limbs of several hundred weight carried into open fields near half a mile's distance from the woods. Several houses are damaged, six barns destroyed, upwards of 800 bearing apple-trees blown down near 80 acres of excellent timber entirely ruined, and several lengths of fence blown down and broken. A grind-stone of upwards of 150 lb. weight, was removed by the force of the wind, with the frame it was fixed on, 12 or 15 feet, an iron chimney back several feet; a barn shattered into innumerable pieces, and the iron hinges of the doors weighing several pounds, were found a quarter of a mile from the place where the barn had stood. Two apple trees were removed whole with a great quantity of earth sticking to their roots upwards of 30 rood.

## List of Births for the Year 1756.

- SEPT. 1. L Ady of Peter Mayne, Esq; delivered of a son.  
5. Lady of Hon. Mr Nassau, — of a son.  
27. — of Jn Michell, Esq; — of a son & heir.

## List of Marriages for the Year 1756.

- Aug. 28. B En. Hays of Wimbledon, Esq; was marry'd to Miss Treby.  
31. Dennis Farrer Hilderston of Elstow, Esq; — to Miss A. Faure of Egham, Surrey.  
Steph. Holland, Esq; — to Miss Lethieullier.  
Daniel Brown, Esq; — to Miss Maria Heath.  
Geo Rice of Newton, Carmarthenshire, Esq; — to Hon. Miss Talbot, daught. of Ld Talbot.  
SEPT. Mr Isaac Fernandes Nunes, mercht, — to Miss Mendez da Costa. — 11,000 l.  
Rev. Mr Cha. Davey, — to Miss Sheppard of Ash, Suffolk. 8000 l.  
Henry Frere of Conduit-street, Esq; — to Miss Scudamore of Rentschurch, Herefordshire.  
Tho. Tindall of Bristol, Esq; — to Miss Alicia Smith of Barbadoes.  
Rt Hon. Rob. Dundas of Arncliffe, Esq; his majesty's advocate for Scotland, and member for Mid Lothian, — to Miss Jane Grant of Preston-grange.  
Charles Brandling of Felton, Esq; — to Miss Thompson of Shotton, with 10,000 l.  
Rob. Bell of Alnwick, Esq; — to Miss Steel of North Dillington.  
Edw. Eliott of Port Eliot, Cornwall, Esq; — to Miss Eliston of St James's-street.  
Cave, Esq; mayor of Bedford, — to Miss Smith of that place.

## List of Deaths for the Year 1756.

- H M Argeret Stephenson of Chapelburn, in Cumberland, aged 112, who was able to walk to bed the night before she died; she was attended to her grave by her 2 sons, whose ages amounted to 170.



Aug. 27. James Robinson, Esq; at Hounslow.  
28 H. Hawley, Esq; justice of peace, Middlex  
30 Henry Furness, Esq; a Lord of the Treas-  
ury, and member for New Romney.  
Rich. Lockwood, Esq; at Dace Hall, Essex, 80  
James Hays, Esq; near Worcester.

SEPT. 5. Law. Singleton, Esq; at Hendon.  
Mrs Ann Maynard at Finchley, aged 112.

9. Tho. Overbury, Esq; at Chiswick.  
Lady of Sir Cha. A. Pawlett, Kt of the Bath.  
Rev. Mr Tho. Shaw, at Lincoln, aged 80.  
13. Sir Lewis M'Kenzie of Seatwell, Bart,  
Findon, Ross-shire, aged 41.

Rev. Mr Frazer, chapl. to St George's hospital  
Wife of Jo. Keeling, Esq; at Fingringhoe, Essex  
Mr Philips, a proctor of Dr's Commons.

16. Peter Meyer, Esq; at Totterage.  
Rt Hon. Ld Arundel at Wardour Castle, in  
Wiltshire, a Catholick peer.

17. Mr Tho. Whelpdare, attorney at Penrith.  
19. Ld Rob. Raymond, Baron of Abbot's-  
Langley, in Hertfordshire.

20. Rev. Dr Barnard, R. of St Bartholomew's  
behind the R. Exchange, and preb. of Norwich.

21. Wm Martin, Esq; an admiral of the blue.  
Lady Aylmer, at the Hot wells, Bristol.

22. Rev. Dr Wm George, dean of Lincoln,  
provost of King's college, Cambridge, & chap-  
lain to his majesty,

Rt Hon. John Hobart, E. of Buckingham-  
shire, Ld Hobart of Blickling, and Bart. Capt.  
of the band of Gentlemen pensioners to his ma-  
jesty, Ld Lieut. and Custos Rot. and Vice Ad-  
miral of Norfolk; a member of the Privy  
Council, and Knight of the Bath. He is suc-  
ceeded in honours and estate, by John Ld Ho-  
bart, comptroller of his majesty's household, and  
member for Norwich.

23. Tho. Floyer, Esq; at Enfield.  
Hon. John Talbot, Esq; brother to Ld Tal-  
bot, member for Ivelchester; a Welch judge,  
and recorder of Brecon, in Wales.

Henry Harmage, Esq; register general of the  
duties on tobacco in the port of London.

*List of Promotions for the Year 1756.*

*From the London Gazette.*

Adm. Office, HIS majesty has been pleased to  
Sept. 3. H appoint the following gen-  
tlemen to be officers in the 20 additional com-  
panies of marines to be forthwith raised.

| Captains.       | 2d Lieutenants.  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| John Goodenough | Laurence Langley |
| Gadd. Bullfrode | Nicholas Dunbar  |
| Wm Frazer       | John Hays        |
| James Short     | Wm Rotheram      |
| Wm Douglas      | Samuel Barnes    |
| James Mercer    | John M'Fie       |
| John Frazer     | Peter Campbell   |
| Wm Thompson     | Thomas Groves    |
| Dennis Bond     | Charles Mackay   |
| Daniel Campbell | George Innes     |
| John Elliott    | Wm Douglas       |
| Thomas Troy     | Joseph Smith     |
| Wm Dennis       | Arthur Bridger   |
| Rolph Teesdale  | Wm North         |
| Robert Shirley  | Harrie Innes     |
| Thomas Wright   | Wm Deane         |
| Wm Lutman       | Mordecai Abbot   |
| Thomas Stampes  | Leslie Brown     |
| Thomas Smith    | Robert Kennedy   |
| Rob. Edw. Fell  | Wm Lewis         |

*From other Papers.*

Hon. Mr Stanhope appointed resident at  
Hamburgh, in room of Mr Scrope, dec.

Mr Henry Saxby of the Custom House, — a  
commissioner for prizes.

*List of Preferments for the Year 1756.*

H On. and Rev. Fra. Seymour, canon of  
Windfor, presented to Wantage, V. Berks  
Mr Masters, — Landbeach, R. Cambridge.  
Tho. Stone, — Clenchwarton, R. Norfolk.  
Peter Lothbury, — Kirkton, R. Suffolk.  
Roger Pargeter, M. A. — Stapleford, R. Hertsh  
Mr Pemberton, — Shelford, R. Cambridgesh.  
T Thornton, B. A. — Berkly St Andrw, Cornw  
Rich. Berney, — Bramerton, R. Norfolk.  
Wm Bell Barker, — Frostenden, R. and Rush-  
mere, R. both in Suffolk.

Dr Steadman, — Archdeacon of Norfolk, in  
room of Dr Salter, dec.

Wm Bell, — Hestington, V. Devon.

John Borret, jun. — Griston, V. Norfolk.

Rich. Simmonds, — Compton, V. Wilts.

Samuel Head, — Long Sandon, V. Cumberland

Mr Knight, — Upton St Michael, V. Norfolk.

J. Williams, — Sherburn & Finton, L. Yorksh

Mr Dunbar, R. of Stoke, Suffolk, — chap-  
lain of the Namure, 90 guns.

Mr Phillips, R. of Barton, Wilts, — chaplain  
of the Terrible, 74 guns.

Mr Boyen, — chapl. of the Dover, 40 guns.

*Dispensations to hold two Livings.*

|                  |                       |          |
|------------------|-----------------------|----------|
| — Hatton, }      | Marston, R. }         | Lincoln  |
| B. L. }          | Maulden, R. 200p An } | shire.   |
| Lewis Fenton, }  | Steepleton, R. }      | Dorset   |
| B. D. }          | Winterburn Abbas R }  | shire.   |
| Jer Pemberton, } | Stoneham, R. 1000 }   | Suff.    |
| M. A. }          | Little Shelford, R. } | Cambr    |
| Tho. Lipyeat, }  | Leyham, R. }          | Suffolk. |
| B. D. }          | Girton, R. }          | Ditto.   |
| Jon, Lipyeat, }  | Bubingworth, R. }     | Essex.   |
| M. A. }          | Meefeen, R. }         | Ditto.   |

B — K R — T S.

John Chaffey of Whitelackington, Somersetsh. chapman  
John Inman of Kingston upon Hull, glover.  
Tho. Mullinger of Lowman's Pond, Southwark, brewer.  
Francis Watt of Liverpool, and Ralph Watt of She-  
vington, Lancashire, cornfactors.  
Ben. Alexander of London, tallow chandler.  
John Burchet of Taunton, Somersetshire, grocer.  
Charles Pearson of York, taylor,  
John Hosier of Donbigh Town, salesman.

*BILL of Mortality from August 24. to Sept. 21.*

| Buried            |      | Chriftened        |         |
|-------------------|------|-------------------|---------|
| Males             | 691  | Males             | 563     |
| Females           | 724  | Females           | 545     |
| Under 2 Years old | 552  |                   |         |
| Between 2 and 5   | 145  |                   |         |
| 5 and 10          | 54   |                   |         |
| 10 and 20         | 35   |                   |         |
| 20 and 30         | 11   |                   |         |
| 30 and 40         | 119  |                   |         |
| 40 and 50         | 141  |                   |         |
| 50 and 60         | 85   |                   |         |
| 60 and 70         | 85   |                   |         |
| 70 and 80         | 62   |                   |         |
| 80 and 90         | 24   |                   |         |
| 90 and 100        | 3    |                   |         |
| 100 and 104       | 0    |                   |         |
|                   | 1415 |                   |         |
|                   |      | Buried            |         |
|                   |      | Within the walls  | 108     |
|                   |      | Without the walls | 318     |
|                   |      | Mid. and Surry    | 676     |
|                   |      | Cit. & Sub. West. | 313     |
|                   |      |                   | 1415    |
|                   |      | Weekly Aug. 31.   | 1385    |
|                   |      | Sept. 7.          | 334     |
|                   |      |                   | 14. 314 |
|                   |      |                   | 21. 382 |
|                   |      |                   | 1415    |



*List of Ships taken from the French.**(Continued from p. 411.)*

**A** Privateer of 8 guns, 8 swivels, 86 men, from Dunkirk, was taken in Yarmouth roads, after a smart engagement, by the Hazard sloop of 8 guns.

A French ship loaded with rice, from Dalmatia for Marseilles, is taken by the Sarah letter of marque, capt. Legrose, and carried into Messina.

The Victor and the Augusta, both from St Domingo for Bourdeaux, with sugar, coffee, &c. taken off Cape Finisterre, by the Sheerness man of war, and brought into Plymouth.

The Marquis Pompadour, Barbel, a letter of marque, 350 tons, 8 guns, and 30 men, from Martinico for Havre, who is valued at 20,000 *l.* taken after an obstinate engagement of four hours and an half, by the Fox privateer, capt. Penny, and is brought into Pool.

The Rochester man of war has brought into Portsmouth six sail of Dutch ships, loaded with stores.

Two large Fr. ships, from St Domingo, taken by the New Briton priv. of London, and car. to Lisbon.

The St Louis priv. of Bayonne, of 2 carriage guns, 2 swivels and 33 men, is sent into Plymouth by the Gibraltar man of war.

A Fr. priv. of 20 guns and 200 men, is taken by the Unicorn man of war, capt. Gibbreat.

L'Aimable Lavaud, a schooner of 80 tons, from Martinico for Bourdeaux, is tak. by the Brunel man of war, and sent into Plymouth.

The St Paul, from Martinico for Bourdeaux, is taken by the Royal George priv. of London, and sent into Haverfordwest.

A French tartan loaded with oil, from port Oliver for Marseilles, was taken by the Reynolds, Munden. letter of marque, in her passage from Constantinople for Scanderon.

L'Esperance, from Martinico, is taken by the Essex man of war, and car. into Plymouth.

The Role priv. of St Maloes, of 10 guns and 90 men, is taken by the Tartar man of war and sent into Plymouth. The said privateer had taken the Phoenix Dundee, from Lisbon, but she being then in sight, the Tartar gave her chase.

Two ships from Martinico, names unknown, are taken by the Royal George and Amazon privateers and car. into Guernsey. Also the said Royal George has retaken the York, Fowkes, from Jamaica for Liverpool.

The Charriuse, Ruskey, from St Domingo for Nantz, is taken by the Antion priv. of Cork, and carried into that port.

*List of Ships taken by the French.*

**T**HE Mary-Ann, Deas, from Oran for Malaga, and the Exmouth, Withall, from Majorca for London, are taken and sent into Malaga, by a French merchantman.

The ———, Seuzven, a coaster, taken by a French privateer.

The Providentia, Ross, a Danish ship from Saloe, taken by a French merchantman, and ransomed for 90 000 livres.

The Petronella, Janfon, from London for Hamburg, tak. by a French privateer and carried into Dunkirk.

The Charming Betty, Wallace, was taken by a French letter of marque ship, from Nantz for St Domingo, and ransomed for 400 *l.*

The Concord, Oglevie, from Xavia for London, taken by the Grand Sultan, from Bourdeaux for Martinico.

The Sally, Truelove, from Cagliari for the Baltick, taken by a French priv. 10 league off Cape Finisterre.

The Margaret, Leonard, from Campvee for Bergen, taken by a priv. from Bologne of 4 car guns, 30 swivels, and 60 men, but ransomed, and is put into Aberdeen.

The Seven Sisters, Whitewood, from Figueira for Falmouth, is taken by a priv. and car. into St Sebastians.

The Polly, Bordman, from Carolina for Amsterdam, the Thomas and Elizabeth, Redey, and the Habel, Corrie, both from Dysart for Campvere, are taken by a priv. and car. into Ostend.

The Mary, Wilkinson, and the Prince, Burdison, both from Sunderland with coals, having run ashore near the mouth of Newport harbour, were car. off by a priv. tho' 14 guns from the fort were fired at her.

The Bonny Jane, French, from Gibraltar is taken by a letter of marque French ship and car. into Malaga.

The Mary, Dedro, from Catalonia for Gibraltar, is tak. by a priv. and car. into Malaga.

The Duke of Tuscany, Cload, from the Straights for London, and a vessel in ballast name unknown, are car. into St Maloes.

The Duke of Cumberland, Thompson, from Naples for Alicant, in Ballast, and the Friend ship, Twincort, from Algiers for Leghorn with wheat, are carried into Marseilles.

The Vernon, Smith, for Topsham, and the Success, Scot, for Plymouth, both from Milford, are taken by the Portmahon privateer of St Maloes, of 14 guns and 200 men, and sent into Morlaix. The above privateer has also sent into St Maloes, the Polly, Poddy from Milford for London, and the Providence ———, from Rotterdam for Rhode-Island.

The Elizaba, Walleward, a Danish dogger, from Guernsey for Falmouth, loaded with brandy, &c. is sent into Morlaix by the Esperance priv. of St Maloes.

The Letitia, Curlet, from Antigua for London, was taken the 31st ult. by the Catt privateer, off Bayonne.

The New Blessing, Jackson, arrived at Falmouth, from S. Carolina for London, was taken by a priv. and ransomed.

A ship from Minorca for Gibraltar with English effects, is taken by the French and carried into Malaga.

A rich ship, name unknown, from Genoa for Lisbon, and another ship, name unknown, are taken and carried into Marseilles.

A brig and a snow, one loaded with coals and the other with bale goods for Hamburg, were taken in the north seas by a priv. from Dunkirk, capt. Maurell, of 8 carriage guns, 6 swivels, and 50 men, who had likewise ransomed two other vessels, names unknown.

The Hull Merch. Dobbin, from Rhode-Island for Hull, was tak. and ransomed for 870 *l.*

*(To be continued.)*



## MISCELLANEOUS.

1. New Latin-English dictionary, containing all the words proper for reading the classic writers, with the authorities subjoined to each word and phrase. To which is prefixed a new English-Latin dictionary. By the Rev. Mr. M. Young, editor of Ainsworth's dict. Baldwin.
2. A Human Reason; or, a book of constitutions for free masons. 3s few'd. Bedford.
3. The chronicle of B—g, the son of the great B—g, that liv'd in the reign of Q. Felicia. By Israel Ben Ader of the tribe of Levi 6d Ryal.
4. Bungiana, or, an assemblage of the What ye call 'ems, in prose and verse, that have occasionally appear'd relative to the conduct of a certain naval commander. 6d Doughty.
5. A new court card, that was privately sent to Louis Quinze of France. 6d Doughty. [Print.]
6. The Fox in the Pit. Companion to that sent to Louis Quinze. 6d. [Print.]
7. Bower vindicated from the false insinuations and accusations of the papists. 6d. Doughty.
8. A modest apology for the conduct of a certain admiral in the Mediterranean. 6d Cooper.
9. A real defence of A—I B—g's conduct. By a lover of liberty, &c. 6d Robinson.
10. The sham fight; or, political humbug. A state farce, in two acts, as it was acted by some persons of distinction. 1s Ryal.
11. The dispute between the king and senate of Sweden. (See p. 433) 1s Scott.
12. An essay on the rise of corn, with some proposals to reduce the price thereof. 6d Baldwin.
13. A full account of the siege of Minorca. By an officer on the spot. 1s Corbet.
14. A letter from New Jersey in America, giving some account and description of that province. 6d Cooper.
15. Life of James Smith, executed at Kingston upon Thames. 6d Cooper.
16. A guide to the knowledge of the rights and privileges of Englishmen. 2s 6d Scott.
17. Britain's glory; or, new methods to raise men and money for supporting the present war, without additional charge to the industrious subject. 1s 6d Corbett.
18. England's warning; or, the copy of a letter from an Hanoverian officer in England to his brother in Hanover. 6d.
19. Account of Wm Cannicott, executed for the murder of his wife. 3d Walker, (p. 409.)
20. An essay on weighing gold. 1s 6d Hodges.
21. The Cook's pocket companion, and complete family guide. By Mrs Honeywood. 1s.
22. The Royal Melody complete; or, the new harmony of Zion. By Wm Tansur. 3s Hodges.
23. Electricity render'd useful. 2s Hinton.
24. A pathetic address to all true Britons 6d.
25. A serious defence of some late measures of the administration; particularly, with regard to the introduction and establishment of foreign troops. 1s Morgan.
26. An impartial view of the conduct of the ministry, in regard to the war in America, the engagements with Hesse Cassel and Prussia; the cause of throwing out the militia bill, and the affairs in the Mediterranean; in answer to the many attacks of pamphleteers, &c. 1s Robinson.
27. Reasons humbly offer'd to prove that the letter printed at the end of the French me-

morial of justification, is a French forgery, and falsely ascrib'd to ——. 1s Collyer.

28. German cruelty, a fair warning to Great Britain. 6d Scott.

29. Remarks on the late conduct of the fleet in the Mediterranean. 6d Griffiths.

30. A short epistle, from a country gentleman to the D. of Newcastle, on the present conjuncture of affairs; but principally relative to the subject of a proper constitutional militia. 4d

31. His majesty's royal bounty; or, a scheme for keeping in his majesty's service such a number of seamen, that upon the breaking out of a war 24,000 seamen (exclusive of officers) may be ready to embark on board his majesty's ships as shall be required. 6d Doddsley.

32. Party spirit in time of public danger considered. Waller. 1s.

This is at least a zealous defence of the present ministry, and its measures upon this paradoxical principle, that the strength and opulence of the kingdom, are the effects of the public debt.

33. The case of marriages between near kindred, particularly considered with respect to the doctrine of scripture; the law of nature; and the laws of England. Whiston. 2s.

This is an attempt to prove that marriage between kindred is unlawful only in the ascending and descending line, and that marriages between collateral kindred, even brother and sister, is not contrary to the law of nature, or the revealed will of God.

## POETRY.

34. To Virtue. A poem, on the breaking out of the war with France. 6d.

35. An ode of consolation upon the loss of Minorca, address'd to the D. of Cumberland; by John Free, D. D. 6d Baldwin.

36. A lyric poem, with a pindarick, and an episode on the present times, with large explanatory notes. 1s Cooper.

37. A British Philippick. Inscribed to the E. of Granville. 1s Kinnerley.

38. The lion, the leopard, and the badger; a fable. 6d Cooper.

39. A sequel to Hosier's ghost, or old Blake-ney's reception in the Elysian fields. 3d Morgan.

40. The British hero, and ignoble poltroon 1s

41. Life an Auction: Verses occasioned by the sale of the house and furniture of Solomon Margas, Esq; at Weymouth, in Dorsetshire. By Rev. Mr Rhudde, vicar of Portesham, Dorset. 6d Henry and Cave.

42. An elegy written in an empty assembly room. 6d.

This is a parody on the remarkable passages in Mr Pope's epistle of *Eloisa to Abelard*, written in the person of a celebrated lady, who was not invited to the Dutchess of N—k's rout.

## SERMONS.

43. On benevolence, with a summary of the life of dean Collet; preach'd at St Paul's, June 29, before the gentlemen educated at St Paul's school. By D. Bellamy. 6d L. Davis.

44. The character of faithful ministers, and the respect due to their memory. Occasioned by the death of Mr Wm Norcott, and preach'd at Ipswich, July 25. By Eben. Cornish. 6d Field.



*EACH DAY'S Price of STOCKS in SEPTEMBER 1756:*

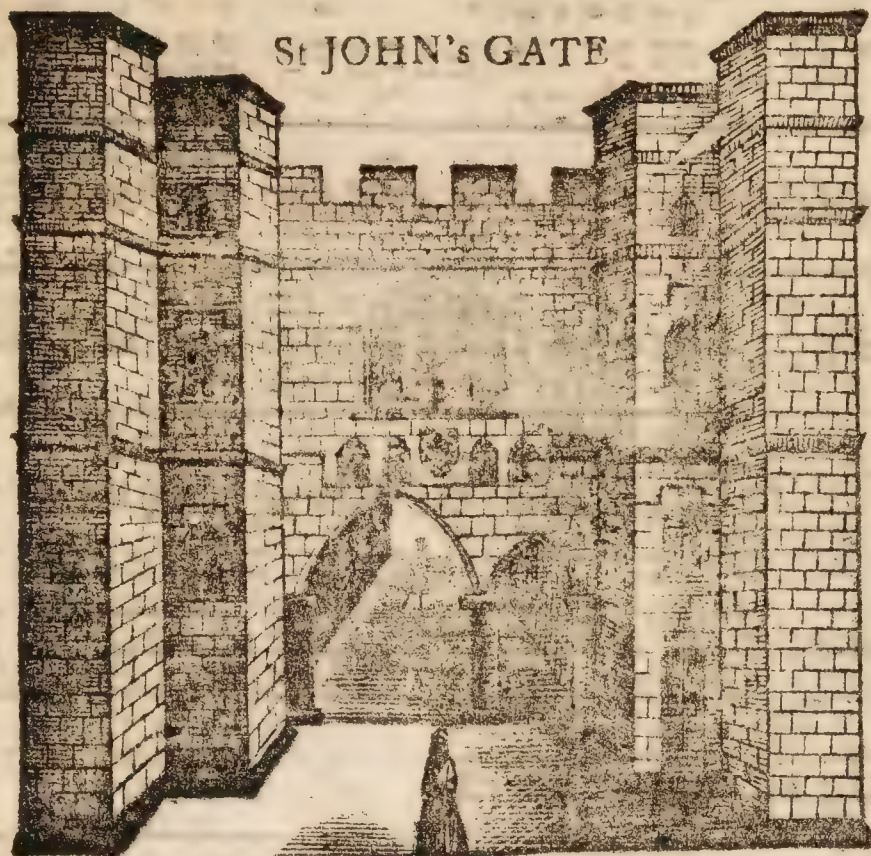
| Bank | Stock.  | India. | South Sea | S. Sea old | S. Sea An. | S. Sea An. | 3 1/2 Ba. An. | 3 1/2 Ba. An. | 3 per Cent. | 3 per Cent. | 3 1/2 Ba. An. | Bank.   | In. Bonds | B. Cir. pr. | Lot Tick. | Wind at  |
|------|---------|--------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|---------|-----------|-------------|-----------|----------|
| 30   | 117 1/4 | 134    | 99 1/2    | 90 1/4     | 89 1/8     | 89 1/8     | 89 1/8        | 89 1/8        | 89 1/8      | 89 1/8      | 89 1/8        | 175 1/2 | 478 3/4   | 4 10 0      | 1 17 6    | DEAL.    |
| 31   | 117 1/2 | 134    | 99 1/4    | 90 1/2     | 89 3/4     | 89 3/4     | 89 3/4        | 89 3/4        | 89 3/4      | 89 3/4      | 89 3/4        | 175 1/2 | 478 3/4   | 4 10 0      | 1 17 6    | S. by E. |
| 32   | 117 3/4 | 134    | 99 1/2    | 90 1/4     | 89 1/8     | 89 1/8     | 89 1/8        | 89 1/8        | 89 1/8      | 89 1/8      | 89 1/8        | 175 1/2 | 478 3/4   | 4 10 0      | 1 17 6    | NW       |
| 33   | 117 1/2 | 134    | 99 1/4    | 90 1/2     | 89 3/4     | 89 3/4     | 89 3/4        | 89 3/4        | 89 3/4      | 89 3/4      | 89 3/4        | 175 1/2 | 478 3/4   | 4 10 0      | 1 17 6    | SE       |
| 34   | 117 3/4 | 134    | 99 1/2    | 90 1/4     | 89 1/8     | 89 1/8     | 89 1/8        | 89 1/8        | 89 1/8      | 89 1/8      | 89 1/8        | 175 1/2 | 478 3/4   | 4 10 0      | 1 17 6    | Do       |
| 35   | 117 1/2 | 134    | 99 1/4    | 90 1/2     | 89 3/4     | 89 3/4     | 89 3/4        | 89 3/4        | 89 3/4      | 89 3/4      | 89 3/4        | 175 1/2 | 478 3/4   | 4 10 0      | 1 17 6    | Do       |
| 36   | 117 3/4 | 134    | 99 1/2    | 90 1/4     | 89 1/8     | 89 1/8     | 89 1/8        | 89 1/8        | 89 1/8      | 89 1/8      | 89 1/8        | 175 1/2 | 478 3/4   | 4 10 0      | 1 17 6    | Do       |
| 37   | 117 1/2 | 134    | 99 1/4    | 90 1/2     | 89 3/4     | 89 3/4     | 89 3/4        | 89 3/4        | 89 3/4      | 89 3/4      | 89 3/4        | 175 1/2 | 478 3/4   | 4 10 0      | 1 17 6    | Do       |
| 38   | 117 3/4 | 134    | 99 1/2    | 90 1/4     | 89 1/8     | 89 1/8     | 89 1/8        | 89 1/8        | 89 1/8      | 89 1/8      | 89 1/8        | 175 1/2 | 478 3/4   | 4 10 0      | 1 17 6    | Do       |
| 39   | 117 1/2 | 134    | 99 1/4    | 90 1/2     | 89 3/4     | 89 3/4     | 89 3/4        | 89 3/4        | 89 3/4      | 89 3/4      | 89 3/4        | 175 1/2 | 478 3/4   | 4 10 0      | 1 17 6    | Do       |
| 40   | 117 3/4 | 134    | 99 1/2    | 90 1/4     | 89 1/8     | 89 1/8     | 89 1/8        | 89 1/8        | 89 1/8      | 89 1/8      | 89 1/8        | 175 1/2 | 478 3/4   | 4 10 0      | 1 17 6    | Do       |
| 41   | 117 1/2 | 134    | 99 1/4    | 90 1/2     | 89 3/4     | 89 3/4     | 89 3/4        | 89 3/4        | 89 3/4      | 89 3/4      | 89 3/4        | 175 1/2 | 478 3/4   | 4 10 0      | 1 17 6    | Do       |
| 42   | 117 3/4 | 134    | 99 1/2    | 90 1/4     | 89 1/8     | 89 1/8     | 89 1/8        | 89 1/8        | 89 1/8      | 89 1/8      | 89 1/8        | 175 1/2 | 478 3/4   | 4 10 0      | 1 17 6    | Do       |
| 43   | 117 1/2 | 134    | 99 1/4    | 90 1/2     | 89 3/4     | 89 3/4     | 89 3/4        | 89 3/4        | 89 3/4      | 89 3/4      | 89 3/4        | 175 1/2 | 478 3/4   | 4 10 0      | 1 17 6    | Do       |
| 44   | 117 3/4 | 134    | 99 1/2    | 90 1/4     | 89 1/8     | 89 1/8     | 89 1/8        | 89 1/8        | 89 1/8      | 89 1/8      | 89 1/8        | 175 1/2 | 478 3/4   | 4 10 0      | 1 17 6    | Do       |
| 45   | 117 1/2 | 134    | 99 1/4    | 90 1/2     | 89 3/4     | 89 3/4     | 89 3/4        | 89 3/4        | 89 3/4      | 89 3/4      | 89 3/4        | 175 1/2 | 478 3/4   | 4 10 0      | 1 17 6    | Do       |
| 46   | 117 3/4 | 134    | 99 1/2    | 90 1/4     | 89 1/8     | 89 1/8     | 89 1/8        | 89 1/8        | 89 1/8      | 89 1/8      | 89 1/8        | 175 1/2 | 478 3/4   | 4 10 0      | 1 17 6    | Do       |
| 47   | 117 1/2 | 134    | 99 1/4    | 90 1/2     | 89 3/4     | 89 3/4     | 89 3/4        | 89 3/4        | 89 3/4      | 89 3/4      | 89 3/4        | 175 1/2 | 478 3/4   | 4 10 0      | 1 17 6    | Do       |

| MARK LANE.   |              | Reading.     | Farnham.     | Henley.      | Guildford.   | Warminster.  | Devizes.     | Gloucester.  | Birmingham.   | London.              |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|----------------------|
| Wheat 24s to 34s Qu<br>Barley 16s to 18s<br>Oats 16s to 17s 6d<br>Beans 18s to 24 od | Basingstoke. | 12/00s load  | 07/19s load  | 11/00s load  | 08/15s load  | 40s to 48 qu | 44s to 45 qu | 7s od. bushl | 5s 6d. bushl. | Wh. Peck Loaf 24d    |
|  |              | 17s to 19 qr | 14s to 16 qr | 15s to 20 qr | 14s to 16    | 19s to 22    | 19s to 24    | 3s 3d        | 2s. 9d.       | Hops 21 to 41 cwt    |
|  |              | 13s to 16 od | 14s to 16s   | 13s to 19    | 12s to 16 6d | 18s to 20    | 18s to 23    | 2s 6d to 3s  | 1s. 9d.       | Hay per load 54s.    |
|  |              | 27s to 29 od | 20s to 25    | 21s to 24    | 24s to 26    | 38s to 40    | 32s to 35    | 3s to 3s 4d  | 3s. 8d.       | Coals 10s per Chald. |



# The Gentleman's Magazine:

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 ing Post  
 London Ga-  
 zetteer  
 Public Adver-  
 tiser  
 Westminster  
 Journal  
 Whitehall E-  
 vening Post  
 Inspector  
 Connoisseur  
 World  
 Monitor  
 Ev. Advertiser



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For OCTOBER 1756.

## CONTAINING,

More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

- I. Noble speech of a TRUE PATRIOT to his majesty at the close of the last sessions, from a manuscript.
- II. Plan for an *useful militia*; in which the author has, with infinite labour, proportioned the numbers to be raised by each county, according to the present rate of the land-tax.
- III. Curious observ. on the effects of the late great storm, with some conject. on the causes.
- IV. Rules prescribed by the *French* for the regulation of the *Dutch* merchant ships, and for all neutral ships.
- V. Journals of the weather.
- VI. Memoirs of the life and writings of the celebrated *Linnaeus* concluded.
- VII. Curious *Jewish* instrument, with remarks.
- VIII. The K. of *Prussia*'s motives for his present conduct, published at large by authority.
- IX. Further objections to Mr *Ties*' definition of time.
- X. Ingenious conjectures concerning the *Belenites* and other marine productions.
- XI. Case of the *Hanoverian* soldier at *Maidstone* candidly considered.
- XII. Address of the county palatine of *Chester*.
- XIII. Curious articles in the *Philosophical Transactions* epitomiz'd.
- XIV. Defence of Adm. *Byng*; being the substance of two pamphlets abridged; with his 3 remarkable letters to the admiralty.
- XV. Particulars of the siege of *St Philip's*, by an officer present the whole time.
- XVI. Rem. on a fashionable way of speaking.
- XVII. High price of corn, how to moderate.
- XVIII. Particular account of the present troubles in *Germany*.
- XIX. POETRY. Song set to music: Curious epitaph transcribed from an urn in the capitol of *Rome*, with a translation. A pastoral. The game of cricket, &c. &c.
- XX. HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.—Instructions from the county of *York* to their representatives. Effects of the late hurricane in *England* and *Holland*.
- XXI. List of ships taken on both sides.
- XXII. Lists of births, marriages, deaths, &c.
- XXIII. Books published.
- XXIV. Price of stocks and corn.

With a whole Sheet Map or Chart of *Europe*; shewing at one view the whole sea coast, and all the kingdoms, principalities, and states on the Continent, including the seat of war both at sea and land, neatly engraved on copper; A Song set to music, &c.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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T H E

# Gentleman's Magazine;

For OCTOBER 1756.

*When the Money Bills were presented, at the Close of the Sessions, for the Royal Assent, It is said, the honourable Person who presented them addressed his Majesty in the following remarkable Speech, in which he has expressed, with the utmost Propriety and Force, that known Attachment to his Majesty, and that Zeal for the Honour and Interest of his Country, which equally intitle him to the Confidence of both.*

*May it please your Majesty,*



OUR faithful Commons, justly sensible of the blessings they have enjoyed under your happy reign, in just indignation at every attempt to disturb it, have exerted themselves to the utmost of their abilities, to support your majesty in the just war, which the ambition and perfidy of France have obliged you to enter into, by giving, for the service of this year, ordinary and extraordinary, ten millions, besides a vote of credit to answer any unforeseen emergency.

They beg leave most humbly to say—they hope the sword you have so bravely drawn, and they so effectually supported, will be entrusted only in brave, capable, and honest hands; that so the naval, the natural strength of England, will make a figure, will do service, as much greater, as it is exalted higher than ever before.

They apprehend; the present critical juncture convinces, that alliances on the continent, as they are unnatural, so they must ever be prejudicial to the true interest of England; that there is no gratitude to be expected from, no dependance to be had on such allies: allies, who tho' saved, supported, subsisting by the blood and treasure of this kingdom for more than an age, have taken the opportunity of the first prospect of present profit, to break through every tie.

Not discouraged by the ingratitude of allies, nor the ambition of enemies,

they have, with pleasure beheld the sword drawn to vindicate your honour, the honour and interest of England; convinced, and proud to let all the world see, that England is able to fight her own battles, to stand by her own natural strength, against all her enemies.

Though ever attached to your majesty's person, ever at ease under your just government, they cannot forbear taking notice of some circumstances in the present situation of affairs, which nothing but the confidence in your justice, your love to the people devoted to you, could hinder from alarming their most serious apprehensions; and to whom should they make their fears known, to whom should they complain, but to their protector, their guardian, and their father?—Subsidies to foreign princes, when already burthened with a debt scarce to be borne, cannot but be severely felt; an army of foreign troops, a thing unprecedented, unheard of, unknown, brought into England, cannot but alarm: But still they depend, still they confide in your majesty, and only beg leave most humbly to say, they hope that their burthen may be lightened; their fears removed, as soon as possible; and in the mean time, that the sword of these foreigners shall not be entrusted a moment out of your own hand, to any other person whatsoever.

Mr URBAN,

I Believe I may venture to affirm that most people think a national militia rather more than desirable, for the security of this kingdom; I am sensible there are a few who assert it impossible ever to have one either disciplined or useful, but an assertion of this kind I think should not be regarded. If the militia consists of freeholders serving in person, or sending persons to serve for them, I think, with truth it may be said, for many reasons, such a militia will, indeed, never be useful, and many objections may justly be made to discipli-

ning



ning All capable of bearing arms, as the necessary expence of so great a number would cause a heavy tax, even by a compelled service in all, tho' no pay was given to any.

I will not take upon me to ascertain what number may be sufficient, but should certainly apprehend a hundred thousand would be so, and render a rebellion never possible, and also deter any neighbouring power from attempting an invasion; whereas for want of a national militia, if only threats of an invasion are given, a necessary expence must immediately ensue more than would support a militia for many years; to secure ourselves at home we naturally are prevented, and always must be, from taking proper measures for the security of all or any places abroad, which therefore will always be open to the attack of an enemy. This I conceive to be our present case; to this the loss of *Minorca* was owing, and any advantage the enemy may gain in *America*; as the security of this island was first to be regarded. To prevent our own country being made the seat of war, those steps were most necessary that would make us secure in the most expeditious manner, tho' at ever so great an expence.

A correspondent of yours in your *Mag.* for last *August*, remarks on the conduct of the ministry. I can neither pretend to justify them in every step that has been taken, much less answer some of the facts he asserts, but think he, in some things, seems mistaken, especially when he asserts, that by a bill proposed last sessions, had that bill passed, we should have had a national militia of 62,680 men, clothed, armed, and disciplined, for 175.197*l*. In this assertion I believe he is mistaken, as I apprehend the arming and cloathing such a number of men would have cost near that sum, if the arms and cloaths had been good.

I am far from thinking any bill for a national militia can be so proposed or amended, as that when it comes to be reduced to practice, some alteration or amendments may not be found necessary, or that it may not be liable to some just objections: therefore I must suppose, that the bill proposed last session was liable to very great ones, else, had it not been rejected by the lords, who, as I understand, all seemed to allow such a bill desirable in a future session. I am the more ready to think the bill proposed liable to great objec-

tions, because some occur to me, which I shall beg leave to mention.

I am at a loss to guess from what calculation, or rule of proportion, the numbers to be raised in each county, &c. was made; I am sure it does not bear any proportion to what each county, &c. pays to the land-tax. I am perswaded no one thinks the land-tax an equal charge, but am at a loss how a more equal one can be ascertained. Were it easy to make this tax quite equal, I conclude it would be done, as it would double the produce; for this reason I apprehend what is by each county, &c. paid to the land tax, ought to be the guide, for want of a better, to shew the number of men that ought to be raised in each county, &c.

I apprehend it one very just objection, to require a qualification in land, and that in their respective counties, for all who shall act either as deputy lieutenants, or officers of the militia. It is not required for the regular forces, therefore I think it absurd in the militia, where, while they remain in their own county, they will have no pay. Many men of fortune in *Scotland* and *Ireland*, reside in *England*, in houses they hire. Many men of large fortunes in *England* hire houses, and live in counties where they have not any estates. In all counties there are gentlemen who have been in the army, and have sold out, who would be particularly useful in the militia, but by the proposed bill all these must be excluded from serving their country, which seems not reasonable.

Should a bill pass, whereby a qualification in land is required, no man would accept of a commission inferior to that for which his estate is a qualification; and without an additional estate the longest service or greatest merit can't enable him to rise in rank, which seems most unjust. To require a qualification in land, in some counties, will make it not possible to find a competent number to act as deputy lieutenants and officers, for peers and members of parliament must attend the duty of the houses of parliament; all men in posts or employments must attend their duty, and many gentlemen of large estates never, or rarely, reside in the country. If therefore the militia is to be really useful, none of these ought to be officers in the militia; they may be nominated deputy lieutenants, and act as such when they shall happen to be in the country, but a competent number



number of deputy lieutenants resident in the county, will always be necessary for ordering and directing, and, if peers, members of parliament, men in employments, or that don't reside, are deducted, few counties will furnish a competent number so qualified as by the proposed bill.

It cannot be needful to specify the reasons why horse militia is useless, or why the foot also have been so, according to all former acts, but I must observe that, by former acts every man with a hundred a year was liable to find one foot militia man; and that Roman Catholics and Nonjurors were not allowed to send or find a man themselves, but to pay forty shillings a year for such man they were liable to find, to such person as the lord lieutenants or deputy lieutenants should find for them; the charge therefore was supposed to be forty shillings for every hundred a year.

To the land-tax at four shillings in the pound, every twenty pounds a year paid, implies a hundred a year estate. That all estates in land should bear a proportionable part of the expence will not be disputed, and no partiality could be shewn to any person, if forty shillings a year was required to be paid by every parish, &c. for every twenty pounds they this year pay to the land-tax, which, as the land-tax raises about two millions, would raise about two hundred thousand pounds, and that, supposing every man to cost forty shillings a year, would support about a hundred thousand men.

This money may be collected, paid, and accounted for, as proposed by the late offered bill; the men raised, disciplined, and paid as proposed by that bill; only I beg leave to observe, that I apprehend there will be no necessity to compell any to serve; that in all counties, &c. a sufficient number will be found that from the encouragement and terms proposed by the said bill, will voluntarily enlist themselves. A power indeed to compell may be necessary. The choice, for many reasons, should be left to the lord lieutenant and his deputies, who by that means possibly might be able to pick out the number wanted for a whole county in a few of the largest towns. The greater the numbers that could be had together the better would they be disciplined, and with greater ease a competent number might on any emergency be got together, fewer places to keep the arms and cloaths would be necessary, and fewer men

to teach them their exercise, than if every parish was to have one. As the men by this means would be in larger bodies every day of exercise, I apprehend it would be proper to have an officer by rotation to attend, not only for their improvement, but to preserve more order in the men, and to take notice of all irregularities.

I have herenunto annexed a table for the more ready understanding what I have observed and proposed. The first column shews what sum is this year charged to be paid to the land-tax, (omitting the odd money) by every county, including the cities, &c. lying and being in the same. The second column shews the number of men that would be raised in every county, including the cities, &c. if a man was raised for every twenty pounds a year paid to the land-tax, and the total shews, that thereby 99,159 men would be raised in *England and Wales*. The third column shews the number of men that by the late proposed bill was to have been raised.

By examining and comparing the second and third columns it will appear, that the numbers proposed by that bill to be raised, bear no proportion to what they pay to the land-tax, and therefore, if the land-tax is equal, the numbers proposed by that bill cannot be so.

I am far from thinking, that when the militia are armed and cloathed, the expence can amount to forty shillings a year per man; four or five and twenty shillings, I believe, will be found sufficient, if they are paid as by the proposed bill.

If 63,053 shall be thought a sufficient number, as that exceeds the number proposed by the bill offered last sessions, then a man for every thirty pounds a year paid to the land-tax, need only be raised or charged, which would be a man for 150 *l.* a year; and if it is allowed, that in general the lands are not charged to the land-tax above half their real value, then in fact the charge of a man will only really be on every three hundred a year; and if the expence, after the men are cloathed and armed, should be thirty shillings a year, which is the highest calculation I think can be made, it will really be only ten shillings a year for every real estate of a hundred pounds a year, and little more than a penny in the pound.

If practicable, I wish some person would shew how more equally to make the



the charge than by the rule of the land-tax ; till this is done I am pardonable to assert this to be the most equal, nay, only equal way ; and I should be glad to find a better and more easy method of raising the militia than this I communicate to you, for I, as I believe most true friends of the present government do, wish to see a useful militia established, that may be a constant security to this kingdom.

W. FREEMAN.

|                  | Land-tax. | men in prop. | men as by bill. |
|------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------------|
| Bedfordshire     | £. 28,554 | 1,427        | 800             |
| Berks            | 40,843    | 2,042        | 1,120           |
| Bucks            | 47,142    | 2,357        | 1,120           |
| Cambridgeshire   | 32,732    | 1,636        | 960             |
| Cheshire         | 28,598    | 1,429        | 1,220           |
| Cornwall         | 31,943    | 1,597        | 1,280           |
| Cumberland       | 3,713     | 191          | 640             |
| Derbyshire       | 24,093    | 1,404        | 1,120           |
| Devonshire       | 82,583    | 4,129        | 3,200           |
| Dorsetshire      | 33,079    | 1,653        | 1,280           |
| Durham           | 10,597    | 529          | 800             |
| Yorkshire        | 91,513    | 4,575        | 4,800           |
| Essex            | 89,397    | 4,469        | 1,920           |
| Gloucestershire  | 45,942    | 2,297        | 1,800           |
| Herefordshire    | 20,409    | 1,020        | 960             |
| Hertfordshire    | 42,371    | 2,118        | 1,120           |
| Huntingdonshire  | 15,497    | 774          | 640             |
| Kent             | 86,553    | 4,327        | 1,920           |
| Lancashire       | 20,989    | 1,049        | 1,600           |
| Leicestershire   | 34,685    | 1,734        | 1,180           |
| Lincolnshire     | 71,907    | 3,595        | 2,400           |
| London           | 123,399   | 6,169        |                 |
| Middlesex        | 203,747   | 10,187       | 4,200           |
| Monmouthshire    | 9,812     | 490          | 480             |
| Norfolk          | 84,306    | 4,215        | 1,920           |
| Northamptonshire | 47,660    | 2,383        | 1,280           |
| Northumberland   | 14,548    | 727          | 1,100           |
| Nottinghamshire  | 27,276    | 1,353        | 960             |
| Oxfordshire      | 35,651    | 1,782        | 1,120           |
| Rutland          | 5,528     | 276          | 240             |
| Shropshire       | 29,056    | 1,452        | 1,280           |
| Somersetshire    | 70,473    | 3,523        | 1,720           |
| Southamptonshire | 49,359    | 2,467        | 1,920           |
| Staffordshire    | 27,120    | 1,356        | 1,120           |
| Suffolk          | 73,506    | 3,525        | 1,920           |
| Surry            | 66,132    | 3,306        | 1,600           |
| Sussex           | 60,091    | 3,004        | 1,600           |
| Warwickshire     | 39,789    | 1,989        | 1,280           |
| Worcestershire   | 33,582    | 1,679        | 1,120           |
| Wiltshire        | 51,657    | 2,582        | 1,600           |
| Westmorland      | 3,045     | 152          | 480             |
| WALES.           |           |              |                 |
| Anglesea         | 4,684     | 234          | 480             |
| Brecknock        |           |              |                 |
| Cardigan         | 1,372     | 73           | 240             |
| Carmarthen       | 4,370     | 218          | 400             |
| Carnarvon        | 2,337     | 116          | 160             |
| Denbigh          | 6,800     | 340          | 560             |
| Flint            | 2,314     | 115          | 240             |
| Glamorgan        | 7,906     | 395          | 720             |
| Merioneth        | 2,432     | 121          | 160             |
| Montgomery       | 5,852     | 292          | 580             |
| Pembroke         | 3,172     | 158          | 520             |
| Radnor           | 2,692     | 134          | 240             |
| 99,159           |           |              |                 |

*Translation of the Ordonance and Regulations delivered by the Court of France to the States General of the United Provinces, with the Rules and Directions required to be observed by the Subjects of the States, to protect their Ships and Cargoes from being deemed lawful Prizes, if taken by any of the French Ships of War, or Privateers; published in the Utrecht Gazette of the 8th of July 1756, under the Title of Memoire Instructif, and may be truly understood to refer to all neutral Powers whatsoever.*

Every power at war is naturally attentive to prevent its enemies from carrying on a free trade under the protection of neutral colours. It may happen, for example, that notwithstanding a ship carries neutral colours, that the ship itself and the goods on board her, may really and truly be the property of the enemy. In such case, if the enemy's property is discovered, the ship is deemed a good prize.

As during a war every power is justified in suspecting that disguise and artifices will be made use of, the privateers are diligent in stopping neutral ships, to examine by the papers and documents they are obliged to have on board, if they are really neutrals, or if the ships or cargoes belong to the enemy.

The ordonance of the marine and regulations of France have exacted certain conditions and certain forms, which, when observed by a neutral ship, that ship is considered as truly neutral; but if, on the contrary, there is found a failure in any of those conditions, the ships are to be presumed to belong to the enemy, and are to be deemed lawful prizes.

It must also be here observed, that the regulations established by France during the war are not particular to her only, but that other nations have established pretty near the same.

As the *Hollanders* are neutral in the present war, it is their interest to conform to the regulations of France, to prevent their ships being declared good prizes.—After this necessary preamble, a detail is given of those rules to which the *Hollanders* must conform.

1st, Among the number and quality of the papers they are to have on board their ships, must be the charter-party, bills of loading, and invoices; where these documents are not found, the ships will be deemed good prizes.

2dly, It will not be sufficient, that the



The ships have the bills of loading on board, but they must also be found signed by the captain; if they are not so signed, they will be considered as null, and the ships and merchandizes will be adjudged as good prizes, because from such defect they will be presumed to belong to the enemy.

N. B. It was always customary to make double and triplicate bills of loading, and till now, they thought in Holland, that it was not necessary, that those which the captain carries should be signed by him, and that he had them to serve only as memorandums, to ascertain the merchants to whom he was to deliver the goods, and to enable him to demand his freight: nor in the last war were such things commonly practised, which however has been the occasion of the confiscation of many ships.

3dly, If a Dutch ship shall be met by a French privateer, the captain is to take care not to throw, or cause to be thrown, any of his papers into the sea; if it should be proved that any kind of papers were thrown overboard, the ship and cargo shall be declared good prize.

N. B. This was regarded as a very essential thing likewise in the last war, and all the ships that were found in this fault were confiscated, because it was presumed that these papers would have been sufficient to prove the enemy's property.

4thly, The Dutch are further to observe, that the supercargo, clerk or marine officer, is not to be a native of any country at enmity with France; and that not more than a third of the ship's crew be the subjects of an enemy. If these particulars should not be observed the ship shall be declared a good prize, and presumed to belong to the enemy.

5thly, Among the papers on board the Dutch ships, must be the muster-roll of the ship's company, authenticated by the public officers of the place from whence they came. When this authenticity is wanting the ships will be declared good prizes.

6thly, The Dutch merchants are likewise to observe not to export by their ships any contraband goods, such as fire-arms, swords, cutlasses, and other things useful and necessary for the purpose of war, under pain of confiscation.

7thly, If the Dutch ships carry any goods or merchandize of the growth or manufacture of the enemies of France, they shall be deemed good prizes, but the ships shall be discharged.

N. B. The regulation made in the last war permitted the Dutch to trade with the enemy in conformity to the treaty of commerce made with the States in 1739. But as the king revoked that treaty at the conclusion of the war, the goods of the growth or manufacture of England, or belonging to the English, which shall hereafter be found on board a Dutch ship, shall be declared good prize,

unless the 14th article of that treaty should hereafter be renewed.

8thly, The licence or passport which may be granted in Holland to a Dutch ship, shall be of use for that voyage only for which it is given, that is, to go from the place of its loading to that of its destination, and from thence to return to Holland. If she should make any other intermediate voyages with that pass-port, she shall be declared a good prize.

9thly, When the licence or passport shall be given in Holland to a Dutch ship, it must be declared in that or some other paper on board, that the ship was, at the time of granting it, in one of the ports of Holland, in failure of which she shall be deemed a good prize.

10thly, If the states of Holland should grant passports or licences to the owners or masters of ships, subjects of an enemy of France (unless such owners or masters shall have resided and been naturalized in Holland, before the declaration of the present war) the ships and merchandises shall be confiscated, as reputed to have belonged to the enemy, even tho' the ship should have been built in Holland.

11thly, If a ship is English-built, or formerly belonged to the enemy, the Dutch captain must have on board authentic papers, and bill of sale certified by the public officers in Holland, to prove that such ship is Dutch property, and was such before the declaration of the present war.

N. B. It is further required that it be proved by the papers on board, that the deed of transfer of the property of the ship has been registered by the principal officer of the port in Holland from which the ship has departed, and without these two proofs, the ship may be declared a good prize, of which there were several instances in the last war.

12thly, If during the present war any privateer, or ship of war, should take any ships English-built, and that those ships should afterwards be sold to the Dutch or other neutral subjects, there must always be found on board them documents to prove the captures, as well as the sales, without which, such ships will be liable to confiscation.

This account contains therefore the principal rules that the Dutch ships are to observe (not but that other neutral powers are under the same restrictions regarding their ships) and the principal precautions which they are to take to avoid being declared good prizes, in case they should be taken during the course of the present war by the French men of war or privateers.



# 462 Effects of the late Storm, with Conjectures as to the Causes.

Mr URBAN,

Wigton Oct. 23. 1756

ON the 6th inst. at night, happened a most violent hurricane; such a one perhaps as has not happened in these parts, in the memory of man. It lasted full 4 hours from about 11 till 3. The damage it has done over the whole county is very deplorable. The corn has suffered prodigiously.—Houses were not only unroofed, but in several places overturned by its fury.—Stacks of hay and corn were entirely swept away.—Trees without number torn up by the roots, Others snap off in the middle, and scattered in fragments over the neighbouring fields. Some were twisted almost round; bent, or split to the roots, and left in so shatter'd a condition as cannot be describ'd.

The change in the herbage was also very surprizing; its leaves withered, sprivelled up, and turned black. The leaves upon the trees, especially on the weather side, fared in the same manner. The Evergreens alone seem to have escaped, and the grass recovered in a day or two.

I agreed, at first, with the general opinion, that this mischief was the effect of Lightning; but, when I recollected that, in some places, very little had been taken notice of; in others none at all; and that the effect was general, I begun to think of accounting for it from some other cause; I immediately examined the dew or rain which had been left on the grass, windows, &c. in hopes of being enabled, by its taste,

to form some better judgment of the particles with which the air had been impregnated, and found it as salt as any sea water I had ever tasted. The several vegetables also were all saltish more or less, and continued so for 5 or 6 days the saline particles not being then washed off and when the moisture was exhaled from the windows, the saline chrystal sparkled on the outside, when the sun shined, and appeared very brilliant.

This salt water, I conceive, has done the principal damage, for I find upon experiment that common salt dissolved in fresh water affected some fresh vegetables, when sprinkled upon them, in the very same manner, except that it did not turn them quite so black.—but particles of a sulphureous, or other quality, may have been mixed with it.

I should be glad to see the opinions of some of your ingenious correspondents on this wonderful phenomenon;—whether they think this salt water was brought from the sea, † and in what manner.

Yours, A. B.

\* In an adjoining bleach-yard, some cloth which had lain out all night was turned almost yellow.—Other pieces also which were spread out the next morning, contracted the same colour, which was not without great difficulty washed out.

† The wind was westerly, and consequently in its passage swept the Irish Sea.

## Meteorological Journal of the Weather, in Ludgate-street, by Ja. Ayscough.

| Days | Barometer | Th. L. | Th. H. | Wind | WEATHER.                  |
|------|-----------|--------|--------|------|---------------------------|
| 24   | 30,22     | 53     | 57     | N W  | Cloudy day, fair Even.    |
| 25   | 30,25     | 50     | 58     | S E  | Fair day, fm. rain Ev.    |
| 26   | 30,33     | 53     | 61     | S W  | Cloudy day, fair Ev.      |
| 27   | 30,38     | 57     | 62     | S W  | Ditto                     |
| 28   | 30,12     | 57     | 62     | S E  | M. sunsh. clo. Aft.       |
| 29   | 29,56     | 56     | 58     | S E  | M. clo. fm. rain A.       |
| 30   | 29,95     | 56     | 60     | N W  | Ditto                     |
| 1    | 30,7      | 60     | 62     | S W  | Morn. clo. Aft. fair      |
| 2    | 30,1      | 57     | 59     | S W  | Fair all day              |
| 3    | 29,74     | 55     | 57     | S W  | M. rain, sunsh. Aft.      |
| 4    | 29,64     | 57     | 59     | S W  | M. clo. sunsh. fm. r. A.  |
| 5    | 29,75     | 53     | 57     | S W  | M. f. sh. clo. & rain A.  |
| 6    | 30,4      | 47     | 53     | S W  | Ditto                     |
| 7    | 29,76     | 50     | 54     | S W  | Fair all day              |
| 8    | 30,9      | 46     | 52     | N W  | Ditto                     |
| 9    | 29,96     | 52     | 57     | S W  | M. sunshine, clo. aft     |
| 10   | 29,63     | 56     | 58     | S W  | Ditto                     |
| 11   | 29,29     | 57     | 58     | S W  | M. cloudy rain & clo. A.  |
| 12   | 29,35     | 48     | 51     | S W  | Fair all day              |
| 13   | 29,63     | 44     | 50     | S W  | Ditto                     |
| 14   | 29,33     | 50     | 55     | S E  | M. fm. r. clo. & rain A.  |
| 15   | 29,52     | 55     | 56     | S E  | Morn. sunsh. clo. Aft.    |
| 16   | 29,67     | 54     | 56     | S E  | Morn. clo. fair Aft.      |
| 17   | 29,68     | 50     | 54     | S E  | M. clo. f. sh. & clo. A.  |
| 18   | 29,81     | 50     | 57     | S E  | Morn. rain, clo. After.   |
| 19   | 29,72     | 50     | 53     | S W  | M. clo. rainy day         |
| 20   | 30,2      | 50     | 54     | S W  | M. f. sh. fm r. & clo. A. |
| 21   | 29,95     | 50     | 52     | S E  | Morn. foggy, fair day     |
| 22   | 29,91     | 50     | 53     | N E  | M. foggy, clo. & fair     |
| 23   | 30,15     | 48     | 52     | N E  | M. sunsh. clo. & fair A.  |

## Meteorological Journal of the Weather in Cumberland near Carlisle.

| Days | Barometer | Th. L. | Wind | WEATHER.                    |
|------|-----------|--------|------|-----------------------------|
| 24   | 29,70     | 42     | S E  | Fair all day                |
| 25   | 29,55     | 58     | S    | Small showers all day       |
| 26   | 29,60     | 65     | S    | Morn. some rain, fair Aft.  |
| 27   | 29,90     | 58     | S W  | Fair all day                |
| 28   | 29,60     | 46     | S    | Fair day, small rain Ev.    |
| 29   | 29,30     | 56     | N    | Fair all day                |
| 30   | 29,40     | 50     | W    | Ditto                       |
| 1    | 29,50     | 55     | S W  | Small rain most part of day |
| 2    | 29,30     | 46     | S    | Several small showers       |
| 3    | 29,10     | 55     | S W  | Ditto                       |
| 4    | 29        | 51     | S W  | Showery all day             |
| 5    | 29,20     | 45     | W    | Ditto                       |
| 6    | 29,40     | 50     | W    | Fair day, rain Ev. till 12  |
| 7    | 28,90     | 41     | W    | violent hurricane           |
| 8    | 29,55     | 52     | W    | Fair all day.               |
| 9    | 29,30     | 60     | S    | Sm. shower M. fair day      |
| 10   | 29,20     | 55     | S    | Fair all day.               |
| 11   | 28,80     | 52     | S W  | Rain most of the day        |
| 12   | 28,75     | 45     | S W  | Great showers all day.      |
| 13   | 29        | 50     | S W  | Some small showers          |
| 14   | 28,80     | 54     | S W  | A great deal of rain        |
| 15   | 29,10     | 50     | S E  | Small showers all day       |
| 16   | 29,20     | 54     | E    | Morn. rainy, Aft. fair      |
| 17   | 29,45     | 47     | E    | Some small rain in Even.    |
| 18   | 29,38     | 49     | N E  | Fair all day                |
| 19   | 29,30     | 51     | E    | Some drops at noon          |
| 20   | 29,44     | 48     | S    | M. gr. showers, fair Aft.   |
| 21   | 29,48     | 53     | S E  | Fair all day                |
| 22   | 29,63     | 41     | S E  | Ditto                       |
| 23   | 29,75     | 49     | S E  | Ditto                       |



*A brief Account of the Life and principal Writings of Professor Linnæus.*

(Continued from p. 415, and concluded.)

**I**N 1747 Linnæus published the *Flora Zeylanica*, in 8vo, 240 pages, 4 tables. It is a compilation from *Herman's Museum Zeylanicum*, *Burman's Thesaurus Zeylanicus*, &c. The plants are digested into the sexual system, and the synonyms added. To this is prefixed some account of the life of Dr *Herman*.

The next year he published the *Hortus Upsalienfis*, in 8vo, 306 pages, exhibiting a list of the exotic plants introduced by himself into the botanic garden at *Upsal*, from the year 1742 to the year 1748. The synonyms, places of growth, and descriptions of the more rare plants, are added.

This year also Linnæus published the *Materia Medica*, Lib. I. *de Plantis*, at *Stockholm*, 8vo, 352 pages, 1 table. It is a systematic distribution of all the vegetables belonging to the *Materia medica* of the *Swedish Dispensatory*, published for the use of his pupils at *Upsal*. The compendious and methodical manner in which it is executed renders it a very valuable piece, and greatly useful to learners in the science of medicine. Its motto might have been, with the greatest propriety, *multum in parvo*. In about the compass of eight or ten lines, in general, you have whatever is most material relating to each simple. The method he uses is as follows: He gives,

1. His own specific name of the plant, quoting the last book of his in which it is found.

2. *Caspar Baubine's* name from his *Pinax*; or, if the plant was unknown to him, that of its first discoverer.

3. The country where it is produced. In the same line is expressed, by a single epithet, whether it be an herb, a shrub, or a tree; whether it be annual, biennial, or perennial; also whether it be indigenous; if not, whether it thrives well in common cultivations in gardens, or requires defence from the cold of the winter season, or whether it will not at all endure this climate.

4. The *Swedish* officinal name, what part of the herb or tree is in use, or what preparation of it, if any, and the doses of each.

5. The quality of the plant, as manifest to the senses; whether bitter, aromatic, acid, styptic, &c. whether fragrant, foetid, or inodorous; whether gummy, resinous, milky, &c. In the same line is expressed whether its reputation

(GENT. MAG. October 1756.)

ted quality be uncertain, well known and approved; or whether it is cautiously used; whether it be rarely or frequently used; whether its use be principally in the shop or in the kitchen.

6. Its reputed virtues, or the effects it produces in the human body, whether purging, emetic, diuretic, &c.

7. The diseases in which it is most frequently used.

8. The compound medicines into which it enters in the *Swedish Dispensatory*.

At the latter end is added an *Index morborum*, with the simples applicable to each: Also an *Index virium*, in which they are classed according to their virtues.

We shall give one example of his method, which will convey a tolerable idea of the whole; this shall be of the rhubarb from the *Enneandria trigynia*, p. 66.

199. *Rheum foliis sub-villofis* Hort. *Upsal.* 98. (*Amm. Herb.* 206.) *Rhabarbarum Sinense folio crispo flagellis rarioribus et minoribus.*

**D** Loc. *China, ad murum.*—*Perennis, cicut. Pharm. Rhabarbari veri radix* 3j. *testa* 3ij. *Essentia* 3j. *Extract.* 3j.

*Qual. Amara, nauseosa, lutea.*—*Trita, heroica, usitatissima.*

*Vis. Purgans, antacida, tonica, adstringens, hepatica, stomachica.*

*Ufus. Dysenteria, Diarrhæa, Leucorrea, Colica lenta infantum, icterus.*

**E** Comp. *Syr. Cichorei c. Rheo* 3ij. *Pulv. cont. vermes; Conf. Hamech. El. Diacath. Extr. Panchymag. Pil. Cathol. Pil. sine quibus Tinct. Anim. Rhab.* 3ij.

In the year 1749 the professor published the first volume of a collection of *Theses* at *Leipsic*, in 8vo. 610 pages; the same year likewise at *Amsterdam*; the title as follows: *Amœnitates academicae, seu dissertationes variae physicae, medicae, botanicae, antebac seorsim editæ, nunc collectæ et auctæ cum tabulis æneis.* As these theses were sustained under him, and selected by him, they may be regarded as almost upon an equal footing with his own writings. The subjects are very curious, but it would not be consistent with our design, as it would take up too much room, to enter into a detail of them here.

**H**In the year 1752 he selected a second volume under the same title, printed at *Stockholm* in 8vo, and at *Amsterdam*, 478 pages. Among the theses comprised in this volume one is the *Materia medica*, as it relates to the animal kingdom.



dom. This is executed exactly upon the plan of that *De plantis* before mentioned. These volumes contain thirty theses, besides the professor's own orations, which were pronounced before the university of *Upsal* at different times, and upon different occasions. The first is called, *Oratio de memorabilibus in insectis*; the second, *De peregrinationum intra patriam necessitate*; the third, *De telluris habitabilis incremento*.

In the year 1751 the Professor, being B solicited by the booksellers for a new edition of the *Fundamenta Botanica*, published it, with explanations, under the title of *Philosophia Botanica*, at *Stockholm*, 8vo, 362 pages, 11 tables. This may be called the institutions of the *Linnaean* scheme of botany, and is a book which none who would be acquainted with the sexual system, should be without. The *Fundamenta*, as before observed, C are comprized in 365 aphorisms, which are divided into twelve parts. Several of the pieces before published by *Linnaeus* are copious illustrations of one or other of these parts, as the *Bibliotheca Botanica*, *Systemata Plantarum*, *Critica Botanica*, and likewise the *Sponsalia*, and *Vires Plantarum* in the first volume of the *Amœnitates*. Here not only those before unexplained, but the others also are illustrated by proper examples and observations in a concise but very comprehensive manner. The general plan of it is as follows:

Chap. 1. exhibits a list of the most material botanic books hitherto published: these are distributed into a regular systematic order. This may be considered as a compendium of the *Bibliotheca*, published in 1735.

Chap. 2. is a compend of the *Systemata Plantarum* published in 1738. Here we have a general view of all the several botanic systems hitherto published, whether intended to take in the whole vegetable kingdom, or only particular parts thereof; beginning with *Cæsalpinus*, and ending with Professor *Wachendorff's*. He gives the titles of the classes under each system, and the chapter ends with an enumeration of the genera of plants distributed into 68 orders, according to a natural method of botany, as far as *Linnaeus* has been able to carry it.

Chap. 3. is an explanation of the terms used by *Linnaeus* relating to the roots, stalks, and leaves of plants.

Chap. 4. is an explanation of all the terms used about the parts of fructification, respecting their different num-

ber, figure, proportion, and situation. As a further help to the better understanding this part of the system, contained in these two last chapters, there are nine plates added, on which are engraved 167 figures.

Chap. 5. relates to the sexes of plants, and may be seen much more fully illustrated in the *Sponsalia plantarum*.

Chap. 6. among many other curious observations, establishes rules for rightly forming the characters of plants.

Chap. 7. Rules for the right manner of denominating the genera, together with the etymology of many of them which are now in use.

Chap. 8. contains instructions for giving proper specific names to the species of plants.

Chap. 9. Observations upon the varieties of plants.

Chap. 10. Directions for properly arranging the synonyms in botanic writings.

Chap. 11. Rules for describing plants in the most intelligible manner, and properly taking figures of them.

Chap. 12. An attempt to derive a knowledge of the virtues of plants from their classical or generical characters. This affair is treated of in a more comprehensive manner in the *Vires plantarum*, printed in the first volume of the *Amœnitates Academicæ*.

In 1753 the Professor published his principal performance, which has cost him incredible pains, and which he had long been labouring to bring to perfection; this is his *Species Plantarum*, in 8vo, tom. II. 1000 pages. It would be impertinent to say any thing concerning this work, since a large account of it has been before communicated to the public by a masterly pen [See *Gent. Mag.* for December 1754.]

The public papers have lately informed us, that *Linnaeus* has just published a treatise *De Somno Plantarum*, which greatly engages the attention of the naturalists.

We are informed, that he is engaged likewise in writing a history of the curiosities in the palace of *Drottningholm*, which will bear the title of *Musæum Regine*, and, it is expected, will soon be published.

The Professor has given intimations also, of publishing one time or other a compleat history of *Lapland*, which he mentions in his *Bibliotheca*, under the title of *Lachesis Laponica*.

Thus we have given a brief account of the writings of this illustrious professor,



fessor, whose merit is acknowledged by  
 all the public societies established for  
 the improvement of natural history in  
 all parts of *Europe*, and of many of  
 which he is a member; acknowledged  
 by the accumulated honours he has re- A  
 ceived in his own country; and lately  
 by the invitation he received from the  
 court of *Spain*, to which however, ac-  
 knowledging the inexpressible obliga-  
 tions he was under for the singular ho-  
 nour intended him, he returned for  
 answer, that he could not accept of it; B  
 inasmuch as if he had any merits they  
 were due only to his native country.  
 If this account is in any degree ac-  
 ceptable to the public, it will be but a  
 just debt of gratitude, which we owe to  
 him from whose writings we have re-  
 ceived so much pleasure. R. P.

To Emanuel Mendez Da Costa, Fellow  
 of the Royal Society, and of the Society of  
 Antiquaries.

S I R,

THE existence of coined gold, after  
 the *Norman* æra, and previous to  
 the reign of *Edward III.* as occasionally  
 mentioned in the letter to Dr *Taylor*, D  
 (*See Magaz. p. 285.*) admits of so much  
 further illustration, that the learned  
 antiquary must be indispensably obliged  
 to every gentleman that will contribute  
 any thing to its perfect establishment.  
 The fact rests at present upon the au-  
 thority of the manuscript chronicle of  
 the city of *London*, and the record in E  
 the *Tower*, both which methinks re-  
 ceive some confirmation from the na-  
 ture of the florin struck by *Edward III.*  
 for the florin at 6s. 8d. i. e. eighty  
 pence, stands in the same proportion to  
 the gold penny of *Henry III.* which was  
 to pass for twenty pence, as the silver  
 groat of *Edward* did to the silver pen- F  
 ny. I propose not that gentlemen should  
 lay a grain more weight upon this ob-  
 servation than what it will really bear;  
 but certainly the following *Jewish* in-  
 strument, with which you have been  
 pleased to favour me in an *English* dress,  
 as I here give it, may demand their G  
 best attention, since it so perfectly ac-  
 cords with the other evidences above,  
 and would perhaps be sufficient of it-  
 self, were it even destitute of their aid,  
 to establish the point in question. But  
 be that as it will, you will permit me,  
 Sir, to intreat you to accept of this H  
 public acknowledgment, together with  
 the remarks subjoined to the instru-  
 ment (upon which I know you will put

such a construction as is most consistent  
 with friendship and candour,) as the  
 best return I can make for the obliga-  
 tion of this humane and seasonable  
 communication. I am, Yours, &c.

SAMUEL PEGGE.

#### The INSTRUMENT.

I the undersigned do hereby confess  
 with final confession, that at any time  
 there cometh my brother in law Rabby  
*Aaron*, the son of Rabby *Judah*, within  
 fifteen days of Pentecost, in the forty-  
 sixth year of the reign of our lord the  
 king *Henry* the son of king *John*, and  
 possess me in the house and yard, and  
 the small house, the kitchen, and all  
 that belongs to him that he has given  
 me, by the bond of ærugraphy, in  
 which bond is expressly mentioned  
 with entire possession, and was made be-  
 fore the Rev. Dr *Hameljar* and the al-  
 dermen, then at the same time I did  
 confess that I forgave and discharged  
 him of all the debt of fourteen *jaku*  
 that he owes me upon a bond of æru-  
 graphy, from the creation of the world  
 to the end thereof, and from all other  
 debts that were made before Pentecost,  
 as well those of my honoured father  
 of pious memory, as those of my hon-  
 mother who is still living, except that  
 debt he owes me, as is declared in the  
 bond of ærugraphy of the present that  
 he made me of the said house against  
 his heirs, and against any body that  
 should come by his power, or by the  
 assignment of his hand, and with good  
 witness, that he the said Rabby *Aaron*  
 cannot pretend to prove or quarrel a-  
 gainst the witnesses or the pretension.  
 And if there is no gift or pension of  
 the king limited before the abovenam-  
 ed Pentecost, it shall be prolonged for  
 the term of fifteen days after any lim-  
 ited gift or pension of the king, and I  
 do confess with a penalty of two *jaku*,  
 to possess the said Rabby *Aaron* with all  
 my might in the court, as is declared  
 in the bond of sale that I made him  
 in the bond office \* for two *jaku* of gold,  
 immediately after he has possessed me in  
 the said house, and all what is due to  
 him, and in presence of the Rev. Dr  
*Hameljar* and the aldermen, if he plea-  
 ses to receive it from my hands, and  
 this said fine is to our lord the king,  
 and all the time that this bond is in his  
 hand, and he does not put me in pos-  
 session of it, as is declared above, I can-  
 not neglect to give our lord the king  
 two *jaku* of gold, and all is right and

\* Hebrew Ærugraphy.



stedfast, and what I have confessed, I have signed.

Aaron, the son of Rabby Haim.

The REMARKS.

The manuscript chronicle puts the gold coinage of Henry III. at the year 1258, which agrees perfectly with the record in the *Tower*, which is dated 16 Aug. 41. H. III. for Henry acceded to the crown 19 Oct. 1216, and 16 Aug. in the 41st year of his reign, will consequently be in 1258. This instrument, in which *jaku* of gold are mentioned, is dated some years after the coinage, as one would expect.

But the question is, what were these *Jaku* of gold? The word at first sight seems to be no other than the *French Ecu*; but then it does not appear that the *ecu* of gold was coined so soon as this. (See *Mons. Le Blanc*, p. 200.) Besides, as there is mention of *fourteen jaku* in the instrument, without the addition of gold, some sense of the word should be sought for, that will suit both with the silver and gold money of the time. And this, in my opinion, can be no other but the word *sterling*. But what connection is there between the word *jaku* and the word *sterling*? I answer, a very close one, if you consider the etymology of the two words. As to the latter, which I shall take first, our antiquaries are strangely perplexed even at this time, about its etymology, and the first use of the term in this kingdom. (See *Mr Leake's introduction*, p. 20, *et seq.*) It first related to the standard or purity of the metal, and afterwards, by a *metonymy*, came to signify the piece or penny coined according to that standard. The original meaning then is that of *standard* or *alloy*. Now, tho' the word *sterling* does not occur, as is asserted, in *Domesday book*, yet the thing called *standard* was evidently then known, as is plain from the expression *Libra arsa*, which necessarily implies a standard. (See *Spelman's Gl. v. Libra*.) This author very rationally supposes, that at first money was altogether here in this kingdom paid by tale, as ours now is, and from thence a pound of such money was called *libra numerata*, and contained 240 pence.\* But afterwards, when by reason of the number of mints, some pennies were made too light, and at the same time the iniquitous practice of clipping commenced, they began to weigh, and from thence came the terms of *libra*

*pensa* and *libra pensata*. And lastly, when this provision would not do, but adulteration also began to take place, then they had recourse to the fire, from whence came the expression of *libra arsa*. *Gervase of Tilbury* indeed says, that this trial by combustion was first instituted by the bishop of *Salisbury*, *Roger of Caen*, temp. Henry I. when that prince had converted the eatable and corn *fermes* into pecuniary payments. But *Spelman* shews, by several passages out of the record of *Domesday*, where you have *libra arsa, ad arsuram*, and *arsura*, that it was used in the *Conqueror's* time, and consequently, that the bishop of *Salisbury* could only be the restorer of that method. What we call *standard*, you see, was well known at the time of the *Conqueror's* survey, and so, I dare say, was the term *sterling*, tho' it be not found in the record, for it not only denotes the thing, but is actually used by *Ordericus Vitalis*, an author born in the *Conqueror's* time, who has the expression of 15 *Libr. Sterilensium*, &c.\*

By this method of arguing we may venture to advance one step further, and to pronounce that the *Saxons* had both the thing and word in their days. As to the thing, their silver is not only all allay'd, but we have traces in their monuments of silver of different goodness being used. Thus in the tenth century *Ednoth* bought two hides of land for one hundred shillings *optimi argenti*.† A passage unquestionably indicating, that this people knew something of the fineness and coarseness of silver, and also did reduce their knowledge into practice. If then they were acquainted with the thing, we are in a manner obliged to believe they had a name for it, and since the word *reope* signifies *lex, canon, regula*, 'tis very natural, as *Mr Somner* suggests, ‡ to deduce the word *sterilensis* or *sterlingus*, (afterwards corrupted by the *Normans* ac-

\* The reason why it occurs not in *Domesday book* probably was, that being a term of the mint, it was then chiefly confined to those offices, which, so far as I can discover from the names of the mint-masters, were managed, in the reigns of the two *Williams*, by *Saxon* artificers. The record on the contrary was compiled in the several counties by commission, and the parties concerned, as one has reason to believe, would be for the most part *Normans*. However, there is no room to think this term was then so generally known, as it was afterwards.

† *Histor. Ramefens*, p. 415.

‡ *G. Semneri Gloss. in X. Script.*

\* So we are to read in *Spelman*, and not 120.



according to the usage of their language, into *sterlingus*,) from thence, and to believe, that that was their term. And methinks all one can desire in a thing of this nature is, an agreement of fact and etymology.

Supposing then, for I now return to the matter in hand, that the word *sterling* primarily denoted the purity of the silver, the word *Jaku* comes exactly to the same sense; the root is *jakuk*, which in the *Old Testament* is used for pure; as for example, *Jakub*, *Zaab*, or *Ke-seph*, is the best purified gold or silver. It has been observed above, that the word *sterling* came in process of time to signify the piece or penny, as well as the standard, and the case is the same with the word *jaku* in this instrument, where it evidently, according to my apprehension, must mean a sterling, or penny. Some may fancy, perhaps, that a *jaku* may possibly mean not any certain piece of coined money, but some nominal term, as the *mark* for instance, and I think it incumbent upon me to obviate this objection; in relation to which I have to say, first, that the *mark of gold* was not very common at this time, tho' perhaps there may be here and there an instance; and 2dly, that there is not the least connection between the word *jaku* and the word *mark*, either in sense or orthography, one of which we have, no doubt, reason to expect. I conclude therefore upon the whole, that the *jaku* being no denomination, but the name of some coined piece of money, it can mean nothing else but the sterling or penny; *denarim* and *jaku* being used by the *Jesus* of this age, just in the same manner as the Christians applied their words *denarius* and *sterlingus*, or *penny* and *sterling*; from whence it must follow necessarily, that the *jaku* of gold in this instrument must mean the gold pennies coined by *K. Henry III.* and mentioned in the record of the 41st of his reign.

*Motives which have obliged his Majesty the King of Prussia, to prevent the Designs of the Court of Vienna.* Berlin, 1756.  
(Published by Authority.)

EVER since the conclusion of the peace of *Dresden*, the court of *Vienna* has industriously employed itself in finding out means to invalidate or break it. To this end, her measures, as well secret, as avowed, have been directed.

It is stipulated by the 8th article of *Breslau*, renewed by that of *Dresden*,

"That the commerce of *Austria* and *Silesia* shall remain upon the foot on which it was in the year 1739, before the war, until a new regulation is agreed upon."

A The court of *Vienna*, who respects the faith of treaties no otherwise, than as the execution of them, is enforced by arms, \* began, from the year 1753, to lay a duty of 30 per cent. on all merchandizes manufactured in *Silesia*; — and, in spite of all representations of several *Prussian* commissaries, sent for that purpose to *Vienna*, scarce had they concluded the late treaty of *Versailles*, but they raised this duty to 60 per cent.

B Altho' this proceeding is unfriendly, oppressive, and contrary to the faith of treaties; and tho' a prince, more ambitious than the king, might find, in the non-observance of a treaty of peace, guarantied by all the powers of *Europe*, a pretext for a lawful war; this object, which becomes but a trifle in respect to the other grievances, which subsist against the court of *Vienna*, is passed lightly over.

C To avoid all useless declamation; it will be sufficient to bring to light the vast projects of the court of *Vienna*, whole dangerous designs discover themselves as well by its secret negotiations, as by its present conduct.

D Scarce had the empire returned into the new *House of Austria*, but those ambitious projects were renewed, which the emperor *Ferdinand II.* would have executed, had there not been a Cardinal *Richelieu*, prime minister of *France*, and a *Gustavus Adolphus*, king of *Sweden*, both of them his co-temporaries, to oppose them.

E In imposing servitude on the princes of *Germany*; establishing despotism in the empire; abolishing the Protestant religion, the laws, the government, and the immunities, which that republic of princes and sovereigns enjoys; — the court of *Vienna* found in their way, after the peace of *Aix la Chapelle*, *France*, guarantee of the peace of *Westphalia*; *Prussia*, whom all sorts of motives obliged not to suffer such enterprizes; and lastly, the *Grand Signior*, whose diversions in *Hungary* might overturn the best concerted measures.

F These were so many bulwarks, which it was necessary to undermine successively. The court of *Vienna* judged it necessary to begin with *Prussia*, and, un-

\* The Dutch know how the empress has executed the *Barrier treaty*.



der colour of reclaiming a province, which had been yielded up to the king of *Prussia* by the peace, to divert the eyes of the public from those more dangerous designs, which they intended to conceal.

For this purpose, the treaty of *Petersburgh* was concluded. The court of *Vienna*, not content with a defensive alliance, against which no objection could be made, laid a scheme to embroil the court of *Berlin* with that of *Petersburgh*; and to make a treaty with the empress of *Russia* against the *Ottoman Porte*.

Both these projects succeeded. The treaty against the *Porte* was concluded; and by sparing neither impostures nor calumnies, the *Austrian* ministers brought about a misunderstanding between the king and the empress of *Russia*; tho', in reality, these two courts had nothing to discuss together. Their plenipotentiaries were recalled; in order that, such troublesome inspectors being removed, the *Austrian* ministers might the more easily carry on their impositions:

They armed *Russia*, and induced them to make all those military preparations on the frontiers of *Prussia*, which we have seen renewed every year, in the hopes that chance might furnish an occasion of rupture between the two powers.

It was wished for at *Vienna*, where they flattered themselves, that they should only appear, in that war, as auxiliaries of the empress of *Russia*. The hopes of the *Austrian* ministers might have been easily accomplished; for there is but one step from preparatives to hostilities; and war would have been kindled, if the king had not, by a steady and moderate conduct, carefully avoided every occasion that might embroil him with the court of *Russia*; as one removes from a fire, they mean to extinguish all combustible matter, which would only serve to increase it.

Things were in this situation, when the affairs of *America* began to disturb the tranquillity of *Europe*. A general war answered the purpose of the court of *Vienna*; and it was necessary, that the great powers should be taken up with their own interests, in order that she might bring her designs to a happy conclusion.

The views of the court of *Vienna* were unknown at *London*. The king of *England* being engaged in a war with *France*, demanded of the empress queen, the succours which he thought he had

a right to expect from her good faith and her gratitude. He was persuaded, that, after having lavished his treasures and his troops; after having sacrificed the interests of his kingdoms; and even exposed his sacred person, to reinstate that princess in the possession of the inheritance of her fathers; her gratitude would be proportionable to the service he had done her.

Great, therefore, must have been his surprize, when he understood, that that princess would not hear of furnishing any succour, unless *England* would enter into the plot which she had formed against the king's dominions and possessions.

The king of *England*, whose sentiments are too noble and too generous, to adopt schemes which were incompatible with his good faith, rejected all the propositions which were made to him. — From that time he took measures with the king, with whom he is united by the ties of blood; and these two princes, in order to avert the storm, which threatened *Germany*, made the convention of neutrality signed at *London*.

The tranquillity of *Germany* was too incompatible with the designs of the court of *Vienna*, for them to neglect any method of frustrating the measures taken for the maintenance of it, by those princes, who had the good of their country at heart. Intrigues were immediately renewed at *Petersburgh* with redoubled application, and the *Austrian* ministers there formed a plan tending to dismember all the king's possessions.

But this was not enough. — It was necessary also to put *France* out of the question, in order to have their hands entirely at liberty in *Germany*; and this gave rise to the *Treaty of Versailles*.

The king does not impute offensive views to the court of *France*, in the conclusion of this alliance. His majesty does justice to the purity of the most Christian king's intentions; but he is sorry, he cannot say the same of the court of *Vienna*, whose conduct, since the signing of that treaty, has but too clearly proved the contrary.

From that time intrigues were redoubled in *France*; and as the end proposed at *Vienna* tended to nothing less than intently to bring on a rupture between *France* and *Prussia*; no kind of sinister methods, no malicious insinuations, no devices, nor fallacious subterfuges, were spared, in order to attain it.



In so critical a juncture as this, when the court of *Vienna* was at work all over *Europe*, in stirring up enemies against the king, in calumniating his proceedings, and in giving bad interpretations to the most innocent things; — when they were endeavouring to dazzle, to seduce, and to lull asleep, the several powers, according as they judged it useful to their designs; — when offensive measures are taken against the king; — when the court of *Vienna* is amassing warlike stores and provisions in *Moravia* and *Bohemia*, making powerful armaments, and forming camps of 80,000 men in its dominions; — when lines of *Hungarians* and *Croatians* are posted along the frontiers of *Silesia*, and camps are marking out on the king's limits; — when peace resembles war, whilst, at the same time, the *Prussian* troops were quiet, and there is not a single tent pitched: — The king thought that it was time to break silence.

His majesty ordered M. *Klinggrafe*, his plenipotentiary minister at the imperial court, to demand of the empress queen, whether all those great preparations of war, which were making on the frontiers of *Silesia*, were designed against the king, or what were the intentions of her imperial majesty? — The empress queen answered in express terms, “That in the present juncture she had found it necessary to make armaments, as well for her own defence, as for that of her allies, and which did not tend to the prejudice of any body.”

So vague an answer, in so critical a minute, required a more precise explanation. Wherefore M. *Klinggrafe* received fresh orders, and represented to the empress, That after the king had dissembled as long as he thought consistent with his safety and his glory, the bad designs which were imputed to the empress, would not suffer him longer to disguise any thing; that he had orders to inform her, That the king was acquainted with the offensive projects which the two courts had formed at *Petersbourg*; that he knew, they had engaged to attack him together unexpectedly; the empress queen with 80,000, the empress of *Russia* with 120,000 men; that this design, which was to have been put in execution in the spring of this year, was deferred till next spring, on account of the *Russian* troops wanting recruits; their fleet, mariners; and *Livonia*, corn to support them; that the king made the

empress arbiter of peace or war; that if she desired peace, he required of her a clear and formal declaration, consisting of a positive assurance, that she had no intention to attack the king either this year or the next; but that he should look upon any ambiguous answer as a declaration of war; and that he called heaven to witness, that the empress alone would be guilty of the innocent blood that should be spilt, and of the unhappy consequences of war.

To so just and equitable a demand was given an answer still more haughty and less satisfactory than the former, the purport whereof is sufficient to convince the public of the ill intentions of the court of *Vienna*.

This answer conveys in so many words, — “That his majesty the king of *Prussia* had already been employed for some time in all kinds of the most considerable preparations for war, and the most disquieting, with regard to the public tranquillity, when on the 26th of last month, that prince had thought fit to order explanations to be demanded of her majesty the empress queen, upon the military dispositions which were making in her dominions, and which had not been resolved upon, till after all the preparations, which his *Prussian* majesty had already made.

“That these were facts known to all *Europe*.

“That her majesty, the empress queen, might therefore have declined giving explanations upon objects which did not require them; that however she had been pleased to do it, and to declare with her own mouth to M. *Klinggrafe* in the audience she granted him on the 26th of July.

“That the critical state of public affairs made her look upon the measures which she was taking, as necessary for her safety and that of her allies; and that, in other respects, they did not tend to the prejudice of any one:

“That her majesty the empress queen had undoubtedly a right to form what judgement she pleased on the circumstances of the times; and that it belonged likewise to none but herself to estimate her dangers;

“That besides, her declaration was so clear, that she could never have imagined, that it could be thought otherwise;

“That



"That being accustomed to receive,  
 "as well as to practise, the attentions  
 "which sovereigns owe to each other,  
 "she could not hear, without astonish-  
 "ment and the justest sensibility, the  
 "contents of the memorial presented  
 "by M. Klinggrafe, the 20th instant, A  
 "an account of which had been laid  
 "before her :

"That this memorial was such, both  
 "as to the matter, and the expressions,  
 "that her majesty, the empress queen,  
 "would find herself under a necessity  
 "of transgressing the bounds of that B  
 "moderation which she had prescribed  
 "to herself, were she to answer the  
 "whole of its contents.

But yet, that in answer to it, she was  
 pleased, that M. de Klinggrafe should  
 be further acquainted.

"That the informations, which had  
 "been given to his *Prussian* majesty, of C  
 "an offensive alliance, against him,  
 "between her majesty the empress  
 "queen and her majesty the empress of  
 "*Russia*, as also, all the circumstances  
 "and pretended stipulations of the said  
 "alliance, were absolutely false and  
 "invented; and that no such treaty D  
 "against his *Prussian* majesty did exist,  
 "or ever had existed;

"That this declaration would enable  
 "all *Europe* to judge of what weight  
 "and quality the dreadful events  
 "are, which M. Klinggrafe's memorial  
 "announces; and let them see, that,  
 "in all events, they can never be im- E  
 "puted to her majesty the empress  
 "queen."

Such is the second answer of the  
 court of *Vienna*.—A short recapitulation  
 will shew the insufficiency and incon-  
 gruity of it.

The facts, which that court would  
 have to be looked upon as known to all  
*Europe*, are so different from what it  
 declares them to be, that this article  
 must be further cleared up.—Upon the  
*Russian* armaments in the month of  
*June*, the king caused four regiments  
 to pass out of his electorate into *Pome-*  
*rania*; and his majesty gave orders, G  
 that his fortresses should be put into a  
 state of defence; And this is what gave  
 so great umbrage in the court of *Vien-*  
*na*, that an army of above 80,000 men  
 was ordered to assemble in *Bohemia* and  
*Moravia*.—If the empress had detached  
 Troops out of *Bohemia* into *Tuscany*, H  
 would the king have had room for  
 apprehensions for *Silesia*, and for assem-  
 bling a numerous army there? It is  
 plain then, that the march of these four

regiments for *Pomerania*, only served  
 the court of *Vienna*, as a pretext to pal-  
 liate her ill intentions. Upon the news,  
 that the *Austrian* army was assembled in  
*Bohemia*, the king ordered three regi-  
 ments of foot, which had been in  
 quarters in *Westphalia*, towards *Halber-*  
*stadt*; and, to avoid every thing, that  
 could give umbrage to the court of *Vi-*  
*enna*, he did not send a single regiment  
 into *Silesia*; the troops remained quiet  
 in their garrisons, without even horses,  
 and the other necessaries for an army  
 which is to encamp, or which has de-  
 signs of invasion. But the court of  
*Vienna*, continuing, on one hand, to  
 hold the language of peace, and, on the  
 other, to take the most serious measures  
 for war; not content with all these de-  
 monstrations, caused another camp to  
 be marked out, near a town, named  
*Hotzenplotz*, situated on a spot, belong-  
 ing indeed to them, but which lies di-  
 rectly between the fortresses of *Neisse*  
 and *Cosel*; and moreover, her army in  
*Bohemia* is preparing to occupy the camp  
 of *Jaromers*, within four miles of *Silesia*.  
 Upon all these advices the king thought  
 it time to make the dispositions which  
 his safety and his dignity required of  
 him, and he gave orders for his army  
 to provide themselves with horses, and  
 to be in readiness to march, that he  
 might not lie at the discretion of a  
 court, so well-intentioned to his interests  
 as that of *Vienna*. If his majesty had  
 had any formed design against the em-  
 press, he might, with ease, have put  
 it in execution two months sooner;  
 without giving her time to assemble  
 such strong armies. But the king was  
 negotiating, whilst his enemies were  
 arming. He has done no more than  
 follow the measures of the *Austrians*; F  
 so that this article, which the court of  
*Vienna* lays so much stress upon, serves  
 only to set her ill designs in a full  
 light.

Another passage of her answer,  
 which is equally inconclusive is, where  
 mention is made of that so clear decla-  
 ration, which was given to M. de  
*Klinggrafe*.—This declaration, though  
 called so clear, still remains unintelligi-  
 ble, who are the allies of the empress,  
 that are threatened with war? Is it  
 the court of *France*? Or that of *Russia*?  
 really, one must be strangely blinded,  
 to attribute to the king a design of at-  
 tacking either of these two courts: and  
 such an enterprize would surely require  
 somewhat more, than four regiments  
 being sent into *Pomerania*. The court  
 of



of *Vienna* say, that they do not mean to attack any body; might not they as easily have said, that they would not attack the king of *Prussia*, by name?

M. *Klinggrafe's* memorial, the subject matter of which the court of *Vienna* complains, could not have appeared disagreeable, but to a court, which has no mind to give their neighbour assurances of the purity of their intentions.

In fine, the article on which the court of *Vienna* insists the most, in this answer, is, her alliance with *Russia*, the stipulations of which as they say, are absolutely false and invented. It is easy for the *Austrian* ministers to deny this convention; but besides the facts which are published about it, there are circumstances which seem sufficiently to indicate, at least, a concert.—In the beginning of *June* the *Russian* troops approached the frontiers of *Prussia*.—An army of 70,000 men was formed in *Livonia*, at the same time that they were preparing at *Vienna* to assemble a strong army in *Bohemia*, which was to appear there under the name of an army of observation.—Towards the middle of that month, the *Russian* troops received orders to return into their quarters, and the *Austrian* camps were put off till the next year.—Notwithstanding these suspicions and indications, the king would have been glad to hear from the court of *Vienna*, that they deny projects which would do no honour to their moderation; if they had vouchsafed to add a word of answer to the demand which had been made them.—The point was, to give assurances, that they would not attack the king either this year, or the next. This was the most essential article of M. *Klinggrafe's* memorial; and 'tis precisely to this, that no manner of answer is given. Does not this silence sufficiently shew what the designs of the court of *Vienna* tend to? And, indeed, the contradiction between their words, and their actions, is too visible.—Let pacifick language on the one hand, and numerous armies on the frontiers of *Silesia* on the other; let a pretended aversion to war, and at the same time a refusal of those positive assurances, the king thought he had a right to demand, be considered; and then let it be asked which of the two wishes for war, the power whose armies are encamped on his neighbours frontiers, or that whose troops are quiet in their quarters?

'Tis plain, then, by this haughty and disdainful answer, that the court of  
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*Vienna* far from desiring peace, breathe nothing but war; and propose, by continual artifices, and haughtiness, to drive the king into it, in order to have a pretext for reclaiming the assistance of their allies; but it is not to be imagined, that those allies have promised succours, to authorize the injustice of such proceedings, and to hinder the king from preventing designs, which are but too evident; since, by refusing the assurances, which the king demanded, they shew plainly enough, that they are resolved to disturb the peace and tranquility, which *Germany* has hitherto enjoyed.

Although this answer leaves no further doubt about the designs of the empress queen; and although it lays the king under the necessity of taking the only part, which is consistent with his honour and glory; his majesty has been pleased still to make one last attempt to shake the inflexibility of the court of *Vienna*: and, in taking the necessary measures for his security, thought he ought not to neglect the only means of preserving peace.—'Tis with this view, that M. *de Klinggrafe* has had orders to declare a third time, that, if the empress would yet actually give a positive assurance, that she would not attack the king by name, either this year, or the next; in that case, his majesty would directly withdraw his troops, and would restore things to the state wherein they ought to be.—But this last step having been as fruitless as the former ones; his majesty flatters himself, that, after having exhausted all that could be expected from his moderation, all *Europe* will render him the justice, which is his due; and will be convinced, that it is not the king, but the court of *Vienna*, that would have war.

If the empress sincerely desired peace, as she would have it believed; why did she not explain herself in clear terms, and in a formal manner, when it was left to her option?—But an answer, which is equivocal, and susceptible of any interpretation; and a constant refusal to give the only explanation, that could satisfy the king; are, properly speaking, nothing but a tacit avowal of the dangerous projects, of which she is accused.—This conduct, on the part of the house of *Austria*, gives the king no certainty for the future.—On the contrary, his majesty, who has closely attended to the conduct of that court in all their negotiations, is well acquainted with their  
prac.



practices, and with the insinuations, which they throw out to all the princes of *Europe*, where they are actually at work to form leagues against *Prussia*.—'Tis the knowledge of these pernicious designs, which puts the king under the necessity of preventing them.

It is certain, that the king does commence *Hostilities*.—But, as this term has been frequently confounded with that of *Aggression*; and as the court of *Vienna* is always attentive and ready to misrepresent the proceedings of *Prussia*; it is thought necessary to distinguish the meaning of these words. By *Aggression*, is understood every act, which is diametrically opposite to the sense of a treaty of peace. An offensive league;—the stirring up of enemies, and prompting them to make war upon another power;—designs of invading another prince's dominions;—a sudden irruption:—All these different circumstances are so many *Aggressions*; altho' the last, only, can be properly called an *Hostility*.

Whoever prevents these aggressions, may commit *Hostilities*; but is not the *Aggressor*.—In the succession-war, when the troops of *Savoy* were in the *French* army in *Lombardy*, the duke of *Savoy* made a treaty with the Emperor against *France*:—The *French* disarmed these troops, and carried the war into *Piedmont*:—It was therefore the duke of *Savoy*, who was the *Aggressor*; and the *French*, who committed the first *Hostilities*.—The league of *Cambray* was an *Aggression*:—If the *Venetians* had, then, prevented their enemies, they would have committed the first *Hostilities*; but they would not have been the *Aggressors*.

Since, then, the court of *Vienna* will break thro' treaties, guarantied by all the powers of *Europe*;—since their ambition wantonly breaks the most sacred bars against the avarice of mankind; wants to open herself a way to despotism over the *German* empire;—and their vast designs aim at nothing less than to overthrow that republick of princes, which it is the duty of emperors to support:—The king has resolved generously to oppose the enemies of his country; and to prevent the destructive consequences of this odious project.

His majesty declares, that the liberties of the *Germanic* body shall not be buried, but in the same grave with *Prussia*.—He calls heaven to witness, that, having, to no purpose, employed the most proper means to preserve his own dominions, and all *Germany*, from the

calamities of war, with which they were threatened; he is forced to take up arms, to dissipate a conspiracy formed against his possessions, and his crown; after having vainly tried every method of reconciliation, even so far as to leave the empress arbiter of peace or war.

If his majesty departs from his usual moderation, 'tis only because it ceases to be a virtue, when his honour, his independency, his country, and his crown, are at stake.

*Keep that which is committed to thy trust, avoiding oppositions of science falsely so called.* 1 Tim. vi. 20.

MR URBAN.

MR Ties persists in denying that he has called time a mode. In his first dissertation are these words, "Time is rather a mode than a substance, but differs from other modes in this, that it may be asserted as well of that which is not extended as of that which is, and of pure nihility as of any thing positively existing." Now I observe that what may be asserted to be a mode of any thing, may be asserted to be a mode; but we may not assert that to be a mode which is not a mode; therefore, according to this gentleman, time is a mode.

This philosopher acknowledges himself a stranger to the essence of time. I believe him, and proceed to enquire, if he knows what it is not. That time is not a succession of ideas, he endeavours to prove by the following objections:

1. If time were only a succession of ideas, in what possible sense could it be said that the material world has existed so many years?

I answer, if time be a succession of ideas, it does not follow, that mankind must be ignorant of arithmetic; or incapable of preserving that phenomenon, or rather those phenomena, which we call a year.

2. Motion is successive as well as thought, and there is, therefore, as much reason for saying that time is motion, as that it is a succession of ideas.

When motion is proved to be a succession of ideas, I shall be obliged to own that motion has as much right to be called time, as any other succession of particular ideas: but why that which is not a succession of ideas, must be time, because time is a succession of ideas, I cannot understand.

3. Time is infinitely divisible, but ideas



ideas succeed at certain distances ; time therefore cannot be a succession of ideas.

Before we can know whether time be infinitely divisible or not ; it is necessary, to know what time is : but Mr *Ties* has declared himself a stranger to the essence of time ; therefore he does not know that time is infinitely divisible. 2dly, A succession of ideas cannot, he says, be time, because ideas succeed at certain distances. If he means, that ideas are kept at a distance from each other by intervening time, I must take the liberty of saying, that he is guilty of what is called a *petitio principii*, I have denyed and still deny, that there is any time between ideas : this is the very point in dispute.

4. " If there be no time between *Adam's* death and resurrection, there must, for the same reason have been none before he existed ; and the same being true of all other persons, all men must be cotemporary."

I cannot see why all men must therefore be cotemporary ; that is, why all men must have the same succession of ideas. When this objection is explained, I may, perhaps, give another answer, I do not understand it ; neither can I discover any meaning in the two following paragraphs ; I therefore pass over to that which begins with :

" Hence it is evident, that the mind is capable of perceiving time immediately, and without the help of reflection."

Mr *Ties* seems to have forgot, that he has called himself a stranger to the essence of time. Surely, what the mind perceives it knows, and what it knows, it is no stranger to. If Mr *Ties* be a stranger to what his mind perceives, he is, I presume, acquainted with what his mind does not perceive ; provided he has any acquaintance. As to what he says of his " mind perceiving time immediately, without the help of reflection," I can scarce believe it. Had he told us that a man may read without reflection, or write without reflection, it might not have seemed altogether incredible. I beg leave to transcribe a passage from the abbe *de Condillac* on the origin of human knowledge : " Without consciousness, says this author, each moment of our life must seem the first of our existence, and our knowledge would never extend beyond a first perception." If Mr *Ties* refuses to submit to authority, I will shortly produce an argument which I hope will have a better effect. The next paragraph begins thus :

" Ideas, which we thus perceive to succeed one another, nearly with an equal degree of quickness, enable us to recollect tho' imperfectly, the uniform and perpetually perishing parts of duration ; and to judge, tho' perhaps never exactly, of its length."

Time, which according to this sage, is the measure of all successive existence, and which is itself measured by a succession of ideas, cannot be perceived without its seeming either long or short ; but prior to a succession of ideas, we cannot judge of the length of time ; or time cannot seem either long or short ; therefore, without reflection, or prior to a succession of ideas, time cannot be perceived at all. This, Sir, is the argument I promised.

" According to Mr *Ties* we never, perhaps, judge exactly of length of time ;" If this be the case, I will venture to say, we never perhaps measure exactly by it. But Mr *Maclaurin*, in the motto, tells us, that *time serves to measure with exactness the changes of all other things*. May it not be asked, why Mr *Ties* made choice of a motto which contradicts his own sentiments ? since I have mentioned the motto, I beg leave to make a remark or two on it ; and first,

It is curious to observe how suddenly true and absolute time is changed into apparent time ; how that *flux* which in the beginning of the period is uniform and unchangeable, is, before we arrive at the end, said to appear as various as the differences of intellectual beings. If time be the measure of all other changes, I desire to know the measure of this change of time ; or, if this change exceed all measure, I desire to know the meaning of it.

————— *Amphora caput*  
*Insitui, currente rotâ cur urceus exit ?*

I observe farther, that if time appear various to different intellectual beings, it is clear, that true time can appear but to one kind only. Every kind, therefore, of intellectual beings, except one, measure the changes of all things by false measures : how then can time serve to measure with exactness the changes of all other things ? False measures are as fraudulent as false weights, or as the balances of deceit. I observe once more that if true time appear to one kind of intellectual beings only, it does not appear to man ; and for this reason, viz. because the human is not the highest kind of intellectual beings. So much for Mr *Maclaurin*. I now return to Mr *Ties*, who begins his next section thus :

" That



“ That an absence of all things but  
 “ time would be measured by time, is  
 “ not disproved by asserting, that a  
 “ measure of nothing is no measure.”

To this I shall answer, that your readers  
 will judge whether that which is not a  
 measure of any thing, be a measure.  
 A little lower are these words :

“ All things exist in time as matter  
 “ does in space.”

I ask if matter be nothing ? Perhaps  
 I may be told that the material world is  
 so small a part of *all things*, that it may  
 be excepted without any sensible loss.  
 Or perhaps I may hear that since all  
 things exist in time, space exists in time ;  
 and of course matter, which exists in it.  
 So that matter, which exists in space,  
 may be said to exist in time, in the man-  
 ner that food taken into the stomach of  
 an animal, may be said to be in the bod-  
 dy of the animal. Space then, accord-  
 ing to this philosopher, is the paunch  
 of time\*. I have often heard, that time  
 devours all things, but never till now,  
 was I perfectly acquainted with the ex-  
 tent of his stomach. For this informa-  
 tion I am indebted to the sagacity and  
 good nature of Mr Ties. I wish he  
 had as readily answered my queries.

Yours &c. T.I.

*A Letter from Mr John Bartram of Pen-  
 sylvania, to P. Collinson, Esq; F. R. S.  
 in which there is a remarkable Con-  
 formity of Sentiments with the Author  
 of some Physico-mechanical Conjectures on  
 the Propagation of the Shocks of Earth-  
 quakes, (see p. 221.) tho' it is impossible  
 they could borrow one from the other.*

I Am much pleased with my kind  
 friend P. C.'s reasons for ranking  
 the *Belemnites* among marine produc-  
 tions.—I doubt not but there is a great  
 variety of animals in the deep seas,  
 both swimming and creeping ; and ma-  
 ny species of shell-fish on shoals very  
 remote from the shores, never yet ex-  
 posed to our sight or knowledge, which  
 may agree with many fossil bodies  
 found very far in land, which carry the  
 strongest marks of their having once  
 existed in another element.

I am apt to think, that there are in-  
 terspersed throughout the ocean sub-  
 marine ridges, or mountains as we  
 may call them, the tops of many of  
 which rising above the water, form  
 islands of various sizes and elevations.

If the captains of the king's ships,  
 (for trading ships have not time) in  
 sailing to the *East* or *West Indies*, would

take the pains to sound every day with  
 long lines, I doubt not but they would  
 find many ridges, shoals, and banks,  
 where they now suppose unfathomable  
 depths ; which banks and ridges have  
 very probably their proper inhabitants  
 and productions, and where various  
 kinds of known fish resort to prey or  
 feed upon them, for their respective  
 nourishment.

And it appears to me not unlikely,  
 that the deep sub-marine valleys be-  
 tween these great ridges, may extend  
 many hundred miles or leagues, and be  
 in part the cause of the great currents  
 which our seamen complain of in most  
 of their voyages.

All my observations confirm me in  
 another opinion, that the sea once wash-  
 ed near the foot of the hills of this  
 country, seeing there are strata of sea  
 shells all over most of the low grounds,  
 which are covered with clay, marle,  
 sand, or gravel, at unequal depths, by  
 being gradually raised, either by the  
 rivers bringing down great quanti-  
 ties of soil from the mountains, or  
 the sea continually driving up large  
 banks of sand ; for in stormy weather  
 the sea washes up sand-hills to the  
 height of 20 or 30 feet above the high-  
 est water-mark, which being kept from  
 falling back by the grass and bushes,  
 are now become *terra firma*. Thus the  
 sea has most evidently retreated lower  
 than formerly, and left our low lands  
 in the condition we find them at present.

By observing the beds and banks of  
 our rivers it plainly appears, that they  
 are not only worn deeper than they  
 were originally, but that they have con-  
 tained much more water, as will be  
 manifest by viewing the wide passages  
 through the mountains, where the vio-  
 lent currents have for ages past washed  
 and worn away all the soil to the bare  
 rocks, and must have begun when the  
 waters gradually diminished after the  
 great deluge, and, possibly, have been  
 decreasing by slow degrees ever since.

As for the vast body of sea shells,  
 some petrified, some not, which are  
 found beyond our blue mountains, in-  
 cluded in rocks, I take them to be of  
 earlier date than the *Noachian* deluge  
 itself. These I rather suppose to have  
 been deposited where we now find  
 them, after the spirit of God had mo-  
 ved on the face of the waters, and light  
 was separate from darkness ; before  
 beasts lived on dry land, or fowls flew  
 in the air. *Moses* does not particularly  
 mention shell-fish, or when the sea pro-  
 duced

\* Perhaps from hence arose the common  
 expression, *space of time*,



duced them, but I take this to be the likeliest time. For when the terrestrial particles of matter began to subside and coalesce, might not these shells be mixed and tumbled together in various directions in the confused manner they are found? Where marle or clay prevailed, the shells entered into the formation of lime stone, marble, or flint; but where sand superabounded, there these shells entered into the composition of gritty rock, which hath, by degrees, cemented into the hard compact state that we now find them in, unless where the currents of water have worn them away, or where they have been exposed to the air, rain, or frost, which have dissolved their original cement.

At that great separation of the fluid from the more solid parts of matter, the terrestrial womb of nature was wonderfully qualified to be impregnated with the universal principle of life, which hath since been maintained by particular matrices, fœcundated by their respective feeds; which order, 'tis like, may continue until another great change.

I cannot agree with Dr Woodward, that the rocks and mountains were so dissolved at the deluge as he represents; nor with Burnet, that there were no rocks before the flood.—Moses expressly says, that *all the hills were covered*.

In most of the northern countries may be found fossil bodies, both animal and vegetable, which are well known entirely to agree with others found in warmer climates. The great variety of fossil shells near *Limington* in *Hampshire*, is a farther confirmation, as they are altogether like those found in the *West* and *East Indies*. This to me seems a demonstration, that our earth's axis was in a different position to the sun before the flood; and if *our country*, as well as *yours*, hath received much alteration by earthquakes, might it not be some very violent shock that altered its poles?—These hints and conjectures I submit to more mature consideration.

JOHN BARTRAM.

Mr URBAN, *London, Oct. 9.*  
WHILE such a mighty bustle and ferment was raised, first in this metropolis and then all over the kingdom, on account of a *Hanoverian* soldier committed to *Maidstone* goal for shop-lifting, and from thence released by orders from *above*, and referred for punishment to his own general, (*see p. 448*.) I did not chuse to deliver my sentiments in public about that affair,

because I perceived it was made a party matter, and consequently must be managed with much heat and partiality on one side, and with equal vehemence and indiscretion on the other; the main resource of the leaders of each party, on such occasions, being to avail themselves of the foibles, the ignorance, and the prejudices of mankind. But now the cause \* for which this clamour was raised, is decided, and consequently mens passions in a great measure abated, I shall venture to give you some of my thoughts about this matter, on a presumption that they cannot be of any great consequence at present, and so may pass by way of amusement.

As I am no lawyer, you must not expect to see this important affair learnedly canvassed; but I shall, however, make the best use I can of common sense.

The complaint is, that a *Hanoverian* soldier, guilty of shop-lifting, has been snatched out of the hands of justice, in violation of the *English* laws, and has escaped punishment; and that this happens in consequence of a treaty, whereby the *Hanoverian* body of troops invited over to *England*, is exempted from the laws of this kingdom: therefore, a cry is raised, that those troops may commit robberies, rapes, and murders with impunity.† But are not such crimes

\* The fact here alluded to is the *Election of a Lord mayor*. Some violent spirits in the city had taken pique at *Marſhe Dickenson*, Esq, whose turn it was to serve that high office, for some votes he had given in parliament, and particularly for voting, in time of public danger, a body of *Hanoverian* troops necessary, when the *Dutch* had refused their stipulated succours, for the defence of this kingdom; and had therefore determined to set his election aside. This being premised, the use intended to be made of the incident, which is the subject of this letter, will want no farther explanation.]

† [This was advanced by some gentlemen on the following occasion; a letter was written, or pretended to be written, from *Maidstone*, setting forth, that *Gen. Somervell* had sent orders to the mayor, deputy recorder, and the constable of *Maidstone*, that for the future, none of the *Hanoverian* forces are to be committed to prison, and punished by the laws of *England* for any offence whatsoever, but must be delivered up to be tried and punished by their own laws: and this, *was added*, is said to be done according to TREATY. On the publication of this letter, *Mr. H.* a writer in the *London Evening Post* says, "What TREATY? Will the *Hanoverian* general say, that the king of



crimes punishable by the laws of *Germany*, and the laws of every civilized nation? They certainly are so; consequently the treaty in question, (if such a treaty exists) does not mean to tolerate them, but could only be intended as a kind of security for the *Hanoverian* soldiery against the informations of envious and evil minded people: for I think, a denial of justice has not yet been fairly proved, though 'tis certain, that the offender has escaped punishment; because the prosecutor would not appear against him in a foreign court, for fear of incurring the *premunire*, enacted in a statute that was made a few hundred years ago against removing causes from hence to the court of *Rome*.

As to the treaty in question, I doubt whether any such act could be made in *due form*, as one prince is sovereign of both countries; therefore I can only suppose, that when a body of the electoral troops was draughted for *England*, in consequence of the addresses of both houses of parliament to his majesty, the regency of the electorate might stipulate, before these forces embarked, that they should not be subject to the *form* of the *English* laws, during their abode in this island, and yet be punishable for any crimes or disorders they might commit here, tho' such punishment should be inflicted on them by sentence of their own court martial; and if they did make such stipulations before they would march or embark, they were certainly in the right, as we wanted them on that emergency, and they well knew how little they were liked by the people in general: for, to speak impartially, as they were *invited*, they could make terms for themselves, whether we consider them as *auxiliaries* or *mercenaries*; and I humbly conceive, *that* was not a proper

of *Great Britain* made a Treaty with the *Electress of Hanover*, that the soldiers of his electorate should rob or murder his subjects of *Great Britain* in *England*, and not be subject to the laws of *England*? I will not, I cannot believe it. But whether there be any such strange treaty, or not, this seems to be a certainty, that these *Hanoverian* forces insist, that, if they rob or murder any of his majesty's subjects here, they are not, and will not be subject to the laws of this land. Thus we see, (says the same writer) the laws of this once glorious kingdom, purchased, maintained, and delivered down to us by the blood of our brave forefathers, forced to submit to foreign mercenaries. How greatly, Sir, must we think ourselves indebted to all those who contributed to bring over these lawless masters?"

junction for demurring about the matter. Their coming over was voted when the nation was in a great fright, which was the properest time for them to make their own terms: but if you insist that this was a wrong step on our part, I can only tell you it was a *natural* one, for no man ever acted right in a panic.

However it be, every unbiassed man will allow it was a prudential caution on the part of the *Hanoverians*, considering they were going into a country where many hate them upon principle, and many only through vulgar prejudices: and, considering the temper and morals of the present generation, among whom venality and perjury abound to a degree unknown in former times, I am apt to think, that if those forces were not protected by some such treaty or agreement, as I have been speaking of, many snares might be laid for them, and some scores of them be hanged or transported in a little time; as our natives (according to the adage) might more safely steal a horse, than a *Hanoverian* look over the hedge.

After all the clamour against them, nobody can deny that they have behaved at least as orderly and soberly as any of our national regiments; upon which account, as well as because they are subjects of our sovereign, we should abstain from all indecent and invidious reflections, whenever there is cause of complaint against any individuals of that military corps. They were brought over at a pinch; and, as the necessity of taking them into our pay, and keeping them here, no longer exists, we may suppose they will shortly be sent home, especially as they are likely to be more wanted in *Germany*, than in this kingdom. But, whether we are speedily eased of this burthen or not, we may rest firmly persuaded, that no ill use will be made of them here, while his majesty lives. Yours, A. B.

The following Address, from the County Palatine of Chester, presented to his Majesty by their Representatives, Samuel Egerton and Thomas Cholmondely, Esqrs, is selected from a great Number of Addresses from other Counties, Cities, and Boroughs, to shew the sense of the Nation on the present Situation of public affairs.—As we cannot insert all, the above will suffice to shew the Meaning of the rest.

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

WE, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the high sheriff, grand jury, gentlemen and freeholders of the county palatine



palatine of Chester, most humbly beg leave, at this very extraordinary juncture, to address your sacred person with hearts firmly attached to the preservation of your majesty's government, and the liberties of our country: which we apprehend to be so closely connected, that they must mutually depend on the existence of each other.

Conscious, therefore, of your majesty's wonted justice and paternal affection for your people, we dutifully hope, that your majesty will kindly, and duly, consider the present unhappy situation of these once flourishing kingdoms.

We are too apprehensive, from many alarming circumstances, that the supplies, so cheerfully and liberally given, for the support of your majesty's *British* dominions have been fatally misapplied.

We reflect, with the utmost concern and abhorrence, that our fleets and armies have been rendered ineffectual by ignorance, cowardice, or treachery: That our *American* plantations, by which our trade principally flourishes, are shamefully torn from us, notwithstanding the large sums allowed for their defence: And that *Minorca*, once gloriously acquired, and since, no less valiantly defended; an island so essential to our commerce, and a jewel, so conspicuous in your majesty's crown, has been unaccountably abandoned, to the perpetual disgrace of this nation and your majesty's glory, to our perfidious enemy; an enemy we have hitherto never feared, but have often humbled.

Our concern naturally increases when we reflect farther; that the taxes are grievous, the national debt immense; that our trade daily lessens, though they multiply; by which, we fear, we may be too soon disabled from raising the necessary supplies for the support of your majesty's and our country's rights.

We behold also, with the deepest sorrow, foreign troops unavailingly imported, and expensively maintained within this kingdom, while your majesty's faithful subjects are unarmed and rejected; who, innately brave, and cordially interested, would strenuously defend your sacred majesty, and their now endangered country.

These melancholy reflections fill us with fear and amazement; and our allegiance to your majesty, and love of our native country, once the arbiters of *Europe*, induce us to unbosom our thoughts to your royal consideration; not doubting redress of our grievances from a king who loves to be esteemed the father of his people.

Permit us, therefore, most humbly to represent to your majesty the absolute necessity of having our natural guards, a well regulated militia, upon the footing of the *English* constitution: and we likewise most humbly hope, from your majesty's known justice and goodness, that you will be pleased to direct such a speedy and strict enquiry into the conduct of all those who, when it was in their power, did not prevent our losses; but have conducted, or conspired, to overwhelm this nation, and your majesty's crown, with reproach and dishonour; that they may receive their due punishment, which they so justly deserve.

An Account of the Articles in the last Vol. of the Philosophical Transactions, continued from p. 431.

A ARTICLE XIV. (*Latin.*) Observations of Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites, taken at Lisbon in the college named *B. Virginis a Neceffitatibus*, by the R. J. Chevalier of the oratory, and F. R. S.

1755, Jan. 11 d. 9 h. 4 m. 3 f. apparent time, an immersion of the 2d, with a Gregorian reflector 6½ feet long, clear sky.

15 d. 11 h. 23 m. 58 f. an immersion of the 1st, clear air.

18 d. 11 h. 35 m. 30 f. an immersion of the 2d.

XV. An account of the malignant fevers that raged at Rouen the latter end of the year 1753, and the beginning of 1754. By M. Le Cat, M. D. F. R. S. (*See acc. of this, Vol. xxv. p. 463.*)

XVI. An account of the death of Mr George William Richmann, professor of experimental philosophy, and member of the imperial academy of sciences at Petersburg.

This account, tho' drawn up by another hand, differs not materially in any thing from that inserted in our *Mag.* Vol. xxv. p. 312.

XVII. An account of a Roman inscription found at Malton in Yorkshire. By John Ward, L. L. D. F. R. S.

The inscription, in Roman characters, is as follows.

D M  
T. AUREL SUMUS EQ  
SING. AUG. CLAUDIO  
VIRUNO NAT. NORIC  
VIXIT ANN. XXVII MIL  
ANN. VIII. P. AELIUS.  
SEVERUS HERES  
AMICO OPTIMO F.

which the Doctor reads thus in words at length:—*Diis Manibus. Aurelius Marcinus, ex Equitibus singularibus Augusti, Viruno (oriundus) natione Noricus, &c.*

G XVIII. A catalogue of the fifty plants from Chelsea garden, presented to the Royal Society for the year 1754, pursuant to the direction of Sir Hans Sloane, Bart, by John Welmer, M. D.

XIX. A letter to the Right Hon. the Earl of Macclesfield, president of the Royal Society, on the advantage of taking the mean of a number of observations, in practical astronomy. By T. Simpson, F. R. S.

The point here discussed is of the utmost importance in practical astronomy. Mr Simpson, with his usual acuteness



ness in reasoning upon mathematical principles and the laws of chances, proves, that the taking of the mean of a number of observations, greatly diminishes the chances for all the smaller errors, and cuts off almost all possibility of great ones; which last consideration alone seems sufficient to recommend the use of the method, not only to astronomers, but to all others concerned in making experiments of any kind (to which this manner of reasoning is equally applicable) and the more observations or experiments there are made, the less will the conclusion be liable to err, provided they admit of being repeated under the same circumstances.

XX. An account of the success of agaric, and the *Fungus vinosus*, in amputations. By Mr James Ford, surgeon, of Bristol.

Mr Ford had tried the agaric of oak, brought to him from *France*, with success, but had suspicions, that this effect was more owing to its texture, than any specific siccidity, and therefore determined to try a fungus very similar to it in substance, which grows plentifully on casks, walls, &c. in wine vaults, but that on casks he prefers to the rest.

A person of 36 suffering a leg to be amputated on account of an abscess and caries of the ankle joint, he applied his finger to the great artery, loosening the tourniquet, to discover the lesser ones, which the assistants covered in like manner. Then he screwed it up so as just to stop the bleeding from the great artery, which he spunged dry, and applied to it a thick bit of the cask fungus, with lint over it; and so to each of the others, and dressed as usual with a slight bandage. Five minutes after, he began to unscrew the tourniquet, and by slow degrees, in half an hour, loosened it entirely, without the least bleeding. Four hours after the operation, the patient raising himself to make use of the bed-pan, made it bleed so as just to stain the roller, but it stopped of itself. On the seventh day he had a violent fit of coughing with vomiting, which made him bleed three or four ounces; but this too stopped without assistance: however, the tourniquet was screwed so as to make a slight pressure on the femoral artery for a few minutes, and then loosened again. On the 10th the stump was opened, which had a very fair appearance, and proceeded very well. The fungus did not drop off from the great artery till the 17th.

Since that he applied the fungus in

an amputation above the knee: the 5th day it was opened without the least stain of blood; but, two days after, it bled from a fit of coughing, and was presently stopped by tightening the tourniquet, without bleeding any more.

A The fungus adhered ten days.

XXI. Queries sent to a friend in *Constantinople*; by Dr Maty, F. R. S. And answered by his excellency James Porter Esq; his majesty's ambassador at *Constantinople* and F. R. S. This paper is a long one. The substance of the most material of Mr Porter's answers is,

B 1st. That the only plague he observed there in seven years was in 1751.

2dly. That the *Turks* have no register, nor will the *Alcoran* permit them to number the people, but by a gross calculation made by some of the colonels of the Janizaries, who had their stations at the only places where funerals pass, they reckoned, for six weeks, whilst the plague was at its height, that 900 died *per diem*.

3dly. That it seems a figment of travellers rather than founded on truth, that there are more women than men born in the east: the apparent conclusion may seem natural, because many of the *Harems* of the opulent, especially in great cities, are numerous; but these are composed of women brought from countries where Christian rites are observed.

4thly. That he is certain, that in general *Mahometans* procreate less than Christians. Even the rich, with all their concubines, have seldom four or five children, and few exceed two or three.

5thly. That the *Turks* never inoculate for the small pox; and whence the method had its origin at *Constantinople* seems there unknown. It was neither *Circassians*, *Georgians* nor *Asiatics*, who introduced it, but a woman of the *Morea*: it is practised among the *Greeks*, but scarce 20 in a year are inoculated. Among the *Georgians* it is common at present through mere superstition; for the religious belief of that people is, that an angel presides over that distemper; therefore to shew their confidence in him, they take a pock from a sick person, and insert it, by scarification, in one in health, between the forefinger and the thumb. It never misses the effect, and the patient always recovers. To attract the angels' good-will more effectually, they hang the patients bed with red cloth, as a colour most agreeable to him.

6thly. That printing was introduced there by an *Hungarian* renegade, and had no long continuance; he likewise wrought



wrought off 3 maps, one of *Persia*, one of the *Phosphorus*, and a third of the *Black sea*. The adopted son of the said renegado has all the implements, but could never find money to carry on the business since his father's death.

7thly. That few traces of arts, sciences, and literature are to be met with in the east; the *Greeks*, who should be the depositaries of them, have retained all the vices and ill habitudes of their ancestors, but have lost all their publick spirit, and publick virtue. The *Turkish* learning consists principally in abstruse metaphysics. They have some parts of *Aristotle*, but their favourite philosophy is the *Epicurean*. Their institutes and practice of physic are taken from *Galen*. But as the sole drift and end of their study is gain, there does not seem to be the least emulation towards true knowledge.

XXII. Extract of two letters to *Thomas Hollis Esq*; concerning the late discoveries at *Herculanium*.

The subjects of these discoveries are.

1st. A large garden near *Portici*, with a palace belonging to it: in one of the rooms a mosaic pavement representing a walled city with a tower at each corner.

2dly. Several very fine *Greek* statues, among them a matchless *Venus* near *santa Maria di Capua*.

3dly. A bronze of *Greek* workmanship, larger than the life, supposed to be a *Syrian* king.

4thly. An old *Faunus* or *Silenus* sitting on a bank with a tyger by his side, of bronze; these adorned a fountain, the water issuing from the tyger's mouth.

5thly. Three little boys of bronze, with silver eyes.

6thly. Another boy with a mask, and three fauns; two lesser boys with vases on their shoulders; an old faun crowned with ivy, sitting astride a goat's skin, and holding it at the feet with both his hands. All of bronze. These and the former were all taken out of a place not exceeding 8 palms square, and covered with the ruins of the building, for they were not in a garden but in a room paved with *Mosaic* work.

7. A large quantity of household furniture, consisting of earthen and iron ware, and some glass.

Shortly will be published a general catalogue of all the things which have hitherto been found; and this year (1755) will come out also the first volume of the paintings.

XXIII Copy of a letter from a learned gentleman at *Naples*, concerning the (GENT. MAG. OCT. 1756.)

books and ancient writings dug out near *Herculaneum*. &c.

About 150 rolls were found, near half a palm long, and round: one of them falling, broke in the middle, and discovered many letters, whence it was known that they were of the *Papyrus*. They were in wooden cases which were burnt so as not to be recovered; and the rolls are so hard as not to be unfolded at first, but by flitting some of them more words were discovered. At length a priest, a writer in the Vatican was sent for; he found the means of loosening one leaf from another; and lining the blank back of each; all which he executes with patience not to be imagined. The first roll appears to be the work of a *Greek* writer. It is a philosophic tract (in *Plutarch's* manner) upon musick, blaming it as pernicious to society, and productive of softness and effeminacy. The beginning is wanting, but it seems to be the work of a stoic, because *Zeno* is much commended. The letters are capital ones, and almost without abbreviations.

As soon as this roll is finished, they will begin a *Latin* one. There are some so voluminous, that unrolled they will take up a hundred palms space. (See Vol. xxv. p. 21.) (to be continued)

*An Account of the Defence of Adm. Byng, contained in two Pamphlets, one intitled A Letter to a Member of Parliament, the other, An Appeal to the Public.*

THE charge that has been so hastily brought, and so clamorously urged against Mr Byng may be reduced to the following particulars:

1. That he delayed his departure from *Spithead*.

2. That he unnecessarily prolonged his voyage to *Gibraltar* by waiting and beating about, in hopes to pick up prizes.

3dly, That he lingered at *Gibraltar*, and did not make the best of his way to *Mahon*.

4thly, that he neglected to reinforce the castle of *St Philip's* with men.

5thly, That although his fleet was superior to that of the *French*, yet he declined to engage, and soon after he had been attacked retreated without fighting his own ship at all, and without giving any assistance to those that were engaged.

6thly, That after this desertion of his trust he repaired back to *Gibraltar*, that he might no longer be in danger



of being found by his enemy a second time.

7thly, That by this complicated treachery and cowardice he lost us the island of *Minorca*, which by fidelity and courage he might have preserved.

By this arrangement of his charge A the substance of the two pamphlets written in his defence will be naturally reduced to the same number of particulars.

1st, He was detained at *Portsmouth* from the 20th to the 30th of *March* by various orders from the admiralty, to put the men that were wanted for his own ships on board another squadron that was to sail under the command of Mr *Keppel*, and to disembark all his marines, and, instead of them, receive on board *Ld Robert Bertie's* regiment of fuzileers, having six servants and six women belonging to each company; and he did not receive his sailing orders till the 1st of *April*, so that before that time he could not have put to sea if every thing had been ready. On the 2d he made the signal for sailing, and was kept back by calms and contrary winds, as will appear by the ship's journal, till the 6th, and then he got to sea.

2dly. In his passage to *Gibraltar* he improved every breath of wind to pursue his course, but variable winds and calms made a quicker passage impossible. E

3dly. When he came to *Gibraltar* he found the place wholly destitute of stores, and the careening wharfs and pits totally decayed; and he received certain intelligence, that the *French* were in possession of the whole island of *Minorca*, except the castle of *St Philip's*. F As some of his ships were foul, and as there was now no other place in which they could refit, it was necessary to give orders for remedying these evils as far as a remedy was possible. He had orders to take on board at *Gibraltar* a detachment equal to a battalion, and upon his application for these men, Gen. *Forcke* called a council of war, which determined not to supply them. He met at *Gibraltar* the squadron under Mr *Edgecombe*, but as they had left great part of their men at *St Philip's*, to reinforce the garrison, a farther application to the governor was necessary for a supply of hands, without which they could not again go to sea; and the governor thought proper to take the opinion of a council of war whether this application should be complied with, and how many men he could spare.

Mr *Byng's* fleet was also in want of water, and the springs at *Gibraltar* supplied it in so small a quantity, that sufficient to serve even for a short cruise could not be had without long delay. But the moment he was in a condition to sail he put again to sea, and in eight days arrived off *Majorca*, where the intelligence he had received concerning the landing of the *French* at *Minorca* was confirmed, and of there being a strong squadron at that very time cruising off *Mahon*.

4thly. He then made the best of his way to *Mahon*, and came with his squadron within three miles of *St Philip's* castle, having sent his frigates to reconnoitre the harbour's mouth as near as possible, and endeavour to land a letter for Gen. *Blakeney*, requesting to know how he could best assist him; but the appearance of the *French* squadron made it absolutely necessary for him to call these frigates in, and the admiral stood on to meet the enemy. C

5thly. The fleet was inferior in every respect, except in number of ships, to that of the *French*, yet having gained every possible advantage of situation, with respect to the wind, he gave the attack, and continued to engage till the *French*, who kept under sail from the time his guns were first brought to bear, had got out of his reach, for being clean ships they sailed much faster than he could pursue.

6thly. Upon examining the condition of his fleet, several ships appeared to have received such damage as could not be repaired at sea; three could scarce make any sail, and one was obliged to be taken in tow. The *French* fleet, on the contrary, appeared to have received but little injury, and were frequently seen from the mast-head in a recollected body. As the superiority of the *French* was now greatly increased, as he had no men to land at *Mahon* without farther lessening his complement, which was already defective in number, and of those near 100 were sick; as it was morally impossible he could land any men, if he had had any to spare; as he had no resources; as his orders were to protect *Gibraltar* as well as *Mahon*; and as the protection of *Gibraltar* was now all that was in his power, he concluded, that his duty required him to repair thither as fast as the wind and the bad condition of his crippled ships would permit; but in a matter of this importance he thought it expedient to take the opinion of others



others, before he acted in consequence of his own; he therefore called a council of war, and requested the land officers to assist. This council consisted of 17 persons, and all were unanimously of opinion, that the admiral ought immediately to return to *Gibraltar*, and upon their signing this opinion he did return accordingly.

7thly. But neither did the fate of *Minorca* depend upon the fight in the *Mediterranean*, nor the subsequent resolution of the admiral, or any measure that he did take, or could have taken, from the time he left *England* till his return.

The whole island of *Minorca*, except the castle, was in possession of the *French*, who had landed 15,000 men, under convoy of 12 men of war, in less than a fortnight after Mr *Byng* sailed from *England*, long before he could possibly have got thither; and his fleet, instead of being strong enough to dispossess the *French* from their station on shore, was not in a condition to engage them with a probability of victory at sea. His squadron consisted but of ten men of war, without a fire-ship, store-ship, hospital-ship, or tender of any kind; and tho' he requested, that a frigate might be added to his fleet, to repeat signals in case of action, yet this request was not granted. Neither had *Byng* any transports with men on board to reinforce the garrison, nor a single man on board his own fleet that could be spared, without leaving his complement, which was not compleat when he sailed, yet more defective; for *Ld Robert Bertie's* regiment was put on board to do duty in the ship as marines, marines being part of the complement of men of war, ~~whose~~ office it is to fight the small army, commanded by their captain on the poop of the ship, and by the lieutenant on the fore-castle. So that if he had put these on shore, in pursuance of his orders, as he would have done if he had found it practicable, he must have been rendered an easy prey to a *French* fleet of equal number, and the force that remained being thinly scattered through ten ships, could not have been so effectually exerted as if contracted into such a number as they would properly fill; so that a victory would have been rendered more difficult, and a defeat attended with greater loss.

This is the substance of Mr *Byng's* defence, and if the facts on which it depends can be supported by sufficient

proof, it is clear that he has deserved no blame.

But these pamphlets, besides a defence of Mr *Byng*, contain a charge against the ministry, which is in substance as follows:

The ministry knew, when Mr *Byng* was sent out, that the *French* would have invested *St Philip's* with a force sufficient to take it before he could arrive; and they knew that the fleet which was appointed to cover the siege was superior to that with which he was sent under a pretence to raise it. It follows, therefore, that they neither intended the preservation of *Minorca* nor the defeat of the *French* at sea; or at least, that they did not take any measure by which they could reasonably hope either would be effected. They knew also that the loss of *Minorca* must cause a general discontent, and it was therefore their interest to represent the force they had sent as sufficient for its preservation, and impute the loss of it to the ill management of him to whom this force was intrusted. With this view, as soon as they had received an account of his arrival at *Gibraltar*, they gave out, that he would not fight, and upon the publication of *Galissoniere's* account of the engagement, they taught the public to believe he had not fought, by superceeding him in his command. When his own account came it was so mutilated as to answer their purpose of laying the loss of *Minorca* at his door.

One omission was made to insinuate, that he never was within sight of *Minorca*, and that he was found by the *French* fleet, which he did not seek. By another they concealed the weakness of his squadron. By a third the folly of expecting him to land men. By a 4th they concealed the damage his ships had sustained, which justified his return to *Gibraltar*. By a 5th, they suppressed the mention of the wounded to conceal the want of an hospital ship, which they had neglected to supply. By a 6th, they suppressed the account of the enemy's superiority in the number of men and guns, and the condition of their ships. And to the end of the letter they added lists of both fleets, in which our cannon were increased, and those of the *French* diminished.

To authenticate this charge the compleat letter is published, and the mutilated parts distinguished by a different character; with the letter that he wrote upon his arrival at *Gibraltar*, and a list of the two fleets, which, he says,



he can support by indubitable evidence. These letters and this account we have added as a proper sequel to this epitome, and have also inserted the letter which Mr *Byng* wrote in answer to that by which he was superseded; and it must be confessed, that this letter discovers a spirit very different from that of a man conscious of guilt, and confuted and intimidated by the fear of punishment.

*SIR.* *Ramillies in Gibraltar Bay, May 4.*  
**T**his comes to you by express from hence by the way of *Madrid*, recommended to Sir *Ben. Keene*, his majesty's minister at that place, to be forwarded with the utmost expedition.

I arrived here with the Squadron under my command, the 2d instant in the afternoon, after a tedious passage of 27 days, occasioned by contrary winds and calms, and was extremely concerned to hear from Capt. *Edgcumbe* (who I found here with the *Princess Louisa* and *Fortune Sloop*) that he was obliged to retire from *Minorca*, the *French* having landed on that island by all accounts from 13 to 15,000 men.

They sailed from *Toulon* the 10th of last month, with about 160 or 200 sail of transports, escorted by 13 sail of men of war; how many of the line I have not been able to learn with any certainty.

If I had been so happy to have arrived at *Mahon*, before the *French* had landed, I flatter myself, I should have been able to have prevented their getting a footing on that island; but as it has so unfortunately turned out, I am firmly of opinion, from the great force they have landed, and the quantity of provisions, stores and ammunition of all kinds they brought with them, that the throwing men into the castle, will only enable it to hold out but a little time longer, and add to the numbers that must fall into the enemy's hands; for the garrison in time will be obliged to surrender, unless a sufficient number of men could be landed to dislodge the *French*, or raise the siege; however, I am determined to sail up to *Minorca* with the Squadron, where I should be a better judge of the situation of affairs there, and will give Gen. *Blakeney* all the assistance he shall require; tho' I am afraid all communication will be cut off between us, as is the opinion of the chief engineers of this garrison (who have served in the island) and that of the other officers of the artillery, who are acquainted with the situation of the harbour; for if the enemy have erected batteries on the two shores near the entrance of the harbour (an advantage scarce to be supposed they have neglected) it will render it impossible for our boats to have a passage to the Sally port of the garrison.

By the inclosed list, delivered to me by Capt. *Edgcumbe*, their lordships will observe the strength of the *French* ships in *Toulon*, and by the copy of a letter from *Marseilles*, to Gen. *Blakeney*, which I herewith transmit to you, their lordships will perceive the equipment the *French* have made on this occasion. It is to be apprehended, when they have got all the ships they possibly can ready for service, they

may then think of turning their thoughts this way.

If I should fail in the relief of port *Mahon*, I shall look upon the security and protection of *Gibraltar* as my next object, and shall repair down here with the Squadron.

**A** I am sorry to find, upon enquiring of the naval officer here, that there are few or no stores in the magazines to supply any of the Squadron that may be in want of them; and it appears by a letter I have received from the storekeeper and master shipwright that the careening wharfs, store-houses, pits, &c. are entirely decayed, and I am afraid we shall find great difficulty in getting them repaired, there being no artificers to be got here, and at present he can have no assistance from the carpenters of the fleet on account of our sailing.

**C** It requiring a proper person to inspect into and manage those affairs, I have taken upon me to give Mr. *Milbourne Marsh* (his majesty's naval officer that was at *Mahon*, and who came down with Capt. *Edgcumbe*) an order to act as master shipwright, which, I hope, their lordships will approve, and have given him orders to use his best endeavours to put the wharf, &c. in the best condition he can, for very soon they will be wanted; as I apprehend, this is the only place the ships of the Squadron can come to rest, and many of them are in want of repairs and careening; particularly the *Portland*, who has not been cleaned these 12 months, nor the *Chesterfield*, ten; besides many of the ships that came out with me are foul; I fear from the inconveniencies we shall meet with here, there will be great difficulty in keeping the ships clean, as there is but one wharf for them to prepare and careen at.

**E** By a council of war, held by Gen. *Fowke*, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, it was not thought proper to send a detachment equal to a battallion for the relief of *Minorca*, as it would evidently weaken the garrison of *Gibraltar*, and be no way effectual to the relief of that island for the reasons therein given; but, as I had represented that there was a deficiency of men on board the ships late under the command of Capt. *Edgcumbe*, on account of his having left a number of sailors and marines at *Minorca* to assist in the defence of that place, and that it was necessary to send a detachment on board those ships to help to man them, this the general complied with, and I shall distribute some seamen from the ships that came out with me to compleat their complement.

**G** The *Chesterfield*, *Portland* and *Dolphin* are on their passage from *Mahon* for this place. The *Phoenix* is gone to *Leghorn* by order of Capt. *Edgcumbe* for letters and intelligence; and the *Experiment* is cruising off Cape *Pallas*, who I expect in every hour.

**H** By a letter from Mr. *Banks*, our consul at *Carthagena*, to Gen. *Fowke*, dated the 21st of April, it appears, that 12 sail of Spanish men of war are ordered from *Cadix* to *Ferrol*, which are expected at that port, but on what account he could not tell the governor.

We are employed in taking in wine and compleating our water with the utmost dispatch, and shall let no opportunity slip of sailing from hence.

Herewith



Herewith I send you enlosed a copy of such papers as have been delivered me, which I thought necessary for their lordships inspection.

I am, S I R, Your most humble Servant,  
To the Hon. J<sup>n</sup> C<sup>d</sup>, Esq; J. B.

S I R, Ramillies off Minorca, May 25.

I Have the pleasure to desire you will acquaint their lordships, that having sailed from Gibraltar the 3th, I got off Mahon the 19th, having been joined by his majesty's ship Phoenix, off Majorca, 2 days before, by whom I had confirmed the intelligence I received at Gibraltar, of the strength of the French fleet, and of their being off Mahon. His majesty's colours were still flying at the castle of St Phillip's, and I could perceive several bomb batteries playing upon it from different parts; French colours we saw flying on the west part of St Philip's, I dispatched the Phoenix, Chesterfield, and Dolphin a head, to reconnoitre the harbour's mouth, and Capt. Hervey, to endeavour to land a letter for Gen. Blakeney, to let him know the fleet was here to his assistance, tho' every one was of opinion, we could be of no use to him, as by all accounts, no place was secured for covering a landing, could we have spared any people. The Phoenix was also to make the private signal between Capt. Hervey and Capt. Scrope, as this latter would undoubtedly come off, if it were practicable having kept the Dolphin's barge with him; but the enemy's fleet appearing to the S E, and the wind at the same time coming strong off the land, obliged me to call those ships in, before they could get quite so near the entrance of the harbour, as to make sure what batteries or guns might be placed to prevent our having any communication with the castle. Falling little wind, it was five before I could form my line, or distinguish any of the enemy's motions, and not at all to judge of their force more than by their numbers, which were 17, and 13 appeared large. They at first stood towards us in a regular line, and tacked about 7, which I judged was to endeavour to gain the wind of us in the night; so that being late, I tacked in order to keep the weather-gage of them, as well as to make sure of the land wind, in the morning, being very hazy & not above 5 leagues off Cape Moh. We tacked off towards the enemy at 11; and at day-light had no sight of them. But two tartans with the French private signal being close in with the rear of our fleet, I sent the Princess Louisa to chase one, and made the signal for the rear-admiral, who was nearest the other, to send ships to chase her; the Pris Louisa, Defiance, and Captain, became at a great distance, but the Defiance took her's, which had two captains, two lieutenants, and 102 private soldiers, who were sent out the day before with 600 men on board tartans to re-inforce the French fleet, on our then appearing off the place. The Phoenix, on Capt. Hervey's offer, prepared to serve as a fire ship, but without damaging her as a frigate, till the signal was made to prime, when she was then to scuttle her decks, every thing else being prepared, as the time and place allowed of. The enemy now began to appear from the mast-head; I called in the cruisers, and when they had joined me, I tacked towards the enemy, and formed the line a-head. I

found the French were preparing theirs to leeward, having unsuccessfully endeavoured to weather me: They were 12 large ships of the line, and 5 frigates. As soon as I judged the rear of our fleet to be the length of their van, A we tacked all together, and immediately made the signal for the ships that led, to lead large, and for the Deptford to quit the line, that ours might become equal in number with theirs. At two I made the signal to engage, as I found it was the surest method of ordering every ship to close down on the one that fell to their lot. And here I must express my great satisfaction at the very gallant manner in which the rear-admiral set the van the example, by instantly bearing down on the ships he was to engage with his second, and who occasioned one of the French ships to begin the engagement, which they did, by raking ours as they went down; I bore down on the ship that lay opposite me, and began to engage him, after having received the fire for some time in going down. The Intrepid, unfortunately, (in the very beginning) C had his fore-top-mast shot away, and as that hung on his fore-sail and backed it, he had no command of his ship, his fore-tack and all his braces being cut at the same time, so that he drove on the next ship to him, and obliged that and the ships a-head of me to throw all aback; this obliged me to do so also for some minutes to avoid their falling on board me, tho' not before we had drove our adversary out of the line, D who put before the wind, and had several shot fired at him from his own admiral. This not only caused the enemy's center to be unattacked, but left the rear-admiral's division rather uncovered for some little time. I sent and called to the ships a-head of me to make sail on, and go down on the enemy, and ordered the Chesterfield to lay by the Intrepid, and the Deptford to supply the Intrepid's place. E I found the enemy edged away constantly, and as they went three feet to our one, they would never permit our closing with them, but took the advantage of destroying our rigging; for tho' I closed the rear-admiral fast, I found I could not again close the enemy, whose van were fairly drove from their line; but their admiral was joining them by bearing away. F By this time 'twas past six, and the enemy's van and ours were at too great a distance to engage; I perceived some of their ships stretching to the northward, and I imagined they were going to form a new line; I made the signal for the headmost ships to tack, and those that led before with larboard tacks, to lead with the starboard, that I might by the first G keep (if possible) the wind of the enemy, and by the second, be between the rear admiral's division and the enem., as his had suffered most, as also to cover the Intrepid, which I perceived to be in a very bad condition, and whose loss would very greatly give the balance against us, if they had attacked us the next morning, as I expected. I brought to about H 8 that night to join the Intrepid, and to refit our ships as fast as possible, and continued so all night. The next morning we saw nothing of the enemy, though we were still lying to; Mahon was N. N. W. about 10 or 11 leagues. I sent



I sent cruisers out to look for the Intrepid and Chesterfield, who joined me the next day; and having, from a state and condition of the Squadron brought me in, found that the Captain, Intrepid, and Defiance, (which latter has lost her captain) were much damaged in her masts, so that they were endangered of not being able to secure their masts properly at sea; and also that the Squadron in general were very sickly, many killed and wounded, and no where to put a third of their number, if I made an hospital even of the forty gun ship, which was not easy at sea. I thought it proper in this situation to call a council of war before I went again to look for the enemy. I desired the attendance of Gen. Stuart, Ld Effingham, and Ld Robert Bertie, and Col. Cornwallis, that I might collect their opinions upon the present situation of Minorca and Gibraltar, and make sure of protecting the latter, since it was found impracticable to either succour or relieve the former with the force we had; for though we may justly claim the victory, yet we are much inferior to the weight of their ships, though the numbers are equal, and they have the advantage of sending to Minorca their wounded, and getting reinforcements of seamen from their transports, and soldiers from their camp; all which, undoubtedly has been done in this time that we have been laying to to rest, and often in sight of Minorca; and their ships have more than once appeared in a line from our mast-head. I send their lordships the resolution of the council of war, in which there was not the least contention or doubt arose, I hope indeed we

shall find stores to rest us at Gibraltar, and if I have any reinforcement, will not lose a moment's time to seek the enemy again, and once more give them battle, though they have a great advantage in being clean ships, that go bree feet to our one, and therefore have the choice how they will engage us, or if they will at all, and will never let us close them, as their sole view is the disabling our ships, in which they have but too well succeeded, though we obliged them to bear up. I do not send their lordships the particulars of our losses and damages by this, as it would take me much time, and that I am willing none should be lost in letting them know an event of such consequence. I cannot help urging their lordships for a reinforcement, if none are yet sailed, on their knowledge of the enemy's strength in these seas, and which, by very good intelligence, will in a few days be strengthened by four more large ships from Toulon, almost ready to sail, if not now sailed to join these. I dispatch this to Sir Benjamin Keene by way of Barcelona, & am making the best of my way to cover Gibraltar; from which place I propose sending their lordships a more particular account.

I am, S I R, Your most humble servant,  
Hon. J—n C—d, Esq; J. B.

P. S. I must desire you will acquaint their lordships, that I have appointed Capt. Hervey to the command of the Defiance, in the room of Capt. Andrews slain in the action.

I have just sent the defects of the ships, as I have got it made out, whilst I was closing my letter.

### A List of the two Fleets under the Command of Adm. BYNG and M. GALLISSONNIERE.

#### Admiral BYNG's Squadron.

| Ship's Names.   | Guns. | Wt of metal |     |     | Men  |
|-----------------|-------|-------------|-----|-----|------|
|                 |       | low         | mid | upp |      |
|                 |       | dek         | dek | dek |      |
|                 |       | lb.         | lb. | lb. |      |
| Ramilles        | 90    | 32          | 18  | 12  | 780  |
| Culloden        | 74    | 32          |     | 18  | 600  |
| Buckingham      | 68    | 32          |     | 18  | 535  |
| Lancaster       | 66    | 32          |     | 18  | 520  |
| Trident         | 64    | 24          |     | 12  | 500  |
| Intrepid        | 64    | 32          |     | 18  | 480  |
| Captain         | 64    | 24          |     | 12  | 480  |
| Revenge         | 64    | 24          |     | 12  | 480  |
| Kingston        | 60    | 24          |     | 9   | 400  |
| Defiance        | 60    | 24          |     | 12  | 400  |
| Princess Louisa | 55    | 24          |     | 12  | 400  |
| Portland        | 48    | 24          |     | 12  | 300  |
| <i>Frigates</i> | 778   |             |     |     | 875  |
| Deptford        | 48    |             |     |     | 280  |
| Chesterfield    | 40    |             |     |     | 230  |
| Phoenix         | 22    |             |     |     | 160  |
| Dolphin         | 22    |             |     |     | 160  |
| Experiment      | 22    |             |     |     | 150  |
| Total           | 932   |             |     |     | 6885 |

#### M. DE LA GALISSONNIERE's Squadron.

| Ships Names.     | Guns. | wt of met.   |              | Numb. of<br>Sea-<br>men. | Sol-<br>diers | Total m.<br>on board<br>each ship |
|------------------|-------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|
|                  |       | lowr<br>deck | uppr<br>deck |                          |               |                                   |
|                  |       | lb.          | lb.          |                          |               |                                   |
| Foudroyant       | 84    | 52           | 24           | 700                      | 250           | 950                               |
| La Couronne      | 74    | 42           | 24           | 650                      | 150           | 800                               |
| Le Guerrier      | 74    | 42           | 24           | 650                      | 150           | 800                               |
| Le Temeraire     | 74    | 42           | 24           | 650                      | 150           | 800                               |
| Le Redoubtable   | 74    | 42           | 24           | 650                      | 150           | 800                               |
| L'Hipopothame    | 64    | 36           | 24           | 500                      | 100           | 600                               |
| Le Fier          | 64    | 36           | 24           | 500                      | 100           | 600                               |
| Le Triton        | 64    | 36           | 24           | 500                      | 100           | 600                               |
| Le Lion          | 64    | 36           | 24           | 500                      | 100           | 600                               |
| Le Contant       | 64    | 36           | 24           | 500                      | 100           | 600                               |
| Le Sage          | 64    | 36           | 24           | 500                      | 100           | 600                               |
| L' Orpheè        | 64    | 36           | 24           | 500                      | 100           | 600                               |
| <i>Frigates.</i> | 828   |              |              | 680                      | 1550          | 8350                              |
| La Junon         | 46    |              |              | 300                      |               | 300                               |
| La Rose          | 30    |              |              | 250                      |               | 250                               |
| La Gracieuse     | 30    |              |              | 250                      |               | 250                               |
| La Topaze        | 24    |              |              | 250                      |               | 250                               |
| La Nymphe        | 24    |              |              | 200                      |               | 200                               |
| Total            | 982   |              |              | 8050                     | 1550          | 9600                              |

S I R, Gibraltar-Bay, July 4 1756.

BY Sir Edw. H—rle I have received their lordships orders, and your letter of the 8th of June, which I have immediately complied with, and have only to express my surprise at being so ignominiously dismissed from my em-

ployment, in the fight of the fleet I had commanded, in fight of the garrison, and in fight of Spain, at such a time, in such a manner, and after such conduct, as I hope shall shortly appear to the whole world. It is now for me to expostulate; I flatter myself, that Mr. West and



and I shall make evident the injury done to our characters, which I know of nothing in the power of any being whatever that can atone for; so high an opinion I have of that, which was ever unfulfilled before, and which I hope to make appear has been most injuriously and wrongfully attacked now, on the grounds of a false *Gasegnade* of an open enemy to our king and country, and which would have evidently appeared, had the possible time been allowed for my own express's arrival, in which there was nothing false, nothing vaunting, nothing shameful, nor any thing which could have prevented our receiving his majesty's royal approbation, for having, with a much inferior force, fought, met, attacked, and beat the enemy: of this, it is needless for me to say more at present, than that I am sorry to find Mr. *Wess*, with the captains, lieutenants, and officers of the ships we had our flags on board of, are to be sufferers for what I alone, as commander in chief, am answerable: but it is so much of a piece with the whole unheard of treatment I have met with, that neither they, the fleet, or myself can be more astonished at that particular than at the whole,

I am, S I R, Your very humble servant,  
To The Hon. J—n C—d, Esq; J. B.

A Letter from an Officer present in St Philip's, during the Siege, dated at Gibraltar, August 17, 1756.

THE particulars of our unfortunate affair are shortly as follows: Our governor having good information that the great preparations of the *French* at *Toulon* were designed against *Minorca*, lost no time in putting every thing in the most defensible condition, augmenting and repairing the fortifications, and destroying all the roads in the island, to prevent the progress of the enemy when they should land. On the 18th of April the *French* landed at *Ciudadella*, and our four regiments marched next day into the castle. We soon felt the happy consequences of breaking up the roads, it being the 30th before we saw any of the enemy, and the 8th of May before they could open any batteries to play against us. From the 8th to the 16th the fire was very smart on both sides. From the 16th to the 20th they slackened a little, which we imagined was owing to their want of ammunition, and which we afterwards found was really the case. The little progress the *French* had hitherto made, gave our small garrison great spirits; but I give you leave to guess the additional joy we felt when, on the 19th we descried the *British* fleet bearing towards the island. As they stopped 7 or 8 leagues distance, and did not seem to come nearer, Gen. *Blakeney* thought proper

to send off a boat with a letter to the admiral; but the fleet standing further off, and the night coming on, the boat was obliged to return, without being able to effect the intended purpose. The next morning there was not one ship in view. On the 21st a fleet appeared at a distance, but it proved to be the *French*; nor had we ever the pleasure of seeing our fleet a second time. I shall leave it to those who have experienced such a change, to express the grief and vexation this disappointment caused in the garrison. Our whole dependance was on this assistance, and the protracting the siege till its arrival, was all we could hope to accomplish. We comforted the soldiers the best in our power, encouraging them to behave with their usual gallantry; and as there certainly must have been some reason for the return of the fleet, that they might still expect to see them again in a short time. Thus did we endeavour to keep up the spirits of our men; and I assure you, it required all the skill we were masters of. The enemy having, since the departure of our fleet, received fresh supplies of cannon and warlike stores, began to open new batteries, and by their continued fire, greatly damaged our works, and destroyed several of our cannon. They now played on us with 30 cannon and 21 mortars, and so hot a fire, I believe, can scarcely be paralleled in any history. I have counted upwards of 300 shells thrown by the enemy in one night. In this manner we continued till the 27th of June, when, at 11 at night, a general assault was made from all quarters, and, after about an hour's engagement, three of our outworks were taken. They immediately began to intrench themselves in these redoubts, which they effected, though they lost a number of men by our small arms. About four in the morning the enemy beat a parley, and desired time to bury their dead. This was granted; and, in the mean time, the general called a council of war, when it was judged absolutely necessary to offer proposals for capitulating, which was accordingly done, and, next day, agreed to by the *French*. The reasons urged for the capitulation were, that the *French*, by being in possession of the redoubts, had likewise possessed themselves of the subterraneous passages leading to the body of the fort, where already were lodged above 4000 men; that most of our batteries were greatly damaged; and (which indeed was the principal



principal one) that our small garrison was quite worn out with continual duty, and would never be able to withstand another general assault.

The loss we sustained in the assault was very inconsiderable: Lieut. *Samuel Whitehead* killed, Col. *Jeffreys* taken prisoner, and Major *Cunningham* shot thro' the hand; 30 private men killed, and about as many wounded. The *French* acknowledged they had 1200 men killed and wounded. Before the assault we lost Lieut. *Armstrong*, nephew to the general, a very promising young gentleman, who was killed by a cannon-ball; and, some days after, Capt. *Hobby*, who was killed by a shell. Our whole loss amounted to about 70 killed, 306 wounded, (35 of whom died of their wounds) 8 who died of sickness, and 16 missing, most of whom, we imagine, were suffocated in springing the mines. The *French* army consisted of 32 battalions, amounting to 20,550 men; and our garrison consisted of about 3500. The loss of the *French* during the siege amounted to 3332 men.

*Hæ Nugæ seria ducunt in Mala.*

MR URBAN,

WE are got into a way of saying at every turn, Mr *Fowke*, Mr *Byng*, &c. instead of General *Fowke*, Admiral *Byng*, &c. a manner of speaking which makes our officers of the army and navy too often to forget their station, and has a tendency, I fear, to cause them to drown the employment in the idea of the gentleman. The expression, I suppose, is drawn from the *French*, who have their *Monf. Richelieu*, and *Monf. Gallissonniere*, but that, Mr URBAN, does not in the least recommend it to me, who am desirous of being thought a true *Briton*. On the contrary, it puts me in mind of a story I have read of Mr *Congreve*, the famous dramatic poet, who, when *Monf. Voltaire* was in *England*, and went to pay him a visit, told the learned foreigner, he desired to be respected by him as a gentleman, and not as a poet. On which the *Frenchman* very acutely remarked, that were it not for his poetical merit, and his extraordinary abilities as a writer, he should never have thought of making him the compliment of a visit.

*Voltaire* was sensible of the author's particular merit, to which he was willing to shew a proper regard; but the author was so absurd as to sully his renown by a piece of ridiculous pride, and an ill timed affectation. And pray, Sir, let us consider what it is that makes the

gentlemen of the army or the navy objects of our esteem. It is not their birth, or their being meerly and simply gentlemen, for the Hon. Mr Anybody, that sits at home and does nothing, ranks equally with them in that respect. But surely an officer of the least merit deserves to take place of an insignificant butterfly. The general or the admiral has raised himself by a train of good services to his country, from one post to another, till now at length grown old in the service, he has climbed the summit of glory, and by the distinction of a gracious sovereign, has acquired the honour of being a general officer in the army, or an admiral in his majesty's navy. This is the foundation of his worth and esteem, over which, why he should desire, or others should endeavour to draw a veil, by degrading him into the level of a meer inactive gentleman, I cannot conceive. In short, I respect a veteran general, like *Blakeney*, and an old experienced admiral, like *Vernon*; and it sounds as a great impropriety in my ears, to hear the one called by my fellow subjects (who I know cannot but revere them in their respective capacities) by no other title than that of Mr *Blakeney*, and the other by that of Mr *Vernon*. I am for calling them what they are, in order to distinguish them for their acquired desert, to remind them themselves of the national services whereby they are come to honour, and to inspire others with the same laudable ambition; and this, methinks, may be one step of begetting in the military and the marine, true patriotism and public spirit, whilst an opposite conduct must naturally be productive of a contrary effect.

Yours, &c. P. GEMSEGE.

MR URBAN,

THE present high price of corn is so great a calamity, that the strictest enquiry ought to be made, whether it be a necessary consequence of the failure of this year's crop, or whether it is not the effect of private cunning. It must be granted, that the continual supply of the navy and army, at this time, considerably encreases the consumption, but as we have not for a long time had a scarce year, the price of corn has risen more than in proportion to this demand; it follows then that there must be a sufficient stock in the hands of private persons to supply the publick necessities. Why are they not compelled to bring it to market? The *Germans*, in this time of scarcity have prohibited the use of grain in the distillery and if the *British* government does not interpose, many of our poor must perish, or become an additional tax upon the nation.



## The CONSTANT FAIR; set to Musick.

The musical score is written for two voices, likely a soprano and an alto, on a grand staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 7/8. The melody is characterized by frequent eighth and sixteenth notes, giving it a lively, dance-like quality. The lyrics are printed below the notes, with some words appearing on lines that are not directly under a note.

I'll to some shady cool retreat, Where spreading trees conspire  
to meet, To hide my blush while I repeat, The love  
I bear my COLIN,  
Name all that's a - mia - ble in love, My  
COLIN amply doth improve, The sacred truth of heav'n  
above, Is center'd in my COLIN.

Was I possess'd of monarch's lands,  
Of eastern shores, or golden sands;  
No one shou'd share in hymen's bands,  
With me but lovely COLIN;  
With him beneath a myrtle feat,  
I'll sing and bless my happier fate,  
Than seated on a throne of state,  
With any one but COLIN.

(Gent. Mag. OCTOBER 1756.)

So long as Saturn's glass shall run,  
Or Persians hail the rising sun,  
Or till my thread of life is spun,  
So long shall I love COLIN;  
And when I take the parting kiss,  
In death I'll cheer my heart with this,  
That I shall meet in future bliss,  
Again with thee my COLIN.



Mr URBAN,

Rotterdam, Oct. 1.

THE following Epitaph was transcribed from an Urn in the capitol, and lately sent from Rome by a Friend\*. I have attempted a translation of it; and if you think it worth a place in your Magazine, The insertion of that and the original will oblige your constant reader and humble servant. B. SOWDEN.

On the right Side.

VIR. SI pensare animas sinerent crudelia fata,  
Et posset redimi morte alienâ salus;  
Quantulacunque meæ debentur tempora vitæ  
Pensâsem pro te, cara *Homonœa*, libens.  
At nunc, quod possum, fugiam lucernque deosque,  
Ut te maturâ per Styga morte sequar. —

MULIER.

Parce tuam, conjux, fletu quassare juventam,  
Fataque moerendo sollicitare mea:  
Nil profant lacrymæ, nec possunt fata moveri:  
Viximus. — Hic omnes exitus unus habet.  
Parce; ita non unquam similem experiare dolo.  
Et faveant votis numina cuncta tuis. [rem,  
Quodque mihi eripuit mors immatura juventæ,  
Id tibi victuro proroget ulterius.

On the left Side.

MUL. ] Tu qui secura procedis mente, parumper  
Siste gradum, quæso, verbaque pauca lege.  
Illa ego quæ claris fueram prælata puellis,  
Hoc *Homonœa* brevi condita sum tumulo;  
Cui formam Paphiæ, Charites tribuere decorem,  
Quam Pallas cunctis artibus erudiit:  
Nondum bis denos ætas mea viderat annos,  
Injecere manus invida fata mihi.  
Nec pro me queror, hoc morte est mihi tristius  
Mæror *Atimeti* conjugis ille mei. [ipsâ,  
VIR. ] Sit tibi terra levis, mulier dignissima vitâ;  
Quæque tuis olim perfruerere bonis.

*Atimetus Pamphili Ti. Cæsaris Aug. L. sibi et  
Claudiæ Homonœæ Conlibertæ & Contubernali.  
Permissu Patroni. In fronte longum P.V.  
Latum P. IV.*

\* See Fleetwood's Inscript. Ant. p. 193, Lond. 1691.

Translation of the above EPITAPH.

MAN.

W Ould fate accept the forfeit of our breath,  
To shield, or to redeem our friends  
from death,  
With transport, lovely *Homonœa*, mine [thine.  
Should once have saved, or now should ransom,  
Since that's forbid, I yield to black despair,  
The gods themselves no more attract my care:  
My sick'ning soul abhors the chearing light,  
And pants to join thee by an early flight.

WOMAN.

Spare, dearest youth, oh spare thy blooming  
The fates inexorable heed not tears; [years,  
Past joys let lenient memory recall,  
Thy pangs awaging—mine's the lot of all.  
By former love let me conjure thee, cease  
With unavailing sighs to wound thy peace;  
Give to the winds thy heart-corroding cares;  
So may the fav'ring gods regard thy pray'rs,  
And heaven, indulgent to my wish, decree  
To give thee length of days, deny'd to me.

And thou, spectator! who, with careless eye,  
Can't view my tomb, and pass indiff'rent by,  
Stop—pause a while attentive o'er my urn,  
And in the following lines my history learn.

Here *Homonœa* lies, involved in shades,  
Tho' once illustrious 'midst the fairest maids:  
To deck me *Venus* and the graces joyn'd,  
And wisdom's goddess lent her charms of mind.

But e'er twice-ten revolving years were fled,  
Invidious fates consign'd me to the dead:  
Yet not this early summons I bemoan,  
But *Atimetus*' poignant grief alone.

MAN.

Be soft thy slumbers, worthiest of the fair,  
And worthy longer of terrestrial air;  
Peace to thy gentle shade, and happiest hours,  
Enjoy thy virtues in Elysian bow'rs.

*Atimetus*, the son of *Pamphilus*, a Freed-man of  
*Ti. Cæsar Aug.* [set'd this monument] for himself  
and *Claudia Homonœa*, his late Fellow-servant and  
Consort. — By permission of his Patron. — In  
front five feet long, four feet broad.

## A PASTORAL.

— Trabit sua quemque voluptas. VIRG.

B Y *Ouse*' fam'd stream, forgot his fleecy care,  
A love-lorn swain indulg'd his fond despair,  
Mov'd at his moan, the flocks forsook their food,  
Hush'd were th' attentive winds, and stay'd the  
flood.

Still must I languish, still unheard complain  
With hopeless passion, and of fix'd disdain?  
Relentless fair can nought thy pity move!  
Is love a crime, and must I die for love?

Ah what avails it, from yon sultry beams,  
To fly for shelter to the shades and streams;  
Whilst fiercer beams still scorching night and  
day,

Parch all my veins, and on my vitals prey?  
Till thee I saw, with careless freedom blest,  
My heart how gay, and how serene my breast!  
Sacred to *Pan* I tun'd my grateful lays,  
And ev'ry valley echo'd with his praise.  
But now my pensile flocks neglected rove  
And *Pan*'s forgot—a slave to tyrant love.  
His stern behests I must alone obey,  
To him and *Stella* tune my ev'ry lay.

O come, bright maid, and see the joys of swains!  
Here are cool grotts, fair streams, and flow'ry  
plains:

Here blest with thee I could for ever live,  
Nor envy pleasures crouds and cities give:  
Let vulgar passions vulgar breasts inflame,  
The lust of wealth, of grandeur and of fame:  
Nor wealth, nor fame, nor grandeur, I implore,  
Content with *Stella*, I'd desire no more. [seats  
E'en gods themselves have left their star-crown'd  
For rural pleasures, and for green retreats;  
And beauty's goddess, for *Adonis*' love,  
Preferr'd the country to the courts of *Jove*.  
At thy approach the joyful birds shall sing,  
To thee the bees their golden stores shall bring:  
Where e'er thou walk'st soft gales shall gently  
And dreary deserts boast the pride of *May*. [play,  
Than me, no shepherd on th' extended plains;  
Feeds fairer flocks, or sings in sweeter strains;  
That flute is mine with which the listning grove  
*Alexis* charm'd, and sooth'd his hapless love;  
His hapless love the pitying rocks and floods  
Attend; his hapless love resound the woods.

Now noon-day *Phæbus* burns the thirsty plains,  
And with intemp'rate rays the riv'lets drains,  
Hush'd in the trees repose the feather'd choir;  
To shades the shepherd and the flocks retire;  
Whilst I for ease to ev'ry herb apply,  
Bathe in each stream, and to each arbour fly:  
In vain:—no herb can cure the flames of love,  
No stream can quench them, and no shade remove.

Eversham, Oct. 16, 1756.

HORATIO.



*The GAME of CRICKET. An Exercise at Merchant Taylor's school.*

Peace, and her arts, we sing—her genial pow'r  
Can give the breast to pant, the tho't to tow'r,  
Tho' guiltless, not inglorious souls inspires,  
And beasts less savage, not less noble fires.  
Such is her sway, when Cricket calls her train,  
The sons of labour, to the accustom'd plain,  
With all the hero's passion and desire,  
They swell, they glow, they envy, and admire:  
Despair and resolution reign by turns;  
Suspence torments, and emulation burns.  
See! in due rank dispos'd, intent they stand,  
In act to start—the eye, the foot, the hand,  
Still active, eager, seem conjoin'd in one;  
Tho' fixt, all moving, and while present gone.  
In ancient combat, from the *Parthian* steed,  
Not more unerring flew the barbed reed  
Than rolls the ball, with vary'd vigour play'd,  
Now levell'd, whizzing o'er the springing blade,  
Now toss'd to rise more fatal from the ground,  
Exact and faithful to th' appointed bound,  
Yet vain its speed, yet vain its certain aim;  
The wary batsman watches o'er the game:  
Before his stroke the leathern circle flies,  
Now wheels oblique, now mounting threats the  
skies.

Nor yet less vain the wary batsman's blow,  
If intercepted by the circling foe,  
Too soon the nimble arm retorts the ball,  
Or ready fingers catch it in its fall:  
Thus various art with vary'd fortune strives,  
And with each changing chance the sport revives.  
Emblem of many-colour'd life—the state  
By Cricket-rules discriminates the great:  
*The outward side*, who place and profit want,  
Watch to surprize, and labour to supplant;  
While those who taste the sweets of present win-  
Labour as heartily to keep their *innings*. [nings,  
On either side the whole great game is play'd,  
Untry'd no shift is left, unsought no aid:  
Skill vies with skill, & pow'r contends with pow'r,  
And *squint ey'd prejudice* computes the score.  
In private life, like *single banded play'rs*,  
We get less *notches*, but we meet less cares.  
Full many a lussy effort, which at court  
Would fix the doubtful issue of the sport,  
Wide of its mark, or impotent to rise,  
Ruins the rash, and disappoints the wise.  
Yet all in public, and in private, strive  
To keep the ball of action still alive,  
And just to all, when each his ground has run,  
Death tips the wicket, and the game is done.

#### TO PHILLIS.

Lovely *Phillis*, matchless fair,  
Object of thy shepherd's care,  
Softly listen while he sings,  
And attunes the dulcet strings,  
While he chants with sportive glee,  
*Phillis*, beauteous maid, to thee,  
Where old *Thames* with swelling tide,  
Washes *Chelsea's* fertile side,  
There my wand'ring footsteps led,  
Free from care and free from dread,  
Not appris'd that *Cupid* lay,  
Here in ambush to betray,  
Till, alas! from *Phillis's* eyes,  
Where he mounts his batteries;  
Till, from thence the poignant dart,  
Flew and pierc'd my fated heart.

Now I felt the soft disease,  
On the purple current seize,  
Now thro' all my yielding frame,  
Silent stole the kindling flame:  
Now the throbbing pulses move,  
Beating loud alarms of love.  
Say, ye great creating pow'rs,  
Say, were not your choicest stores  
Lavish'd, and your noblest art  
All employ'd in ev'ry part,  
When you turn'd her slender waist,  
When you form'd her snowy breast,  
When you rais'd her iv'ry neck,  
Painted roses on her cheek,  
Caus'd her arching brow to rise,  
And with light'ning arm'd her eyes?  
Tell me wherefore was she made  
Fair, with blooming charms array'd,  
Was she not for love design'd?  
Give her then, ye gods, a mind,  
Not averse to sympathize,  
With the panting lover's sighs,  
Son of *Venus*, thine's the task,  
To fulfil what lover's ask,  
O vouchsafe to lend thy aid,  
Hasten quickly to the maid,  
Whisper softly in her ear,  
Tell her all my anxious care,  
Bid her all her charms improve,  
And inspire her heart with love.

RHODES.

*Written in Warwick Assembly Room, Tuesday Evening, Oct. 5, 1756.*

IN lovely *M—rd—t's* pleasing form,  
What various graces meet,  
How blest with ev'ry striking charm,  
How languishingly sweet;  
With just such elegance and ease,  
Fair *Venus*' self appears,  
Thus *Juno* while she awes can please,  
And *Pallas* thus endears.  
With either *Wr—t* such beauties dwell,  
Such charms by each are shar'd,  
No critic's judging eye can tell,  
Which merits most regard;  
'Tis far beyond the painter's skill  
To set their charms to view,  
As far beyond the poet's quill,  
To give the praise that's due.  
A female softness, manly sense,  
And conduct free from art,  
With ev'ry pleasing excellence,  
In *St—ly* charms the heart.  
In *W—lf—n's* beauteous form and face,  
(True index of her mind)  
The most exact of human race,  
Not one defect can find.  
But see another fair advance,  
With love commanding mien,  
See happy in the sprightly dance,  
Sweet smiling lovely *Wr—n*;  
Each blessing which indulgent heav'n,  
On mortals can bestow,  
To thee, enchanting maid, is giv'n,  
Its master piece below.  
Thy beauty ev'ry breast alarms,  
And many a swain can prove,  
That he who views your conqu'ring charms,  
Must soon submit to love.



## An ODE on SICKNESS,

By a YOUNG LADY;

**W**Hence this unusual languor o'er my mind?

This chilling stupor that pervades each sense?  
Pensive I sit, each active power confin'd,  
No more I'm charm'd by pleasure's fair pretence.

Ah! where is ease, and sprightly vigour fled!

Where are those hopes which youth so lately gave?

Illusive all! disease now bows my head,  
And death (in spite of time) prepares the grave.

Careless of life, but yet afraid to die,  
From hope to fear, from fear to hope I run;

In vain to banish apprehension try,  
Doubt still recoils, to blast what hope begun.

Fir'd with the conflict, o'er my soul I cast  
An eye; determin'd on the painful view;  
While memory arraign'd each folly past,  
And conscious shame recall'd the blush anew.

Attentively each error I revolve,  
Trace ev'ry foible from its genuine source:  
How poor his plea whom custom must absolve,  
For acting contrary to wisdom's course.

But yet, no crime e'er stain'd my guiltless thought,  
No secret horrors prey upon my mind;  
Revenge for injuries I never sought,  
But wish'd the general weal of human kind.

Thou power supreme! within whose awful hand  
The fates of all created beings lie;  
Arrest th' uplifted stroke, by thy command,  
Nor force me (e'er I've learnt to live) to die:

Oh! let me still enjoy more cheerful days;  
Assist me to explore thy wond'rous truth:  
Guide my frail heart from error's thorny maze,  
Nor suffer pleasure to mislead my youth.

Ambition's fires no more shall warm my heart;  
The world's false tinsel glare I'll hence despise  
Reason her lawful empire shall assert, [guise.  
And guard my breast from passion's specious

## The MAN; a TALE.

To the Lord Viscount WEYMOUTH.

Jam nova progenies caelo demittitur alto. VIRG.

Integer vitae, scelerisque purus — HOR.

**F**ULL three and twenty years ago,  
The fatal sister's annals shew,  
Jove, in a gracious mood one day,  
(Th' inferior deities at play)  
Said, "Heavenly powers, assist my plan,  
"And lend your aid to form a Man,  
"A man complete in ev'ry part,  
"The utmost effort of your art."

The god, to aid the gen'rous birth,  
Took from his stores the purest earth,  
Bade Venus mould it into form,  
And Mars the mass with courage warm;  
Phœbus with wit the breast inspire,  
And all the soul with Genius fire;  
The social virtues all engage  
To form a darling for the age;  
Humanity with sweetest grace,  
Work on the features of the face;  
Benevolence cling around the heart,  
And there exhaust her fund of art,

There kindle up a patriot-flame  
That blazes at a tyrant's name;  
Bade Pallas take uncommon pains  
To form the texture of the brains,  
With heav'nly essence fill the whole,  
And pour her charms through all the soul;  
The muses and the graces join  
To make the mind and form divine.

The gods exert their choicest skill  
Th' Almighty's dictates to fulfil:  
Momus in pain stood carping by,  
And ask'd, "Where's dame Oeconomy?"  
Prudence replies, "I fill her place,  
"Retouch each virtue and each grace,  
"Diffuse a splendor through the Whole,  
"Correct the wit, and tune the soul."

The deities perform'd their part,  
And brought their fire the heav'nly art:  
Jove view'd in miniature the Man,  
And with a nod approv'd the plan;  
Bade Mercury take it down to earth,  
And let a Cart'ret give it birth;  
Found nothing in't a god could blame,  
Then said, "Let WEYMOUTH be its name.  
Trowbridge, OEt, 2.

W T,

An Epistle to a Friend on the Education of his Son.

**H**OW to bring up your son, dear Charles, you doubt,  
Why then I'll with my counsel help you out.  
If he's a fool, and like a numskul chuses  
To consort with those weeding jades, the Muses,  
Discard him:—throw him off: let not your chink  
Journey to Helicon to buy him drink.  
Let not his head be turn'd with idle stories,  
Of Oroondates, and such Jack-a-Nories;  
Should he once read them, in a little time  
Egad! the boy'll attempt to scrawl in rhyme.  
Which to prevent, let him not learn to write,  
Or read; for if he does he may have wit:  
Let him not write so much as his own name;  
He'll set his mark, and that's e'en just the same.

But when he's of the age of one and twenty,  
(Till then these few instructions may content ye)  
Buy him a borough, and he'll soon be great,  
Apost, — I mean, — a pillar of the state:  
He'll make a figure to the h—e when brought,  
A figure, like some hundreds more of nought.  
He must not speak in his poor country's cause,  
Must not defend her liberties and laws:  
But with submissive cringe and supple knee  
Must always bellow for the ministry.  
These maxims, sure, will bring him into vogue;  
He needs must please who is both fool and rogue.  
Would't it have him marry? well, buy him,  
d'ye see,

A fierce cock'd hat and modish ramillie:  
Buy him (be sure omit not that) a sword,  
And regimental coat;—he's then my Lord.

Make him an eunuch, if he sings, and then  
He'll be fit company for n—blem—n.  
A voice soft shrilling and an empty pate  
Can never fail of getting an estate.  
Or if (it may be so) the youngster feels  
The greatness of his spirit in his heels;  
Make him a dancing-master: now a-days  
Your dancing-masters thrive and wive apace.  
Or if he's of a stupid disposition  
Get him a wig, and make him a physician:  
Teach him to hum and ha;—and soon he'll find  
How easily the doctor bums mankind.

MONITOR.



THE troubles in *Germany* engross the attention of all *Europe*; and the king of *Prussia's* conduct is indeed astonishing. Soon after his army had entered *Saxony*, and had driven his *Polish* majesty, with the troops of that electorate, to take refuge in a place of strength, he sent an officer to the queen, to demand the keys of the archives, of the cabinets, and treasures of her husband: The queen, unable to resist superior force, complied with this demand; but at the same time assembled the foreign ministers, and, with tears in her eyes, enjoined them to represent to their respective courts the rigour with which she, the king, the royal family, and all *Saxony*, had been treated by the invader. In a memorial, which the *Saxon* minister at the *Hague* presented to their high mightinesses, this transaction is most pathetically set forth.

"To represent to you, high and mighty lords, a state free, tranquil, and neuter, invaded by an enemy, who covers himself under the name of friendship, who without alleging the least complaint, or any pretension on whatsoever, but governing himself solely by his *Convenience*, makes himself master, by armed force, of all the towns, and even of the capital, dismantles places, such as *Wurtemberg*, fortifies others, such as *Torgau*; this is but a feeble sketch of the oppressions under which the faithful subjects of his majesty groan; the burghers disarmed, the magistrates carried off to serve as hostages for the unjust and enormous contributions for provisions and forage, (*see p. 442.*) the public coffers seized, the revenues of the electorate confiscated, the arsenals of *Dresden*, of *Leipsick*, of *Weissenfels*, and of *Zeitz* broken open, the artillery and the arms plundered and transported to *Magdebourg*;\* all these proceedings were nothing but preliminaries to the unheard-of treatment, which was reserved for a queen, whose virtues ought to have commanded respect even from her enemies. It is from the sacred hands of that august princess, that the archives of state were forced away by menaces and violence, notwithstanding the security which her majesty might promise herself under the protection of all laws human and divine, and notwithstanding the re-iterated assurances given to her in the name of the king of *Prussia*, that not only her person and residence should be absolutely safe, but that even the *Prussian* garrison should be under her orders. This august and tender mother of her faithful subjects, who, to make a sacrifice to the happiness of the *Saxons*, had remained at *Dresden*, expected in the midst of tu-

\* The king of *Prussia* on his first entrance into *Saxony*, caused the fortifications of *Wurtemberg* to be blown up, and at the same time that of *Torgau* to be fortified; and *Baron Wyllech*, whom he appointed to command at *Dresden*, drew out of the arsenals of that city all the artillery, arms, colours, and standards, and sent them down the *Elbe* to *Magdeburgh*. He also made prisoners of all the *Saxon* officers he could discover in *Dresden*, obliging them before they could be released to promise not to serve against the king's master.

"mult to govern in security the states of her august consort, who, prompted by cares equally important, had hasted away to head his army, to defend his injured honour, and give to the zeal and love of his people, what they had ground to expect from the valour and firmness of so magnanimous a prince. This princess has seen the activity of the privy council taken away, and instead of the legitimate government an arbitrary *Directory* substituted, which acknowledges no other right but its own will." &c.

To the weighty charge of violences and excesses alledged in this circular memorial, which is likewise address'd to all the courts in amity with *Saxony*, as well as to the *States General*, his *Prussian* majesty has caused his ministers to reply, that all such imputations are calumnies raised and aggravated without truth, and without decency; that nothing more than the usual taxes have been raised on the subjects of the electorate, and exact payment made them for every thing they furnished; and that it is equally contrary to truth, that the respect due to the queen was violated by demanding of her certain papers, the copies of which he was already possess of, but which it was necessary for him to have in the original, in order to prove unanswerably, the plot that was formed to strip him, not only of *Silesia*, which the empress queen reserved entirely for herself, but likewise of the dutchies of *Magdebourg* and *Crossen*, and the circles of *Zullichau*, *Cotbus*, and *Schwibbus*, which were to be the portion allotted for the *K. of Poland*. Thus the secret springs for a conduct, otherwise unaccountable, are laid open, and the iniquitous projects of an ungrateful and ambitious court discover'd, and, 'tis hoped, defeated.

The emperor, however, in quality of head of the empire, has taken occasion from this hostile intrusion, like the popes in former times, to issue decrees, rescripts, mandates monitory, excitatory, inhibitory, comminatory, &c. By one decree, address'd to his *Prussian* majesty, he enjoins him to withdraw his troops from *Saxony*, and put a stop to the injuries which that country suffers, on pain of being proceeded against according to the laws of the empire. By another decree, he commands all the vassals of the empire, who are in the *Prussian* service, to leave it immediately, for which purpose he annuls their oath of fidelity. And, by a third decree, he forbids all the princes, states, or other members of the empire, to suffer their subjects to enlist themselves in his service, or otherwise to give him any kind of assistance whatsoever. The conclusion of the decree, address'd to his *Prussian* majesty is very singular, and will give an idea of the rest. After enumerating all the violences already set forth in the *Saxon* memorial, with suitable aggravations; he says,

\* The same officer who demanded the keys of her *Polish* majesty acquainted the ministers of state and members of the council, that the king his master had no occasion for their service, but would appoint proper persons to discharge the duties of their places.



For these causes, we most seriously command and enjoin your majesty, as elector of Brandenburg, by virtue of our Imperial dignity, and the power of supreme judge, to desist without delay from all rebellion, hostile invasions, violences, and breaches of the peace, in the electorate of Saxony and other states of the empire; to withdraw immediately your troops, and to break up and dismiss your army, which is so dangerous to the states of the empire and the common tranquillity; to restore every thing that has been taken; to repair, without reply or demur, all damages and costs; and to make, as soon as possible, your most humble report of the manner in which all this has been executed. As for the rest, we shall forthwith proceed to what is enacted by the laws of the empire, in punishment of the grievous crime committed by your majesty, as elector of Brandenburg, against us and the whole empire, by a rebellious enterprise dangerous to the community, and at the same time provide for the future security of all the empire.

Done at Vienna, September 19, 1756.

But while these harmless menaces were every where dispersed, the event happened which his Prussian majesty had all along foreseen, the Russian rescript came forth against him. The date of this piece confirms the information which he had received, of the insincerity of her Czarish majesty, and is itself a contradiction of what it was intended to advance. That nothing may be wanting to give light to this important affair, we shall here insert the substance of this extraordinary declaration, as it is term'd in the foreign gazettes:

The Russian ministers residing at foreign courts were commanded to publish, that as the sole intent of the preparations which the empress ordered to be made last spring was to enable her to fulfil her engagements with her allies, in case any of them should be attacked, the preparations were suspended both by sea and land as soon as there was ground to hope that that case would not soon happen; in order that the whole world might be convinced that her Imperial Czarish majesty was no less forward to defend her allies when threatened with an attack, than backward to throw Europe in an alarm without an extreme necessity.

That the king of Prussia, far from doing justice to the empress's sentiments on this head, tho' he remained quiet whilst preparations were making by Russia, and even some time after they had ceased, had all of a sudden begun to make such powerful armaments, as gave room to apprehend but the flames of war would immediately burst out.

That nevertheless Russia, to avoid the multiplying of fears, for furnishing the king of Prussia with a specious pretext for disturbing the public tranquillity, had made no motions, in hopes that the king of Prussia, in imitation of this example, would not stir up fresh troubles: but that this prince having continued to arm with all his might, and without any interruption, and without alledging any

other reason than the idea he had formed to himself of an apprehended attack, had thereby sufficiently intimated that he sought only a pretext to disturb the peace of Europe.

That in fact it is incontestable that when the king of Prussia was pressing his armaments with the greatest ardour, those of Russia had long ceased; and that those of the empress Queen did not begin till the successive motions of the Prussians and the augmentation of their forces gave room to think Bohemia and Moravia were in danger, inasmuch as it was no secret that the king of Prussia was disgusted at the treaty of Versailles, though this prince when he signed his treaty with England gave himself no concern about what the court of Vienna might think of it.

It is therefore clear to her Imperial Czarish majesty that the king of Prussia ought to be considered as the first author of the troubles that are going to break out, tho' he has effected to publish that he took all these measures only to defend himself against his enemies, who had no existence but in his own supposition: that, nevertheless, it is from this supposition he has thought himself entitled to demand of the Empress Queen an explanation with regard to her warlike preparations, adding, in a manner not altogether decent, that if her answer were not to his liking, he protested before God, he would not be answerable for the consequences.

That in consideration of all these circumstances the empress can no longer conceal her real sentiments, nor forbear declaring that as she cannot behold with indifferency any attack made on the dominions of her allies, particularly those of the empress queen of Hungary and the electorate of Saxony, she will furnish speedy and powerful succours to the party unjustly attacked, and will not think herself in any wise responsible for the consequences which the present menacing conduct of his Prussian majesty may draw after it, &c.

Petersbourg, Sept. 4.

The facts alledged in the above declaration are sufficiently retuted in the paper called, *The K. of Prussia's motives*, &c. published by authority, and inserted, (p. 467.) and by the date it plainly appears, that the discovery of the ALLIANCE against the K. of Prussia was known at Petersburgh, and the consequences of it apprehended; otherwise no intelligence could have been received at that court of the invasion of Saxony, so early as the date of this memorial.

France all this while has contented herself with verbal declarations, and promises of powerful succours, to extricate the court of Saxony from the distress in which she is involved; and in flattering her new ally with the ultimate success of the vast projects her ambition has formed, of crushing the Protestant powers of Germany, and aggrandizing herself by their ruin.

His Prussian majesty, however, neither intimidated by formidable alliances, nor moved

\* This is a notorious misrepresentation of the fact. by



by the imperial menaces so liberally poured forth against him, continued steadily to pursue his purpose. The troops of *Saxony* he hemmed in on all sides, and distressed them to the utmost for want of provisions, while his own army were plentifully supplied with every thing necessary. This hastened the approach of the *Austrians*, whose numbers increased daily, under the command of Count *Browne*, a general in whom the court of *Vienna* placed the greatest confidence. No motion of the enemy could escape the penetration of the king. He received early intelligence of their designed march, and he resolved to be beforehand in order to disconcert them. This brought on an engagement, the relation of which, as published by authority, by both sides, may be seen in the following accounts.

*From the London Gazette.*

*The King of Prussia's Account of the Battle,*

ON the 28th of *September*, the king set out from his camp at *Sedlitz*, and joined his army in *Bohemia*, which he had sent forward under the command of marshal *Keith*, in order to take possession of and secure the passes into *Bohemia*. This army was incamped near *Ausfig*, and consisted only of 25000 men, because the king had been obliged to leave the main body of troops in the neighbourhood of *Pirna*, in order to keep the *Saxon* camp blocked up. The king, upon his arrival, resolved to march forward. He formed a vanguard of eight battalions, ten squadrons of dragoons, and eight of *Hussars*. He put himself at the head of this body, and marched to *Tournitz*; and ordered his army to follow him in two columns, the one by the way of *Proscobot*, and the other by the same way his van-guard had taken. From *Tournitz* he marched, with his van towards *Welmina*, where he arrived that evening, an hour before sun-set. There he saw the *Austrian* army, with its right wing at *Lorwoschütz*, and its left towards the *Egra*. That very evening, the king, himself, occupied, with six battalions, a hollow, and some rising grounds, which commanded *Lorwoschütz* and which he resolved to make use of, the next day, in order to march out against the *Austrians*. The army arrived, in the night, at *Welmina*, where the king only formed his battalions behind one another, and the squadrons in the same manner, which remained, all night, in this position; he king himself, sitting up all night, and having no other covering but his cloak, before a little fire, at the head of his troops. On the 1st of *October*, at break of day, he took with him his principal general officers, and shewed them the ground which he intended to occupy with his army, viz. the infantry, forming the first line, to occupy two high hills, and the bottom betwixt them; some battalions, to form the second line; and the third, to be composed of the whole cavalry. The king made all possible dispatch in duly strengthening the wings of his army upon these hills: The infantry at the right possessed themselves of their post, and took all their precautions in order to secure it effectually; whilst the left was forming, it fell immediately into an engage-

ment with the enemy's *Pandours*, *Croatians*, & grenadiers, who were posted in vineyards, inclosed with stone-walls. We advanced up in this manner, till we came to the declivity of the hills towards the enemy, from whence we saw the town of *Lorwoschütz* filled with a great body of infantry, and a large battery of 12 pieces of cannon before it, and the cavalry formed chequer-wise, and in a line between *Lorwoschütz* and the village of *Sauschütz*. There being a thick fog, this was all as could be perceived. The king sent to reconnoitre: and the reports confirmed all that had been judged of the enemy's position. After the king had found, that the battalions were possessed of that hollow, in the manner he had ordered it, he thought, that the first thing to be done, was to drive back the enemy's cavalry, which stood in his front. And with this view he ordered his cavalry to advance; formed them before his first line of infantry, and immediately attacked the enemy's; which was broke: but as the enemy had placed, behind the cavalry in hollow places and ditches, a great body of infantry with several pieces of cannon, our cavalry, through the briskness of their attack, found themselves exposed to the fire of this cannon and of the infantry; which obliged them to return and form again under the protection of our infantry and cannon, without the *Austrian* cavalry daring to pursue them. After they had formed again, they returned to the charge; then, neither the fire of 60 pieces of the enemy's cannon, nor that of the infantry, which lay in those hollow places, nor the ditches, which they had in their front, could prevent them from totally defeating the whole *Austrian* cavalry, and from forcing the infantry, which was posted in those ditches. After this charge was over, the king ordered his cavalry up to the hill again behind his infantry, where he drew them up. In the mean time, the cannonading still continued; and the enemy made all possible efforts to flank the left of our infantry. The king perceived the necessity of supporting it, and ordered the battalions of the first line to turn to the left; the battalions of the second line filled up the intervals, which had been occasioned by this motion; so that the cavalry formed the second line, which supported the infantry. At the same time, the whole left of the infantry, marching on gradually, wheeled about, attacked the town of *Lorwoschütz* in flank, in spite of the cannon and the prodigious infantry of the enemy; set the suburbs on fire, carried the post, and put the whole army to flight: after which Marshal *Brown* retired to the other side of the *Egra*, and took his camp at *Budin*. The king of *Prussia* not only gained the field of battle, but that day established his head quarters at *Lorwoschütz*. The prince of *Bevern* has signalized himself beyond any thing that can be said in his praise; never were such instances of valour seen as well in the cavalry, as infantry. The enemy's army was 60000 men strong; and, notwithstanding such a superiority, our infantry forced inclosed vineyards, and stone houses; and, from seven in the morning till three in the afternoon, they sustained the fire of the



cannon and of the infantry, and especially the attack of *Lowoschütz*, which lasted, without intermission, till the enemy was drove out of it. Major *Müller*, of the artillery, behaved to admiration. The major generals of cavalry, *Luderitz* and *Oertiz*, are killed, as well as Colonel *Holzendorf* of the *Gens d'Arms*. General *Quadt*, of the infantry, is also killed. The loss of the enemy is computed to amount to between 6 and 7000 men, killed and wounded. We have taken 500 prisoners; amongst whom is Prince *Lobkowitz*; five pieces of cannon, and three pair of colours are fallen into our hands: and we have lost, in all, 2000 men, killed and wounded.

*Marshal Brown's Relation to their Imperial Majesties, of the battle of the 1st of October.*

THE 30th of September, the king of Prussia marched in the night, at the head of 40000 men, towards the imperial army.

Marshal *Brown* being informed of it, caused the vineyards and avenues to be occupied by more than 1000 Croats on each side, and from thence began to fire about 2 o'clock in the morning.

At break of day the Prussian army was seen through the narrow passes of *Welmina*, where they formed themselves on the hills to the right, on the left, and in the bottom of *Lowoschütz*, and the battle began at 7 o'clock, when the fog cleared up.

The fire on both sides was very brisk, and the Prussian cannonade such, that every one agreed they had never heard any thing like it; notwithstanding which, the imperial troops performed prodigies of valour, by sustaining the fire of the artillery with the greatest firmness, and by repulsing the enemy's attacks several times.

The Prussians finding their efforts vain, began to throw red hot balls into the village of *Lowoschütz*, and set fire to it; our infantry thus finding themselves between the fire of the village and the enemy's attack, were obliged to quit the eminence on the right of the village, to form themselves in the plain; after which the fire slackened, and ceased entirely at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

His Prussian majesty retired behind the field of battle, upon which Marshal *Brown* remained the whole night; but finding the next day that they were in want of water, his excellency returned to his camp at *Budin* on the 2d, and the Prussians had not yet taken possession of the village of *Lowoschütz*.

The imperial cavalry performed wonders, driving back that of the enemy twice, so that they did not dare appear again, and were obliged to retire behind their infantry.

The number of the killed and wounded on the part of the imperialists do not amount to 2000 men; of the officers of distinction, General *Radicati* and Colonel *Szentflani* are killed, General Prince *Lobkowitz* is wounded and prisoner, General *Rantzow*, Col. *Caroli*, adjutant General *Hager*, and the marshal's son, wounded; *Gourville* and *Laffi* are also wounded.

The enemy's loss must be much more con-

siderable; we are assured that three of their generals are killed; we have made some hundreds prisoners, among whom are a great many officers.

Notwithstanding this account which the Austrians have given in their own favour, and which has induced many, who have not sufficiently considered the consequences of the action, to doubt which of the two armies was victorious: It now appears that marshal *Brown* was not only defeated in the field, but in his whole plan: He intended the relief of the Saxons, but was forced to retreat without effecting his purpose; when the want of provisions had rendered the decampment of the Saxons absolutely necessary, he attempted to join them a second time, and was a second time disappointed, as appears from the following advices, which have been published in the *London Gazette*.

On the 12th at night the Saxons secretly threw a bridge of boats over the *Elbe* near *Königstein*. At about nine, having first removed almost all their heavy artillery to *Königstein*, they struck their tents, and by seven the next morning, his Polish majesty, and the whole Saxon army, passed the *Elbe* undiscovered, or at least unmolested.

This plan was concerted with marshal *Brown*, who to facilitate the execution secretly left his camp at *Budin*, and with a considerable body of horse, having in 3 days marched 16 German miles, he arrived in the neighbourhood of *Königstein* the same day, and, the day before, Gen. *Nadaszi* arrived with about 6000 irregulars, which he posted at *Newstadt*, *Honstein*, and *Rodewalde*, so as to prevent the 8 Prussian battalions that were camped on that side of the *Elbe* at *Lomen*, from being joined by the Prussians that were at *Schandau*.

This disposition greatly facilitated the passage of the Saxons, which was likewise favoured by the darkness of the night, and a thick fog in the morning; so that it was 8 o'clock before the Prussian army at *Sedlitz* knew that the Saxons had left their camp; but when the advanced guard had got about half way up a steep mountain, over-against *Königstein*, they found that the Prussians were masters of all the defiles, and that it was impossible for them to force their way; so that the whole Saxon army, finding themselves surrounded on every side, and being reduced to the greatest extremity for want of provisions, offered to capitulate.

His Polish majesty, who is in the fortress of *Königstein*, has given feldt marshal *Rotowski* full powers to treat for the army; and we expect every hour the news of the capitulation's being signed.

Marshal *Brown* had arrived the 11th instant at *Lichtenfeld* near *Schandau*, and immediately acquainted the Saxons with his arrival, letting them know, that he would stay there all the next day, but no longer; however he continued there till the 14th at noon, and then retired towards *Babemia*. A Prussian detachment fell in with his rear, and killed and wounded about 100 men.

His Prussian majesty is, at present, at *Struppen*; the king of Poland's late head quarters.



# Historical Chronicle, Oct. 1756.

FRIDAY, Aug 1.



THE brave governor and garrison of *Minorca* arrived at *Gibraltar*, and were all safely landed. Gen. *Blakeney* was then in perfect health. — There are now at *Gibraltar* 11 regiments, viz. *Guise's*, *English* fusileers, *Pulteney's*, *Fowke's*, [now *Jefferyes*] *Scotch* fusileers, *Welch* fusileers, *Cornwallis's*, *Effingham's*, *Whitmore's*, & *Arabin's*; *Campbell's* is on board the fleet.

SATURDAY, Oct. 2.

*Rich. French*, Esq; high sheriff of the county of *Galway* in *Ireland*, being obliged, by his office to execute a writ of *feri facias* against the goods of *John Bourke*, Esq; of *Derrymacloghny*, was opposed by several desperate persons, who kill'd one of his attendants dead upon the spot, and shot the horse of the sheriff's deputy under him. These assassines have since taken refuge in the castle of *Derrymacloghny*, where the sheriff has petition'd the government for a party soldiers, and six pieces of cannon, to attack them. Bills of indictment have been found against 50 persons as principals in the above murder.

MONDAY 4.

An embargo was laid on all ships laden with provisions in the ports of *Ireland*, those only excepted employ'd on the government's account. It has even been found necessary to oblige the masters of ships carrying provisions to *America* and the *West Indies* to give security for their safe landing them at the places to which they are consign'd, several clandestine practices having been discover'd, by which our enemies have been supply'd, under pretence of serving the plantations. When the order for the embargo arrived, two *Dutch* vessels lay ready laden at *Port Passage*, who, upon notice from their factors, put immediately to sea before the proper officer could stop them. When they passed the fort they hoisted their ensign, and with the insolence peculiar to their nation went off with flying colours.

At 1 o'clock this morning, the Hon. Capt. *Brudenel* was stop'd in his chair, just as it enter'd *Berkeley square*, from the *Hay-bill*, by two fellows with pistols, who demanded his money; he gave them five six-pences, telling them he had no more, which having taken, they immediately made off; the captain then put his purse and watch under the cushion, got out, drew his sword, and being followed by one of the chairmen with his pole, and the watchman, pursued them up the hill, where the Hon. Capt. *West*, who was walking, having joined them, one of the fellows having got off, they follow'd the other into *Albemarle meuse*, where finding himself closely beset, he drew a pistol, and presented it, upon which the captain made a lunge at him, and run him thro' the body; the fellow at the same instant fired his pistol, which the captain being still stooping, went over his head, and shot the watchman thro' the lungs; at the instant the pistol was discharged, while the fellow's arm was extended, the chairman struck it with his pole and broke it: He was

(GENT. MAG. Oct. 1756.)

then seized, and carry'd with the watchman to the round-house in *Dover-street*, where Mr *Bromfield* and Mr *Gataker*, two eminent surgeons, came, but the captain would not suffer the villain to be dress'd, till he discovered who he and his confederates were; when he acknowledged they were both grenadiers in Lord *Howe's* company. The poor watchman died in half an hour after he was shot; and the soldier was so disabled by his wound that he was carried in a chair to justice *Fielding*, who sent him to New Prison, where he died. — It is but a year since Mr *Boudeler* was robbed in that square, in whose defence a chairman was shot.

WEDNESDAY 6.

The poll, which had been demanded to set aside the election of *Marjhe Dickenson*, Esq; whose turn it was by rotation to serve the office of Lord Mayor for the year ensuing, ended at *Guildhall*, when the numbers were: For *M. Dickenson*, Esq; 1615: For Sir *R. Glynn* 528, *Jonatban Hurst*, the accomplice of *Browning*, who robb'd Capt. *Brudenel*, as already related, was after a most diligent search, traced to a cottage near *Potter's Bar*, beyond *Barnet*, and there apprehended. Most of the robberies that have been committed in *Berkeley square* within these 2 last years are supposed to have been committed by these two fellows. — If any discoveries of importance should be made by this man after condemnation, they shall be fully related hereafter.

THURSDAY 7.

This day about one in the morning a dreadful hurricane happened, the effects of which were very extraordinary and extensive. Fifteen passengers, and twelve horses were lost in the *Old Passage* cross the *Severn* from *Wales*. — At *Bath*, a tree that stood in Dr *Harrington's* garden was broken short off in the middle. — At *Penrith*, in *Cumberland*, it blew down the N. W. battlement of the church, and the battlements of Mrs *Gaitsgarth's* tower, which fell upon the roof of the lower house, and broke thro' it into a room where two young ladies, Miss *Molly Bolton*, and Miss *Darwin* of *Blencoe* were in bed. Miss *Bolton* was unfortunately killed, and Miss *Darwin* buried in the ruins, but afterwards taken out unhurt. Almost every house in the town was damaged, and almost all the trees in the neighbouring country shivered to pieces, or blown up by the roots: The corn was all laid flat and damaged to the amount of a thousand pounds. A gentleman near this place observed that the barometer fell two degrees and a half in less than 3 quarters of an hour. — At *Sunderland* above 40 keels are missing, and several ships damaged, and driven to sea; the bodies of 12 men were taken up the next morning, and there is therefore much reason to fear that some of the vessels that were driven to sea are lost. — At *Newcastle* many houses were blown down, others unroofed, and scarce a chimney left standing; above 40 keels, and several vessels from *London* were either sunk or driven to sea, and many men on board perish'd. A *Danish* vessel loaded with iron was sunk: The *Blessing*, of *Whitby*, was overset, and four boys drowned. — At *Aldstone Moor* the people imagined the earth shook, and therefore ran

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for safety, but were driven by the wind against banks and hedges, where they suffered much by the breaking of trees, and the falling of stones. *Gibside* wood, a place much visited by persons of taste, has suffered great damage; great numbers of the stately trees are either torn up, or shiver'd to pieces, large branches of others were twisted off, and scattered on the neighbouring hills, walks, lawns, and roads: Great part of the south front and roof of the elegant banquetting house is ruined, tho' a column near 140 foot high, surrounded with scaffolding almost to the top, suffered no damage, nor was one rafter removed. At *Greenock* and *Port Glasgow*, the shipping both in the road and harbour broke from their moorings, and ran foul of one another, by which they lost their heads, boltsprits and masts. At *Greenock* 500 trees are blown up by the roots, and two women who went out to look after their friends on ship board, were blown into the water and perished. — At *Dumfries* both the churches and many houses have suffered, and some thousand pounds worth of timber has been destroyed. In the midst of the storm a vessel drove away with only the master and one boy on board, but happily put on shore at the *English* side without damage, but several other vessels were lost with all their hands. — At *Senwick*, near *Kircudbright*, the storm was felt with great violence, and besides the common effects it divided two very large hay-stacks in the middle, and carried the upper part to a very considerable distance, several corn stacks were intirely carried away, and all the thatched houses uncovered. — At *Belfast*, in *Ireland*, several vessels were driven on the *Giant's* causeway, several houses blown down, and many persons killed. — The storm was also very violent all along the coast of *Holland*. In the district of *Warmund* and *Leidendorp*, a whirlwind took up several stacks of hay, the remains of which were no where to be found; ten cows that were grazing in the same meadow were blown into the water, and several carts and waggons that were going along the road were blown down and rolled over and over with their drivers and horses into the water, which was taken up in great sheets and scattered over the land to a considerable distance. Above sixty ships on the coast were stranded and lost.

On the day after this hurricane, it was observed that the tide at *Long Dyax* did not flow above 5 or 6 inches, tho' it flowed above 6 or 7 feet perpendicular the night before; there have been former instances of the tide being stopped by the wind, but none equal to this.

#### SUNDAY 10.

A messenger arrived at court with an account of a battle fought the 1st instant, between the *Prussian* army, consisting of 25,000 men, and that of the *Austrians* of 50,000 men, in which the latter were most certainly defeated (see p. 493). The first news of this victory was received at *Berlin* in 39 hours; the messenger that made such dispatch brought no letters, only a short note to the queen mother, in these words: — Oct. 1, 'This morning I gave battle to the *Austrians*. Great generalship was displayed on both sides, and the fate of the day

was doubtful for several hours; but at last it pleased God to give us the victory.'

The impressed men confined on board the *Bolton Tender* in *Highlake*, near *Liverpool*, mutinied; and, after knocking down the centinels, and securing their arms, took possession of the vessel. The mate was knocked down in attempting to recover the ship; after he was down, two of the mutineers struck him with an iron bar and handspike, tho' intreated to the contrary by several who begged for his life; not content with using him in this manner, they forced him into a boat, and carried him on shore about a mile from the ship, where he died of his wounds in 2 hours after he landed. One of the centinels and two or three of the people were much hurt in the scuffle, and about 40 of the impressed men made their escape and got to *Liverpool*; and on *Wednesday* as *Lt Siddal* was conveying one of the mutineers whom he had re-taken, on board the tender, the mob rescued him, & in the evening broke open the watch-house, where another was confined, used ill the master of the watch, broke several of his ribs, and took the man off in triumph.

#### WEDNESDAY 13.

A porter in *Kaven-street*, *Dublin*, sold his wife and three children for eightpence and a pot of ale; but upon the woman's attempting to go with the purchaser, a company of females rescued her. The husband was also taken into custody by order of a committee of porters, and one of them sitting as judge, he was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to be put in the stocks, where he continued till four o'clock next morning.

#### FRIDAY 15.

The camp near *Blandford* in *Dorsetshire* broke up.

#### MONDAY, 18.

Instructions from the gentry, clergy, and freeholders of the county of *York*, were presented to their representatives in parliament, the *Rt Hon. Lord Dozon*, and *Sir Conyers Darcy*, Knight of the Bath.

AS the approaching winter, if we may judge from the necessity of the times, and the seasonable expostulations of the people, is likely to become a session of much business and reformation, we most earnestly recommend to you a diligent attendance on parliament, and an active scrutiny into all those dire and fatal springs of our military disasters, and perplexed negotiations, which have brought such indignity and burden upon these abused realms.

The extremity, long predicted, seems now to advance with hasty strides. It is alas! a truth which every voice authenticates; and therefore your constituents conjure, that you will be the faithful, and honest, counsellors of royalty; and be no longer amused with the futile projects and venal speeches, of self designing men; who, in proportion as they promise, and dispense, only attempt to enslave, and become the prodigal spendthrifts of our patrimonies, and acquirements.

That the welfare of this country may not be totally unhinged, either thro' our crimes, or the abuse of secondary means, we hope, that you



you will not only endeavour to introduce a change of men, but of morals and measures; that the rank enormities, which deluge this land, may not be laid to the charge and examples of its magistrates and senators. That venality and gaming, the bane of business, and the ruin of integrity, may, in particular, no longer make their proselytes to servile dependence, or press into their service advocates for foreign and pernicious systems.

We farther lament, for the sake of ourselves, and the illustrious family on the throne, that when, through the fate of human nature, his most gracious majesty shall be demanded to other glory, that the heir apparent must succeed to so disadvantageous a prospect, we mean, to so immense a debt, as makes each proprietor tremble, and each individual sad.

Let it then be your constant endeavours, by all equitable means, to make this burthen light, and the yoke easy: And if a continent must be supplied; if our spoils must be shared; let *America* partake, rather than ungrateful *Germany*, the sepulchre of *British* interest.

It is with no little concern we find those to be the open tenets now, which formerly were, with some modesty and address concealed. But we apprehend, and it is hoped, you also will conceive it, that where the interest of two estates, centering in the same person, interfere, the lesser should give way, and be subservient to the greater. This is the manifest rule of right; the most usual and natural expectation.

This loyal and martial county, the leader, in a late season of danger, the first in rank for opulence, extent, and natural advantages, presumes farther to advise, that you will oppose (unless exigences change) all future schemes of receiving foreign mercenaries into this land; and that a constitutional militia, with our own troops, may supply the occasions for which aliens were imported; and that we may have no farther cause to fear and say, with *Mattathias*; *God forbid that we should forsake the law and the ordinances.*

We think it superfluous to ask your enquiry into the nature of those measures which have deprived our *Mediterranean* fleet of a home, and trade of its protection: a loss, that has reduced considerably the use, and good effects, of our naval power; and given the enemy such advantages, as *Britain* will severely feel, as well throughout the war, as on the ballancing day of account. In a word; so just and strong a satire on government, and naval command, as the loss of that essential place, is what this country has not before experienced. We confide, for investigation, and impartial justice, in the royal promise. Your indignation, gentlemen, on this event, cannot be exceeded. What instances of deserved complaint we have omitted, your own feelings and reflections will supply.

FRIDAY 22.

Being the anniversary of his majesty's coronation, there was a very brilliant court at *Kensington* to complement him on that happy occasion.

SATURDAY 23.

The sessions at the *Old Bailey*, which began

the 19th, ended, when five criminals were capitally convicted, *viz.* *Wm Higgins* and *James Raythorne*, for stealing wearing apparel; *John Hughes*, for forgery; *Jonathan Hirst*, for robbing Capt. *Brudenell*; and *Francis Mugford*, for returning from transportation. 19 were cast for transportation.

TUESDAY 26.

*Samuel* and *Joseph Levi*, two Jews, were committed to the compters, for conspiring with one *Samuel*, a servant to *Jacob Hart*, to murder him. *Jacob* is a Jew, who travels about the country with plate and other valuable effects. The scheme was laid to meet *Jacob* and his man at *Darking* in *Surry*, but when *Samuel Levi* came near the place, his heart failed him, and he came back to *London*, and made the discovery.

WEDNESDAY 27.

This day the Rt Hon. *Henry Fox*, resigned the seals, as one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state.—Other resignations have been talked of, but none have yet taken place.

THURSDAY 28.

There was a great levee at *Saville* house, for the first time, since the establishment of the prince of *Wales's* court. (See p. 500)

FRIDAY 29.

The parliament was farther prorogued to the 2d of *December*.

Arrived an express from *Ld Viscount Stormont*, his majesty's ambassador at the court of *Saxony*, with an account, that the *Saxon* army, amounting to 16,000 men, had actually entered into the *K. of Prussia's* service; that the king and queen of *Poland* were set out for *Warsaw*; and that the king of *Prussia* was in full march into *Bohemia*.—The Saxons, it is said, had been three days without provisions, and many of their horses had died before they passed the *Elbe*.—This is confirm'd in the *London Gazette*, with these farther particulars, that each regiment was formed into a hollow square, had the articles read to them, and took the oaths separately, so that the ceremony lasted two days. The officers refused to enter into the *Prussian* service.

At a court of common council it was unanimously agreed to instruct the representatives in parliament for the city of *London* on the present unhappy and dangerous situation of publick affairs. [These instructions are deferr'd for want of room.]

SATURDAY 30.

A ship from the *Streights* brings advice, that *Sir Edward Hawke* arrived at *Gibraltar* the 6th instant, with the whole squadron under his command.

The commissioners of the victualling office have contracted for 2000 quarters of wheat, between 41 s. and 42 s. a quarter; 3000 oxen, at 1 l. 8 d. per C. wt. 10,000 hogs, at 1 l. 13 s. 4 d. per C. all for the port of *London*; 1000 oxen, at 1 l. 9½ d. per C. for *Portsmouth*; and 500 oxen for *Dover*, price unknown. The 3000 oxen to be killed at 240 per week, and the 10,000 hogs to be killed at 800 per week.

The censors of the college of physicians have



have given notice in the *Gazette*, that large quantities of bark have been lately sold as *Jesuits' Bark*, which has the appearance, but not the taste or qualities of the true *Jesuits' or Peruvian bark*; wherefore, as it is an affair of great consequence to the health and lives of his majesty's subjects, all apothecaries, &c. are desired not to purchase any *Peruvian bark*, without tasting and carefully examining it.

The *Diamond*, a vessel that lately sailed from *Cadix* under convoy of a man of war, foundered at sea, and the captain, passengers, and crew would have perished if they had not been taken on board by a merchantman that was in company; the vessel made so much water, being pressed with sail to keep up with the man of war, that her pumps could not prevent the quantity from encreasing upon them, the captain therefore intreated the man of war to slacken sail, which he refused, and the vessel soon after became so heavy that she could not steer; she then made signals of distress, and requested the captain of the man of war to take them on board, as the vessel was sinking; to this he replied, that he could not put out his boat, and tho' his own people offered to do it, refused them assistance; the *St George*, Capt. Jones, soon after came up, and at two trips took the people on board; 3 days afterwards the man of war's boats came and pressed the poor men that Capt. Jones had saved, tho' they had scarce cloaths to their backs, and if the merchantman had been as inhuman as the convoy, must have perished in the sea.

A match has been made at *Newmarket* for a hundred guineas, half forfeit, between a nobleman and a gentleman in the army, to be walk'd from *Norwich* to *Mile-End* turnpike, between 5 geese and 5 turkies, that person to win who first brings in most cattle alive to the turnpike. Both sides have begun to train for this expedition, which is to be performed on the 10th day of *December*, and the following days.——This article was at first imagined to be a burlesque upon our military men, but it is now certainly known to be fact.

On the 31st of *August*, early in the morning his *Portuguese* majesty's pleasure was signified to *M. de Mendoca*, secretary of state for the department of the marine, that three hours time only were allowed him to prepare for his banishment to any part of the country he should chuse, at 40 leagues distance from the court. A few hours after his banishment a royal proclamation was posted up in most of the publick parts of the city, promising a reward of 2,000 crowns to any one, who should discover the authors of a design to take away the life of some of the *Portuguese* ministers.

*Hague, Oct. 6.*

A resolution is taken for fitting out a large fleet of ships against the spring, in order to protect our trade against the *English*.

*Amsterdam, Sept. 24.*

It is certain, our pilots at the *Texel* have been instrumental to the late captures made of the *English* ships by the *French* privateers off the *Heider*; it being well attested, that one of them, notwithstanding the pressing instances of the captain, and his apprehensions of the cruiser, bore away for the *French* ship, and,

being taken, received a present from the captain of the cruiser, and shook hands with him on parting, in the warmest terms of congratulation."

*The following Postscript to the circular Rescript, which has been sent by the Court of France to all the Ministers of foreign Courts, is inserted to show the Acrimony with which they consider the present Measures of the King of Prussia and the Court of Great Britain.*

**HIS** Most Christian Majesty cannot but consider the requisition made by the king of *Prussia* to the king of *Poland*, elector of *Saxony*, for the passage of his troops through that electorate, as nothing less than a declaration, that he is determined to usurp that to which he has neither absolute right, nor equitable claim.

That by this usurpation, committed in a time of profound peace, against the elector of *Saxony*, at the time when that prince relied, with unsuspecting security, upon the faith of the treaty of *Dresden*, and the assurances of friendship which the king of *Prussia* had given him, the king of *Prussia* had violated the public peace, the treaty of *Westphalia*, all the laws and constitutions of the empire, and every tie by which the members of the *Germanic* body are united.

That the establishment of the system formed by the king of *Prussia*, in concert with the court of *Great Britain*, is the most unjust, and most injurious, that can be imagined, and such as leaves no room to expect, that any measures should be kept with those powers, either by land or sea, as they have violated all laws, both human and divine.

That this conduct ought to exclude the *K. of Prussia* from all Benefit that he might receive from any defensive alliance; and therefore his most Christian majesty doubts not, that the states which are now in alliance with him, will think themselves absolved from every obligation to afford him any succours, and that they will assist his most Christian majesty and his allies, in every measure that may be pursued for their mutual defence, the support of the general interest of *Europe*, and the giving a proper sanction to the mutual contract by which one nation is attached to another.

#### **AMERICAN NEWS.**

The accounts from *America* concerning *Oswego* still continue to be contradictory, and consequently uncertain; the last letters from *Albany* say, it was reported there, that the *French* had burnt the fort, and put almost the whole garrison to the sword, they had heard of no articles of capitulation, nor did they know what was become of that part of the garrison which might have survived.

By letters of nearly the same date from *New York*, we are told, that Col. *Webb*, who was sent with a large detachment to re-inforce that place, did not arrive till after it had been taken, and that he found the fort blown up, and about 500 dead bodies scattered in and about the place. For farther and more certain intelligence about this affair, we must wait the arrival of other letters.



*List of Ships taken from the French.*

(Continued from p. 452.)

**T**HE Nymph, from Martinico for Bourdeaux, is taken by the Defiance priv. Capt. Dyer, and sent into Plymouth.—He has retaken the Roman Emperor, & the Eliza.

The Tyger priv. Griffin, has car. into Bristol the Ctes of Conflans, from Nantz for St Domingo, 550 tons, loaded with stores, and the Gracieux, from Quebeck for Bourdeaux.

L'Orpheline, from Guardaloupe for Bourdeaux, with sugar, coffee, &c. sent into Plymouth by the Greyhound man of war.

The Lark, from St Domingo for Nantz, with 361 Hhds of sugar, 18000 lb. of indigo, 14000 lb of coffee, and some cotton, tak. by the Anson priv. of Liverpool, and car. into that port.

Le Griffon, from Leogane for Bourdeaux, taken by the Virginia, letter of marque, Sinclair, from Bristol for Virginia.

The St Nicholas, a Swedish ship, valued at 15000 l. from Marseilles for Havre, is taken by the Endeavour priv. and carr. into Portsmouth.

Two large ships and a snow, fr. Martinico for France, are taken by the Pr. George priv. King, of New York.

The Hester, the Elizabeth, the Paisant Valant, the Coulibre, L'Herondelle, Les deux Freres, La Catherine, Le Prince, Le Neptune, Le Diligent, and Neptune, are taken by our privateers and car. into Antigua.

The Nestor, and the Count de Noailles, both from Martinico, are carry'd into Bristol, by the Tyger privateer.

The Marie Lewis, from St Domingo for Nantz, taken by the Good Intent, Dillon, letter of marque, and brought into Falmouth.

The Ctes de la Marque priv. from St Maloes, of 6 guns & 60 men, taken by the Otter sloop, and sent into Plymouth.

The St Jacques, fr. Rochelle for Mississippi, taken by the Harwich, & sent into Plymouth.

A ship from Martinico for France, is taken by the Antigallican pr. & br. into Portsmouth.

A Swedish snow, from Marseilles for Havre, is brought into Weymouth by the Endeavour pr.

The Rainbow man of war has brought into the Downs a French privateer.

The Robert from St Domingo for Rochelle, is brought into Topsham by the Hawke priv.

The Glory, and the Just, both from St Domingo, taken by the Blakeney priv. of Liverpool.

The Virge de la Garde, from Smyrna for Marseilles, taken by the Deal Castle, Harman, and sent into Leghorn.

*List of Ships taken by the French.*

**T**HE John, Marlingall, from Galipoly for Hamburg, and two other vessels, are carry'd into Marseilles.

The Elizabeth, King, from St Eustatia for Rotterdam, is carry'd into Morlaix.

The Herinis, a Dutch ship, from Scanderoon and Cyprus for Amsterdam, is car. into Marseilles, under suspicion of her having English property on board.

The Charming Sukey, Roberts, from Milford for London, is carry'd into Morlaix.

The Ann gally, Crisp, from Barcelona, carried into S. Joe.

The Betty and Peggy, Kerrey, from the Streights for Montrose, ran om'd for 430 l.

The Barbadoes Merchant, Cole, from Barbadoes for London, carry'd into Dunkirk.

The Christopher, Dillon, from Dublin for Leghorn, carry'd into Malaga.

The Friendship, Lee, from London for Maryland, the Hatley, Bell, from Virginia, the Johannis, Brown, from Antigua, the Wm & Mary, Guyon, from St Kitts, all for London; the Dolphin, Ingraham, from Rhode Island for Rotterdam, and the Newport packet, Giles, from Scilly for Topsham, car. into Bayonne.

A ship belonging to Jersey, from Newfoundland for Bilboa, carry'd into Bayonne.

The Prince Rupert, Dobson, fr. Santa Cruz for London, carry'd into Havre.

The Phenix, Anderson, from Portseaton for Campvere, is carry'd into Dunkirk.

The Hopewell, Darley, from Gottenburg for London, taken by a French priv. after a sharp engagement, and ransom'd for 650 l.

The —, Dover, from the Baltick, by a priv.

The Beaver, Curlett, from London for S. Carolina, carry'd into St Sebastians.

The Llandoverly, Johnson, from Liverpool for Jamaica, carry'd into Havre.

The Margaret, Brook, from Leith for Rotterdam, loaded with lead, car. into the Texel.

The Isabella, Henderson, from Italy for Ireland, carry'd into Portmahone.

The Uncertain, Brown, from Pool for Plymouth, taken by a privateer, but next day the priv. was taken & sent into Weymouth.

The Pretty Betsey, Edwards, from London for New York, carry'd into the Groyne.

*List of Births for the Year 1756.*

Sept. 29. **L**ady of Sir Wm Beauchamp Proctor, Bt. deliver'd of a son.

Oct. 8. Lady of Lord Monson,—of a son.

Lady of Wm Pitt, Esq;—of a son.

*List of Marriages for the Year 1756.*

**D**R John Randall, professor of music at Cambridge, married to Miss Patterson, Mr Crutchley, at Wolverhampton,—to Miss Smith of Walsall, with 15000 l.

Rev. Mr Dennis,—to Miss Box, at Winchester.

Tho. Powys of Berwick, Shropshire, Esq;—to Miss Pole of Radburn, Derbyshire.

Wilson, Esq;—to Miss Evans, daughter of Lord Carberry.

Tho. Davis, Esq; of the Temple,—to Miss Maria Fairley of Tewkesbury, with 5000 l.

John Baker,—to the relict of Alderman Richard Beckford.

Mr Harding of St Martin's lane,—to Miss Jackson of Southgate, with 5000 l.

Anthony Salvin, Esq;—to Miss Smith of Durham, with 5000 l.

*List of Deaths for the Year 1756.*

Sept. 22. **L**ady Phipps, at Haywood, Wilts.

Tho. Day, Esq; at Eye, Suffolk.

29. Rich. Goddard, Esq; at Bromley.

Sir Robert Denham of West-shield, Bart.

Rob. Peck, Esq; at High W. comb

Oct. 4. Tho. Pritchard of Brecon, Esq;

6. Ben Cobb, Esq; mayor of New Romney.

Rev. Mr Boys, minister of Messing, Essex.

7. Lady



7. Lady Lucretia Ladlow of Dunstable.  
 Tho. Skinner, Esq; at Dulish, Dorsetshire.  
 John Wilson of Devonorth, Dorsetshire, Esq;  
 12. Lady of Sir R. Blunt, Bt. at Walthamstow  
 13. John Lister, at Sisonby, Leicestersh. Esq;  
 Sir John Cocksell, Bart.  
 14. Rev. Orator Henley, aged 64.  
 George Abbot, Esq; computer of the off-  
 reckonings in the pay-master-general's office.  
 Hon. Capt. Maitland, uncle to E. Lauderdale.  
 15. Lord Visc. Grimston, Baron of Dun-  
 boyne in Ireland, Bart. aged 73.  
 Sir Hungerford Bland, Bart. a Capt. of the  
 horse-guards blue.  
 17. Philip Devisme, at Clapham, Esq;  
 18. John Sharpe, Esq; solicitor of the Treas-  
 ury, and member for Callington, Cornwall.  
 19. Rev. Mr Ponder, rector of Mesham and  
 Ling, in Norfolk.  
 Tho. Airey of Crow Hall, near Newcastle,  
 Esq; found dead in his bed.  
 22. Lord Drumlanrig, only son of the duke  
 of Queensbury, at Amesbury, Wilts.  
 Tho. Mogg, Esq; a commander in the na-  
 vy, and a justice of peace.  
 23. Rev. Mr Newcomb, at Hackney.

*List of Promotions for the Year 1756.*

*From the London Gazette.*

**Whitehall.** HIS majesty has been pleased to  
 Oct. 25. **H** grant unto the Hon. Wm  
 Murray, Esq; his majesty's attorney-general,  
 and the heirs male of his body, the dignity of  
 a Baron of the kingdom of Great Britain, by  
 the name, stile, and title of Lord Mansfield,  
 Baron of Mansfield, in Nottinghamshire.

And also at the same time to appoint him to  
 be chief justice of the court of King's Bench.

*From other Papers.*

**T**HE following lords and gentlemen are  
 appointed officers to the Pr. of Wales's  
 household.

- Earl of Bute, — groom of the stool.  
 Earl of Huntingdon — master of the horse.  
 Earl of Suffex, Lord Down, Ld Rob. Bertie,  
 — old lords of the bedchamber.  
 Earl of Euston, Earl of Pembroke, Ld Dig-  
 by, — new lords of the bedchamber.  
 Schutz, Esq; James Peachy, Esq; —  
 old grooms of the bedchamber.

- Hon. S. Masham, Charles Ingram, Hon. G.  
 Monson, & Edw. Nugent, Esqrs, — old grooms.  
 Lord Bathurst, — treasurer.  
 Hon. James Brudenel, Esq; — privy purse.  
 Simon Fanthaw, Esq; — comptroller of the  
 household.

Tho. Farrant, Esq; appointed deputy audi-  
 tor, in auditor Aislabe's office.

Mr Davis, — a chief clerk in the navy of-  
 fice. (Baynard, resign'd.)

Timothy Caswall, Esq; — a Lieut. in the 2d  
 Reg. of foot-guards.

*List of Preferments for the Year 1756.*

*From the London Gazette*

**T**HE king has been pleased to promote  
 Dr John Green, professor of divinity,  
 master of Bennet college, Cambridge, and one  
 of his majesty's chaplains in ordinary, to the  
 deanery of Lincoln. (Dr George, dec.)

*From other Papers.*

**R** Ev. Mr Pemberton, presented to Little-  
 Shelford, R. Cambridgeshire.

Rich. Ireland, — Hampton, R. Hampshire.  
 Samuel Thomas, — Chedson, R. Gloucestersh  
 Rob. Le Grys, — Fellingham, R. Norfolk.  
 Cha. Davy, — Ruxton cum Wallington, R.  
 Norfolk.

Tho. Read, B. L. — Hecklington, V. Wilts.  
 Rich. Griffith, B. A. — Ahoy, R. Denbighshire  
 Wm Tomlins, — Upham, R. Hampshire.  
 Tho. Brown, — Bingley, R. Cumberland.  
 Tho. Walker, — Whittington, V. Lancashire.  
 Jonathan Rideout, — Hembury, V. Wilts.  
 Tho. Morris, — Downham, V. Hampshire.  
 Rich. Banister, — Brindley, V. Lincolnshire.  
 Tho. Haslop, — Lockington, V. Northampton  
 Mr Willoughby, — Standon, V. Devon.  
 Rob Kempstone, B. A. — Effingham, V. Yksh  
 Mr Chapman, — Hantley, L. Dorset.  
 Mr Cane, — Hadlington, L. Lincolnshire.  
 Stephen Gale, — North Shenton V. Yorkshire  
 Dr Sumner, chosen provost of King's col-  
 lege, Cambridge.

Tho. Randolph, B. D. president of C. C. C. —  
 vice chancellor of Oxford.

Dr Tucker, — a prebend of Bristol.

Rob. English, — chaplain to the Cambridge  
 man of war, 80 guns.

Mr Hopkins, — to the Swiftsure, 70 guns.

*Dispensations to hold two Livings.*

Wm Tomblins, } Collingburne St And. } Wilts  
 M. A. } Upham, R. } Hants

B — K R — T S.

Joshua Shepherd of Allhallows Barking, tallow chandler.  
 George Garridge of Chancery-lane, vintner.  
 John Mundy of Houndsditch, woollen-draper.  
 John Gouldsmith of Di. kleburgh, Norfolk, grocer.  
 Robert Hamilton of Leeds, linnendraper.  
 Tho. Charles of St George Hanover-square, cowkeeper.  
 Hans Bellman of Old Fish-street, sugar-refiner.  
 Ja. Turner of Bell Savage Yard, Ludgate hill, innholder  
 Edward Howes of Norwich, butcher.  
 John Woolford, jun. of Ipiwich, stocking weaver.  
 Tho. Barry of May's Buildings, St Martin in fields, mercer  
 Joseph Taylor of Scarborough, haberdasher.  
 Tho. Withered of Cobham, Surrey, butcher.  
 John Braddock of St George Hanover-square, farrier.  
 Michael Tovey of Virginia-str. St Geo. in the East, chapm  
 John Dale of Princes-street, Rotherhithe, chapman.  
 Wm Lyon of Staines, Middlesex, innholder.

*Bill of Mortality from Sept. 21. to October 26*

| Buried            |      | Christened        |     |
|-------------------|------|-------------------|-----|
| Males             | 1049 | Males             | 699 |
| Females           | 1019 | Females           | 644 |
| Under 2 Years old |      | 1343              |     |
| Between 2 and 5   |      | 2068              |     |
| 5 and 10          |      | Buried            |     |
| 10 and 20         |      | Within the walls  |     |
| 20 and 30         |      | Without the walls |     |
| 30 and 40         |      | Mid. and Surry    |     |
| 40 and 50         |      | Cit. & Sub. West. |     |
| 50 and 60         |      | 2068              |     |
| 60 and 70         |      | Weekly Sept. 28.  |     |
| 70 and 80         |      | Oct. 5.           |     |
| 80 and 90         |      | 12.               |     |
| 90 and 100        |      | 19.               |     |
| 100 and 101       |      | 26.               |     |
| 2068              |      | 2068              |     |



## DIVINITY, MORALITY.

1. Artificial dearth; or, the iniquity and danger of withholding corn. 6d Dodsley
2. Essays on several divine and moral subjects. By Wm Richardson of Blencow, vicar of Dacre, in Cumberland. 2s 6d Hodges.
3. No proof in the scriptures of an intermediate state of happiness or misery, between death and the resurrection. In answer to Mr Goddard's sermon, preach'd at St Edmund's Bury, with remarks on a letter in April Mag. p. 173, and a paragraph in a sermon of Abp Tillotson's. 1s Bladon.
4. Practical discourses on several subjects. By Thos Loveder, Rector of Little Stawbridge, Essex. 2s 6d Robinson.
5. An exposition of the books of the prophets of the Old Testaments. By J. Gill, D.D. No. 1, 2, & 3. 1s Keith.

## SERMONS.

5. Before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen at Christ-church. By the Rev. Mr Penn. Say.
6. Morality and religion essential to society, preach'd at the assizes at Leicester. By R. Heathcote, A. M. 6d Payne.
8. The odious nature of unfaithfulness in general, with some particular aggravations of its guilt, and preservatives from it. Preached at Stafford assizes, by J. Crewe, D.D. Whiston.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

9. The fiddle new modell'd; or, learning the violin made easy. By R. Crome. 4s Tytber.
10. Adam's luxury, and Eve's cookery; or the kitchen garden display'd. 1s 6d Dodsley
11. The Cadet. A military treatise. By an officer. 1s Johnson.
12. The complete planter and cyderist. By Wm Ellis. 1s 6d Field.
13. An easy introduction to practical gunnery; or, the art of engineering. Illustrated with copper plates. By F. Holliday. 3s Inmys.
14. The grand objections to inoculation considered, with cases that tend to confute the only plausible arguments made use of in prejudice to so beneficial a practice. 6d J. Cooke.
15. The youth's pocket companion. Or, universal preceptor. 1s J. Cooke.
16. The description and use of a quadrant made by the late John Rooley, useful for taking altitudes and solving many mathematical problems. By T. W. F. R. S. 5s Dodsley.
17. A letter to the liverymen of London, on account of their choice of a Ld Mayor. Robinson
18. The female porter of Shoreditch, a true story. 3d Bailey.

## POLITICS.

19. An appeal to the sense of the people on the present posture of affairs. 1s.
20. A letter to a member of parliament in the country, from his friend in London, relative to the case of Adm. Byng; with some original papers and letters which passed during the expedition. (see p. 479) 6d Cook.
21. A letter to A. B. with the form of a conf—, suited to a person in his circumstances. To which is added a few words of advice to the inhabitants of Great Britain, upon our late disappointments, 6d Cooper.
21. A timely antedote against a late deadly poison, or six pennyworth of recollection,

humbly offered to the common sense of all the people in his majesty's British dominions. Payne

22. Motives which obliged his majesty the king of Prussia to prevent the designs of the court of Vienna. French & English. (see p. 467) 1s E. Owen.
23. A memorial presented to the States General, by his Polish majesty's resident at the Hague, concerning the king of Prussia's invasion of Saxony. (See p. 491) 6d Cooper.
25. Admiral Byng's appeal to the people. Part I. (see p. 479) 1s
26. Some short observations on the late militia bill, with a more simple and practicable scheme. 4d Robinson.
27. The school boy in politicks. 6d Hooper
28. Useful remarks on privateering; address'd to the laudable association of Anti-Gallicans, with proposals for regulating the government of private ships of war more advantageously to the proprietors and mariners than any hitherto practis'd. 1s Hooper.
29. Impartial reflections on the case of Mr Byng, as stated in the appeal to the public, and a letter to a member of parliament. 1s Hooper.
30. Some farther particulars in relation to the case of Mr Byng from original papers, &c. 1s Cooper.
31. A modest remonstrance to the publick. Occasioned by the number of pamphlets published about Admiral Byng.
32. The resignation; or the fox out of the pit and the geese in, with B—g at the bottom. POETRY, &c.
33. The Jilts; or, female fortune-hunters. 3 Vols. 9s Noble.
34. Memoirs of the noted Buckhorse. Two Vols. 12mo. 6s Crowder.
35. Polydore and Julia; or, the libertine reclaim'd. 3s Crowder.
36. An ode to love; by a gentleman on leaving the University. 6d Scott.
37. One thousand seven hundred and fifty six. A dialogue. 1s Wuby.
38. Minorca. A tragedy. 1s
39. The modern lovers; or, the adventures of Cupid, the god of love. 2s 6d J. Cooke.
40. The muse in good humour; a collection of comick tales. Vol. II. by the editor of the first. 3s Cooper.
41. Poems by the celebrated translator of Virgil's *Aeneid*; together with the Jordan; a poem in imitation of Spencer. 1s Cooper.
42. The metamorphosis of a prude. A poem. 6d Cooper.

## PRINTS and MAPS.

43. The auction of the effects of John Bull.
44. The downfall as it will shortly be perform'd, to the tune of M—y's delight. 6d
45. A map of the island of Corsica. 1s Jefferys
46. An etching of the K. of Prussia. Jefferys
47. The routs of the Prussian army into Bohemia, with a plan of the field of battle. Jefferys

## ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL Sorts ALMANACKS for the Year 1757, will be published together at Stationers Hall, on Tuesday the 23d day of November.



EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS in OCTOBER 1756:

[illegible]

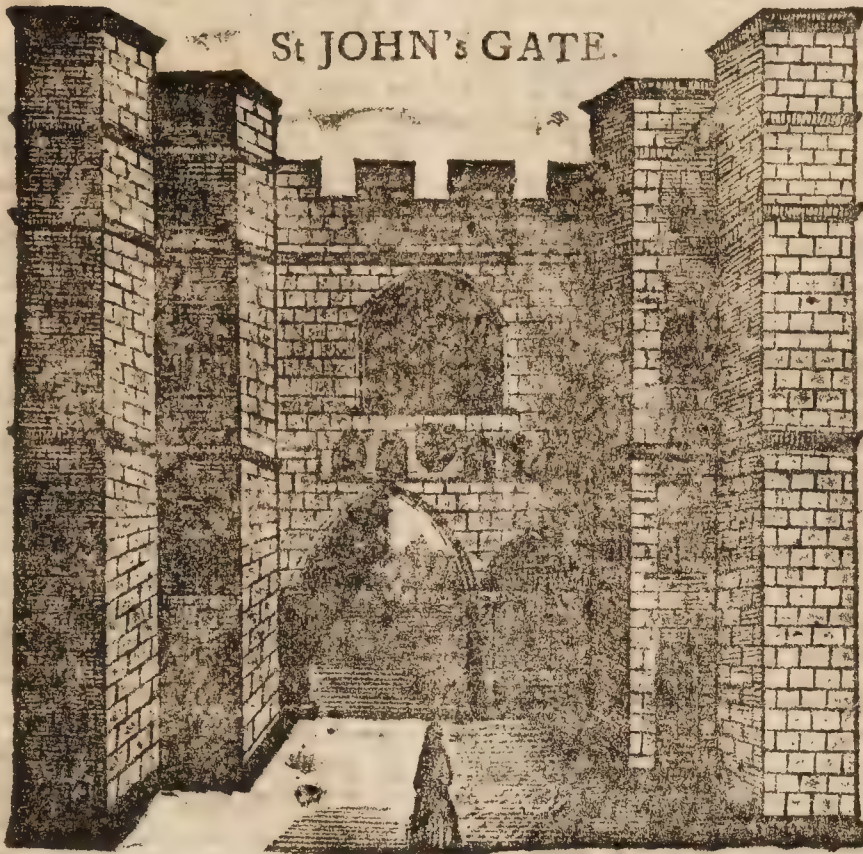
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# The Gentleman's Magazine:

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For NOVEMBER 1756.

## CONTAINING,

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- XV. --- Partition treaty for sharing his dom.
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- XIX. --- Artifices to embroil the K. with *Russia*.
- XX. Defence of the late ministry.
- XXI. Authentic remonstrances of the late E. of *Albemarle*.
- XXII. Real naval force of *G. Brit.* estimated.
- XXIII. How to prev. the engrossing of corn.
- XXIV. POETRY. Ode on sculpture ; epistle to a friend ; epigrams on Dr *Dealtry* of *York*, &c. &c.
- XXV. Hist. of the present troubles in *Germany* ; siege and surrender of *Geriab* fort ; account of *Angria*, &c.
- XXVI. HISTORICAL CHRONICLE. City of *London's* instructions to their representatives ; borough of *Ipswich* to theirs ; riots ; insurrections ; fires, &c. &c.
- XXVII. List of ships taken on both sides.
- XXVIII. List of births, promotions, &c.
- XXIX. Books published.
- XXX. Prices of stocks and corn.

With a new and correct map of the countries now the seat of war in *Germany*, taken from the latest and best maps of those countries published at *Berlin* ; also a song set to music, and a curious cut of a monstrous sheep.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON: Printed by D. HENRY and R. CAVE, at St John's Gate  
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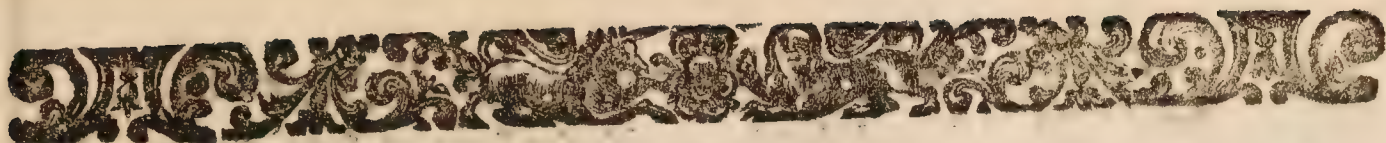
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T H E

# Gentleman's Magazine;

For NOVEMBER 1756.

Mr URBAN,



Am a seaman, with-  
in one year of four-  
score, who for many  
years past have been  
a constant reader of  
your *Magazine*, in  
this my last retreat  
at *Greenwich*, where

I peep, as it were from behind the cur-  
tain, on the present stage of life, and  
employ my own simple judgment in ap-  
proving or condemning the different  
behaviour of the actors.

Among the many accounts you have,  
for several months past, given us of  
battles at sea and land, I have impati-  
ently expected to find a more perfect  
relation of that engagement which his  
majesty's ships the *Colchester* and *Lyme*,  
had in *May* last with two *French* men of  
war, and which merits much more no-  
tice than has hitherto been taken of it.  
I enclose you an account, or rather  
journal, of the whole action, in which  
are evident marks of great bravery and  
seamanship, and which, I am well con-  
vinced, is penned with the utmost truth  
and exactness, by a warrant officer of  
the *Colchester*, whom I know to be a  
man of great veracity, and who after  
much entreaty, sent it me since their  
late arrival at *Spithead* from the *Medi-*  
*terranean*, and assures me, he intended  
to have published it himself long ago,  
but was absolutely forbid the doing it  
by his captain; telling him, it might as  
well be omitted, seeing they had not  
been so fortunate as to take the ship  
they engag'd; and that it was now be-  
come common for the generality of  
mankind, to measure the merit of an  
action in proportion only to the suc-  
cess that attended it. But I am not of  
that persuasion, and do therefore part  
with a copy of it, that others may be  
convinced of the just cause to com-  
mend the conduct and behaviour of  
Capt. *Obrian* on the affair, who, as my  
friend also assures me, was rather  
pleased than otherways, at the appear-  
ance of the enemy's superior force,  
and gave this charge to the first lieute-

nant: "You, Sir, as next to me in  
command, must take charge of the ship  
if I should in the action be killed, or  
so wounded as to be obliged to quit  
the deck; but it is my directions, that  
you never strike our king's colours  
while there is a possibility of keeping  
the ship above water.

Capt. *Obrian* has often signalized  
himself, particularly in 1743, when he  
was lieut. of the *Shrewsbury* at *Cartha-*  
*gena*, in the attack of *Boccha Chica* castle,  
which was taken, tho' with great loss.  
In the same harbour, with boats mann'd  
and armed, he took the *Galicia* man of  
war of 64 guns, first boarding her him-  
self. In the time of the last rebellion  
he commanded the *Sheerness*, of twenty  
guns, and retook from the rebels, after  
a smart engagement, the *Hazard*, (by  
them called the *Prince Charles*) crouded  
with officers and soldiers, with money,  
arms, and ammunition, to reinforce  
and supply the rebel army then in *Scot-*  
*land*. (See Vol. xv. April.)

It is but by public character that I  
am acquainted with the present Capt.  
*Obrian*. His father, in the same ho-  
nourable employ, I well knew, and  
served under his command in two of  
his majesty's ships, and in several en-  
gagements with him, and cannot but  
mention him as an officer worthy imi-  
tation of every gentleman in the royal  
navy, and am pleased to find the son so  
lively a copy of him. Yours, &c

*Greenwich*, Nov. 22. J. R.

*Colchester* at sea, June 20, 1756.  
THE *Lyme*, Capt. *Vernon*, and we,  
the *Colchester*, Capt. *Obrian*, were  
ordered by Adm. *Boscawen* from the  
fleet, to cruize together on the coast of  
*Brittany*, and scarce a day past but we  
either burnt or sunk some *French* vessel.  
On the 17th of *May* in the morning,  
took a *French* snow laden with deals and  
rosin, and an officer sent on board to  
burn her. While he was doing it, the  
man at mast-head called down, that he  
saw a sail in the offing; upon which,  
Capt. *Obrian* hail'd Capt. *Vernon*, and  
desired



desired him to make fail, and that he would follow, which we did with all the fail we could make, so soon as the officer was returned from burning the vessel, and our boat hoisted in.—A second fail was espied by the man at mast head and at half past nine A. M. we discovered they were enemies, and they the same of us, making all the fail they possibly could set to get from us, with top gallant ryalls, lower top-mast, and top-gallant steering sails, keeping a good full. Seeing they could not weather us on the other tack, sometimes they bore away two or three points, then hall'd their wind, but finding we gained on them fast, and that it was impossible to escape us, they shortened fail by degrees, till they were under their three top-sails, hoisted their colours, and kept close together. We did the same, and as we neared them, saw plainly the name of each ship wrote in their stern, the first called *La Fidelle*, of 32 guns; the other *L'Aquillon*, of 58, which we counted very distinctly, the latter having 11 guns below on a side, 12 on her upper deck, 4 on her quarter deck, and two on her fore-castle, with a great number of men at small arms in her tops, poop, quarter-deck, and fore-castle. We had a clear ship fore and aft, and every thing ready for action, with colours flying, and our people in great spirits gave three cheers, as did the *Lyme's* people also. The *French* indeed answered us, but it was very faintly. Our captain's intention was to have gone between the two enemy's ships, and to have given them each a broad-side, but they kept too close for us to put that scheme in execution; we therefore took the first fire of the *Fidelle*, reserving ours for the *Aquillon*, which was the headmost ship, and at half an hour past five in the evening, being close upon her weather quarter, she gave us her whole broad-side below and aloft, as did the *Fidelle* also at the same time, which we immediately returned with our whole fire at the *Aquillon*, as did the *Lyme* at the other. The third broadside we received most unluckily broke our tiller rope, great part of the steering wheel, and lead trumpet, and directly our ship came round too; upon which the *Aquillon* put her helm hard a weather, and raked us fore and aft, and perceiving something extraordinary had happened on board us, let down their fore-sail and bore away, with design, as we supposed, to assist her comrade, then warmly engaged

with the *Lyme* at some distance. But we soon got tackles upon our tiller below, shivered our after sails, put our helm aport, and followed her, and got between the two enemy's ships; and on the *Aquillon's* lee bow, and sheering from bow to bow, gave her five smart broad-sides, most of which raked her fore and aft, and so near as to be almost on board each other, our yard-arms very near touching hers. We then exchanged hand grenadoes for some time from our tops, and one of her's falling on our fore-castle, blew up a great number of musket cartridges, but happily did no great mischief. When we raked her she was silent, and for some time did not fire a gun; and her ensign being foul, our people gave three cheers, thinking she had struck; upon which the *Aquillon* put her helm a lee, haul'd up her fore sail, (for we were then going large) and began to fire again. At this time our braces, bowlings, &c. being most of them shot away, we got down our steering sails, tacks for braces, and hauled upon a wind, but she got the weather gage of us, which we could never after recover. We now reeved a new tiller rope, but it proved too short, so that we were obliged to reeve the mizzen sheet for a tiller rope, and put a luff tackle in lieu, and continued engaging about point blank musket shot, (the *Lyme* and *Fidelle* also still engaged, but at a considerable distance from us.) The great quantity of bar-shot, pieces of old iron bars, &c. which the *French* fired in upon us, tore our sails and rigging all to shatters, our mizzen top-sail down the sheets, stoppers and slings, entirely shot away, and the mizzen all to pieces. In short, every thing so torn and cut to pieces, that we had not the ship under the least command, and lucky for us it was fine weather and smooth water, or we must have lost all our masts, being all very much wounded, and scarce a whole shroud left to secure them. We saw, before dark, two of the *Aquillon's* ports beat into one, and about ten o'clock several great explosions on board her, and were so near, that the wads from each ship fell on the decks on fire, and one from her guns came into an upper deck port of ours, beat a cartridge of powder out of the man's hand that was going to put it into the gun, which set fire to some others, and blew up all the people near that gun in a terrible manner. Other wads set fire to our hammocks on the poop, but it was happily soon extinguished.



guished. Thus we continued to engage till half past 12 at night, when the *Aquillon* hauled on board her fore tack, set all the sail she could, kept close upon a wind, and left us in such a situation as was impossible for us to follow her. The *Lyme* and *Fidelle* had left off engaging about an hour and half before us. Besides the shatter'd condition of our sails, masts, and rigging, we received several shot between wind and water, and were obliged to turn our people from the guns to pump ship, for we made 4 feet water an hour, and heeled ship to stop our leaks with plugs and tallow. All the remaining part of the night and next day we were employed in knotting, splicing, and reeving new rigging, and bending other sails.—Our officers and men behaved well and in high spirits during the whole engagement, but our guns were very weakly manned, our people being obliged to help each other to run them out when loaded, and were all very much fatigued, having been up 35 hours.—We had no more than 4 men killed on the spot, and 35 wounded, several of whom are since dead of their wounds, and others not expected to recover.—The *Aquillon* (by the account we have of a *Danish* ship from *France*) had upwards of 60 killed, and a great number wounded, and went into *Rochfort* with great difficulty, being much shattered in her hull.—The disproportion of the killed and wounded between us and the *French* may be easily accounted for, by considering, that it is their continual practice to fire at our masts and rigging, in order to disable our ships that way; and that they have generally almost double our number of men. In this action we fired upwards of 40 broadsides, which is at least 4 tons, 300 weight of powder, and all well expended, not a single gun fired but so near as to do execution on the enemy wherever it took place, and every thing conducted with as little noise and confusion as possible, during the whole engagement, which was full six hours and a half.—After this it might be expected we should immediately have steered for some port, (as we find the *Lyme* did) but our captain judged it more the duty of an officer to do his utmost to rejoin his admiral, which we did, and had the carpenters from every ship in the fleet to fix our masts, yards, &c. and repair our hull; and with a fresh supply of stores and ammunition, I do suppose we shall make out the time first intended for our cruise.

The following interesting account having been mislaid, did not come to our hands, till this month; it is hoped therefore that our kind correspondent, and the public, whom it yet more concerns, will excuse the delay, especially as the road still continues in the same dangerous condition, and the constable has been required to present the acting trustee for neglecting to repair it to the grand jury, who thought they had no right to take cognizance of the affair.

MR URBAN,

THE general regard you show for the public roads encourages me to relate the following facts. About a mile off the road leading from *Northfleet* to *Gravesend*, commencing at the *Queen's Head* by the chalk cliffs, is in a most dangerous condition, altho' a turnpike road, and declared to be so by the following clause in the act of his present majesty 1734.

“ And for as much as certain doubts have arisen, with relation to the road leading from *Northfleet* to *Gravesend*, whether the same is comprised within the two first acts before mentioned, or either of them, or ought to be repaired by the authority thereof; be it hereby enacted and declared, that the main road leading from the *Queen's Head* at *Northfleet*, by the Chalk-Cliffs, (now occupied by the society, of bricklayers) to the town of *Gravesend* is, and ought to be taken as part of the road directed to be repaired and amended by virtue of the said acts; and the trustees for putting this and the said former acts in execution, are hereby authorized, impowered, and required, out of the toll arising thereby (from the turnpike at *Chalk*) to repair and amend the same.”

Strange that this road should still continue in such a condition. A road that the most eminent merchants, captains, and their numerous attendants daily pass, and in many parts of which they must wade; besides the wheel ruts are in no part of it more than forty inches from the perpendicular side of Chalk Cliffs fifty foot deep, as appeared by a late measurement that was made on two sailors falling down, and being dashed to pieces. The fence consists only of rotten fir baulks, and a few bushes, which are far from being a sufficient security to the travellers against falling into these dreadful pits. Several attempts have been made to get this road mended, but whether the influence of itage



stage towns prevail with the trustees against it or what ever else it is, all efforts have been in vain. The expence of an application to parliament cannot be afforded by the town, who have already expended within these few years five hundred pounds in paving the avenues to all the roads leading to the town, and the numerous poor it is at present burthened with, occasioned by its seafaring men and watermen being gone into his majesty's service as volunteers.

Gravesend April. 14 1756.

R. P.

The French account of the taking of Oswego, brought by a Ship arrived at Brest from Quebec, is as follows:

THE marquis de Vaudreuil, Governor and lieutenant general of New France, being informed that the English were making vast preparations at Oswego for attacking Niagara and Frontenac, he took and raised in the month of March the fort where they had formed their principal magazine, and in June following destroyed, on the river Chouegan (Oswego) a convoy of 200 vessels; on which occasion 500 English were killed or made prisoners. The success of these two expeditions encouraged him to act offensively, and to attack the enemy at Oswego. This settlement is an invasion or encroachment which they had made in a time of profound peace, and against which the French had continually remonstrated. It was at first only a fortified magazine; but in order to avail themselves of its advantageous situation in the center almost of the French colonies, the English added from time to time several new works, so that it consisted of three forts, fort Ontario, the old fort Oswego, and fort George. The Troops destined for this expedition amounted to near 3000 men, 1300 of which were regulars. To conceal his design, Mr. Vaudreuil pretended that he was providing for the security of Niagara and Frontenac. The marquis de Montcalm, Major Gen. Dieskau's successor, who commanded on this occasion, arrived on the 29th of July at Frontenac; and having given the necessary directions for securing his retreat in case it should be rendered inevitable by a superior force, sent out two vessels, one of 12, and the other of 16 guns, to cruise off Oswego, and posted a chain of Canadians and Indians on the road between Oswego and Albany to intercept the Couriers. All the forces and the vessels with the artillery and stores being arrived in the Bay of Nixoure, the place of general rendezvous, M. de Montcalm ordered his

advanced guard to proceed to a Creek called *Anse aux Cabannes*, three leagues from Oswego.

The first division being arrived there on the 10th at two in the morning, the van-guard proceeded at four in the afternoon, by land, across woods, to another Creek within half a league of Oswego, in order to favour the debarkation. At midnight the first division repaired to this creek and there erected a battery on lake Ontario.

The 11th and 12th were employed in making gabions, saucissons, and fascines, and in cutting a road cross the woods from the place of landing to the place where the trenches were to be opened. The second division arrived on the 12th in the morning, with the artillery and provisions, which were immediately landed. Though dispositions were made for opening the trenches at night, it was midnight before they could begin the trench, which was rather a parallel of about 100 toises in front, and opened at the distance of 90 toises from the fosse of fort Ontario, in ground embarrassed with trunks of trees, &c.

This parallel being finished at five in the morning, the workmen began to erect the batteries. The fire of the enemy, which had been very hot from day break, ceased at six in the evening; and we perceived that they had evacuated the fort and retired across the river into Oswego. Mr. Montcalm immediately took possession of fort Ontario, and ordered the communication of the parallel to be continued to the bank of the river, where in the beginning of the night we began a grand battery, placed in such manner, that it could not only batter fort Oswego and the way from thence to Fort George, but also the entrenchment of Oswego.

On the 14th a body of Canadians and savages crossed the river, some by swimming, and others by wading with water up to their middles, in order to invest and attack the fort on the side of the woods. This bold action, by which the communication between the two forts was cut off, the celerity with which the works were carried on in ground that the enemy thought impracticable, and the fire of a battery of nine guns, forced the enemy to hang out a white flag.

By Virtue of the capitulation the garrison surrendered prisoners of war, and the French immediately took possession of Oswego and fort George, which they entirely destroyed, agreeable to their orders



orders, after removeing the artillery, warlike stores, and provisions. There were at *Oswego* seven armed ships, viz. 1 of 18 guns, 1 of 14, 1 of 10 1 of 8 and three others mounted with swivels, besides 200 battaux of different sizes, the officers and crews of all which were included in the capitulation.

The enemy had 152 men killed or wounded; Colonel *Mercer*, the commander, is of the number of the dead. On our side we had only one engineer, one *Canadean*, one soldier, and one gunner killed, and 20 slightly wounded. We have made 1600 prisoners, including 80 officers. These are *Shirley* and *Peppe- rel's* regiments, and a part of *Shuyler's* regiment of *Militia*.

We found in the forts 121 pieces of artillery, 55 of which are cannon of different bores, and 14 mortars, with a large quantity of arms and ammunition of all forts.

\* \* \* *A more particular account of this event, from authentic papers, with the measures leading thereto, may be expected in our next.*

Mr URBAN Oct. 5. 1756

A Friend told me lately, that in a cold winter a year or two ago, as he was riding over the moors near *Bridge-water* in *Somersetshire*, he saw a great number of geese dead upon the moors; and upon enquiring into the cause of it; he was informed, that it was the custom of the people there, every year to pick the down off the geese while they were alive, in order to sell it; and then to send the naked geese upon the moors again: where if the weather grew cold before their feathers grew again, they languished and died.

It was some time before I could believe such barbarity was practised, in a country which calls itself Christian, and where the principles of humanity are carefully taught. But as I am well assured that it is a fact, I beg the favour of you to publish this account in your next magazine, that some humane and generous persons, who live about these places, may do all they can to put a stop to it. Yours, &c. A. B.

*Address of the Clergy within the Archdeaconry of Stow in the County of Lincoln, to their Diocesan, to oppose the Clause in the Militia Bill for exercising the Men on Sundays.*

To the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bp of LINCOLN.

WHEREAS in the draught of a bill for raising and new-modeling the *Militia*, it is proposed that the men should be trained and disciplined on *Sundays* in the afternoon, during the

greatest part of the year—We the Archdeacon and Clergy of the Archdeaconry of *Stow*, beg leave with all humility and duty to lay before your lordship our sentiments and apprehensions of the irreligion, mischiefs, and inconveniences of it, and to desire your advice and direction for our conduct if that clause should be offered in any future bill.

Supposing the Sabbath to be of a divine institution, and of perpetual moral obligation, we conceive that the designation of any part of it to the purpose aforesaid, will be a diversion of it from its original proper intention as a day set apart by God for rest from labour, and all ordinary civil actions and employments, and devoted only to religious uses. In which case we need not represent to your lordship, that it will be enacting the breach of the Sabbath by law in this country, and in effect a daring and most outrageous insult upon the authority and majesty of the supreme legislator; that as a national act it will involve us in national guilt; and provoke the Almighty to blast our councils, and withdraw his assistance from us, without which no contrivances can prosper, nor armaments protect us.

But supposing the Sabbath not to be of divine but only human appointment, and that for the better performance of religious duties, for the more solemn worship of God, for the drawing off our attention from the world, and fixing it upon spiritual future concerns, and to improve mankind in religious knowledge and religious habits—Still we presume that the mustering and training of the *Militia* upon that day, will have a tendency to defeat all these purposes, to abate the reverence of it in the minds of the people, and set them at liberty to disregard it in other respects.

To the grief of all serious Christians it is already too generally disregarded, even with the authority of law on its side to countenance it, and what the effect will be of discharging any part of it by an act of state from its sacred use, without a more evident necessity than can be alledged in the present case, may easily be foreseen. Whatever arguments, arising from convenience or frugality, may be urged for encroaching upon the sacredness of the day, will be improved into a handle for encroaching farther on it, and laying it still more open to common use; and if the Sabbath may be abrogated in part, and dispensed with in one instance for no better reason than national saving and worldly utility,



# 510 *Serious Address against the Sunday Clause in the Militia Bill.*

tility, it will be difficult to persuade men that it may not be dispensed with in others, as their convenience, interests, or inclination leads them.

But besides, that the action itself of training and exercising the *Militia* upon the Lord's Day, will be unsuitable to the design of it, and having the sanction of authority be very pernicious in its example—it will also be attended with other mischiefs, and almost necessarily give occasion to the farther scandalous abuse and profanation of it.

The place of mustering will be a general rendezvous of the country, and the parish churches deserted—Sports will be followed at such times—And tipling prevail more than ever—the minds of the people will be unhinged and drawn off from all serious exercises—and the day more immediately set apart for religion and the honour of God, will be distinguished above all others as a day of riot and licentiousness.

For which reasons, and because we perceive the Christian Sabbath to have its ground in scripture, in the example and practice, if not command, of the apostles of our Lord, the change of the

day by them, from the seventh to the first, without any alteration that we know of, as to the main purpose and design of it, virtually implying, if not proving, a command for its continuance, as it has accordingly been continued and observed from the primitive times through all succeeding ages of the church—because the chief ends of its institution are always the same, and that the enacting of the clause in question will be a grief of heart to many of the most serious members of the church of *England*, and give great offence to our dissenting bretheren in general; we think ourselves bound to declare these our sentiments to your lordship as our diocesan, in confidence that you will vigorously and heartily oppose the said clause, if you should judge it to be injurious to religion and the honour of the Sabbath, and praying to be instructed how we are to remonstrate against it in the most dutiful and respectful manner; or if our fears and suspicions of its ill tendency are without foundation—that you will be pleased to acquaint us with the reasons which may dispose us to a cheerful acquiescence.

## *Meteorological Journal of the Weather, in Ludgate-street, by Ja. Ayscough.*

| Days O. | Baro-meter | Th. I. | Th. H. | Wind | WEATHER.                  |
|---------|------------|--------|--------|------|---------------------------|
| 24      | 30,22      | 51     | 54     | N E  | M. fog. clo. N. fair A.   |
| 25      | 30,11      | 49     | 51     | N E  | M. fog. sm. r. & clo. A.  |
| 26      | 30,2       | 49     | 51     | N E  | Clo. day, sm. r. Ev.      |
| 27      | 30,22      | 49     | 50     | N    | M. foggy, cloudy day.     |
| 28      | 30,37      | 47     | 51     | N E  | Ditto                     |
| 29      | 30,17      | 43     | 48     | S E  | M. foggy, sunsh. Aft.     |
| 30      | 31,1       | 48     | 52     | N E  | Fair all day              |
| 31      | 30,0       | 49     | 50     | S W  | Cloudy day.               |
| N       |            |        |        |      |                           |
| 1       | 30,16      | 48     | 50     | N E  | Morn. clo. Aft. fair      |
| 2       | 29,85      | 41     | 52     | N E  | M. fog. fair N. rain A.   |
| 3       | 29,54      | 51     | 52     | S E  | Small rain all day.       |
| 4       | 30,6       | 41     | 46     | N W  | Fair all day              |
| 5       | 29,76      | 40     | 49     | S W  | M. foggy, sunsh. Aft.     |
| 6       | 30,13      | 42     | 47     | N W  | Fair all day              |
| 7       | 30,37      | 39     | 44     | N    | Ditto                     |
| 8       | 30,38      | 35     | 43     | N E  | M. frost and fog. fair A. |
| 9       | 30,28      | 36     | 44     | N E  | Ditto                     |
| 10      | 30,17      | 35     | 40     | N E  | Ditto                     |
| 11      | 30,12      | 34     | 39     | N E  | M. frost, fair day.       |
| 12      | 29,98      | 35     | 42     | S E  | Ditto                     |
| 13      | 30,4       | 38     | 43     | S E  | M. sunsh. sm. r. A.       |
| 14      | 29,93      | 46     | 46     | S E  | M. sunsh. clo. Aft.       |
| 15      | 29,75      | 44     | 50     | S    | M. foggy, cloudy day.     |
| 16      | 29,24      | 50     | 54     | S W  | M. cloudy, rainy day.     |
| 17      | 29,10      | 50     | 52     | S W  | M. sunsh. sm. r. A.       |
| 18      | 29,82      | 41     | 42     | N W  | Fair all day.             |
| 19      | 29,90      | 34     | 39     | N W  | M. frost, fair day.       |
| 20      | 30,4       | 32     | 36     | N W  | Ditto                     |
| 21      | 30,11      | 31     | 35     | W    | M. frost, fair day.       |
| 22      | 29,72      | 33     | 39     | N W  | M. frost, foggy day.      |
| 23      | 29,45      | 35     | 38     | N E  | M. foggy, cloudy day.     |

## *Meteorological Journal of the Weather, in Cumberland near Carlisle.*

| Days O. | Baro-meter | Th. I. | Wind | WEATHER.                    |
|---------|------------|--------|------|-----------------------------|
| 24      | 30         | 45     | N    | Fair all day.               |
| 25      | 29,90      | 43     | N E  | Ditto                       |
| 26      | 29,80      | 46     | N E  | Ditto                       |
| 27      | 30,2       | 51     | N E  | Ditto                       |
| 28      | 29,97      | 47     | E    | Ditto                       |
| 29      | 29,70      | 44     | E    | A gr. shower at 10 at N.    |
| 30      | 29,55      | 56     | E    | Fair all day                |
| 31      | 29,60      | 43     | W    | Ditto                       |
| N       |            |        |      |                             |
| 1       | 29,75      | 38     | S W  | A gr. frost, fair all day   |
| 2       | 29,35      | 46     | S    | Fair all day.               |
| 3       | 29,15      | 48     | S W  | M. rain, rain Even.         |
| 4       | 29,60      | 35     | S W  | Fair all day                |
| 5       | 29,12      | 45     | S W  | Rainy all day               |
| 6       | 29,80      | 40     | W    | Fair all day                |
| 7       | 30         | 31     | E    | Clear frost, snow on hills. |
| 8       | 29,85      | 45     | S    | Clear frost, fair all day.  |
| 9       | 29,76      | 37     | S E  | Fair all day                |
| 10      | 29,72      | 40     | S E  | Ditto                       |
| 11      | 29,70      | 32     | S E  | Ditto, hard frost.          |
| 12      | 29,50      | 44     | S E  | Ditto                       |
| 13      | 29,50      | 37     | S E  | Sm. shower about 6 M.       |
| 14      | 29,55      | 59     | S E  | Fair all day                |
| 15      | 29,20      | 43     | S E  | Gr. shower at 6 in Ev.      |
| 16      | 28,75      | 49     | S E  | Rain all day                |
| 17      | 29,20      | 37     | N    | Ditto                       |
| 18      | 29,43      | 30     | W    | A little frost all day.     |
| 19      | 29,55      | 39     | S    | Hard frost all day.         |
| 20      | 29,75      | 23     | E    | Ditto                       |
| 21      | 29,80      | 32     | S W  | Ditto, small snow at 2 & 5. |
| 22      | 29,35      | 29     | N W  | Snow from 12 till 4 Ev.     |
| 23      | 29,30      | 23     | N W  | Hard frost all day.         |



To the MONITOR, Oct. 30. No. 66.

S I R,

IT will be well if Britain's misfortunes, affecting as they are, do but stop with the fatal loss and omissions of the past unhappy summer; for I fear the rational dissatisfaction spread throughout these kingdoms, will produce such political combats, as may restrain our plans of conquest, and greatly enfeeble the operations of war.

If in times, when the m—n—y were quite unembarrassed, when every voice was exalted to sustain their efforts, and every nerve was strung in unison against the foe, we have experienced such unexampled negligence and disgrace, what in future periods are we to expect, but, that the very small attention they have hitherto paid to hostile affairs, will be farther impaired, by self-interest, cabal, and p—ty intrigue.

Naturalists, speak of a plant, produced in the southern regions, so noxious in its quality, that the smallest verdure cannot grow under its baleful influence.

The inimical nature of some men, seems, almost to realife in this country, the baneful property of this vegetable; not one thing prospers within the sphere of their action, and mischief, and misery, are the effects of their pernicious conduct.

To weed this soil from the choking tares of state; to promote the ends of useful culture, and procure a new scene of measures; be henceforth the virtuous task of every liberal mind. The head that can inform, the tongue which can persuade, and the heart that can enforce, are now emphatically called upon to aid the glorious work. Accusations, alas! in plenty surround us, for every act but recognizes some fatal truth.

Let us hope to find, among our senators, cordial duty, and affection to his majesty; some at least who in the late language of Prussia's monarch\*, will urge and urge again; "that the blood, the treasures, and the interest of this country, have been sacrificed to the support of a distressed and ungrateful court;" some, who will acquaint our amicable and honest king with the wholesome and animated advice of the French parliament to their

misguided sovereign. "How happy (say they) would princes and nations be, if truth alone had only the privilege to approach the throne! persons league together to deceive their monarch. They shew him things in the light which suits their own views.

"The prince immured from the world, discerns not himself the truth; he only knows what they relate. Employments are given men unworthy his presence, and others dismissed whom he ought to retain. In spite of innate integrity, in spite of all his precautions, the best of princes is betrayed! he becomes the sport and the victim of men, who conceal or adulterate truth! your parliament, Sire, owe you this valuable truth, so rare, so much a stranger in palaces, and they present it without fear. How criminal would not your parliament be, if at this conjuncture they disguised it! perhaps it never was more necessary to tell it without reserve. This is the object of the most humble and most respectful remonstrance, we have the honour to bring to the foot of your throne."

Learn then of those, whom intestine oppression has been long aiming to subdue; become ye on this occasion, the pupils of your enemy! "For truth ceases not to be true in the mouth of a foe." Breathe out your privileges and expectations, nor be, like Phocion's orator, luxuriant only in leaves and branches; but bring forth fruit. Exert your powers, and shake to pieces every base association, not formed upon the principles of British interest.

What is, indeed, the lasting interest of Britain, the judgment of its constituents, may sometimes vary in determining. The fluctuating state of human affairs, the fallibility of our nature, and the ordinary counteraction of chance and design, are circumstances, which serve but to debase our characters, and foil our enquiries in the pursuit of certainty. Hence, the allowances made to rulers and statesmen, for mistakes, disappointments, and abortive schemes. Nor, to speak in terms of moderation, can it reasonably be supposed, that the sort of negative conduct observed by the present administration, in respect to business, is the result of evil design, but of coldness of heart, and imbecility of head.

For men to intend their own destruction is unnatural; they indeed, with their

\* See the king of Prussia's motives for preventing the designs of the court of Vienna, p. 467.



their friends and dependants, move gradatim, with the means which lead to general ruin; deliberate treachery to ourselves or country, are, I would hope, among the charges oftener talk'd of than exemplified: though, like the occult quality of the ancients, it is always at hand, as a solution for every political miscarriage, or national misfortune.

But whilst they stand excused from this censure, what else can account for our most extraordinary proceedings in the spring, but that saturnine disposition in some, and that all-engrossing appetite in others, of securing only to themselves, power and salary.

What else among our other enumerated evils, could permit *Jamaica* to want the knowledge of war's declaration, from authority, till the month of *August*? the neglect of this so necessary and obvious advice was not confined to that island; other settlements shared a proportionable delay; and letters arrive from every part of the *American* continent, with complaints, that their only advice of this important event, is from trading ships.

These and such like omissions, tho' smaller objects of complaint, are proofs of that inexcusable supineness, which has of late infected every transaction. With earlier intelligence our trade would have been less exposed, and our *American* privateers sooner let loose. A measure, which infancy might suggest, and with orders, each youth in office execute.

But whatever be the cause, it differs little if the effects are bad.

The catastrophe we have lately felt, is not chargeable on the event of war; nor yet alone on the timidity of one man, the non-residing governor, absent colonels, or defective regiments; but, upon those intuated lookers on, who notwithstanding repeated admonitions and apparent danger, so injuriously turned to us the deafened ear.

Opportunity, how art thou abused! and victory, how art thou discarded! had we not thwarted providence, how might good have been struck out of evil: as in the first instance, we suffered the enemy to land, how might we have improved upon that desperate enterprise? how easily might *Richieu*, with every store and man, have been captives, and their ships of war, adorning trophies. With what solicitude do we pretend to seek out for fleets; with what expence of treasure and time,

do we wait a juncture so rare! and yet, when they occur, what a pitiful figure do we make in the day of battle?

Blush *Castellus*, *Aufonius* blush, with *Meunus* and others in your train; blush as instruments of misapplied promotion, as squanderers of time, losers of opportunity, and patrons of defective succours, which had they reached their destined place, seemed fitted rather for the island of *Sark*, than the important island of *Minorca*. Recollect your infidelity or improvidence: take your choice, when so important an object was in danger, and the amazing tardiness, with which your small endeavours were enforced.

What has availed the unparalleled encouragement, dispatch and patriotism with which independent men and societies, assisted to man our navy, and to raise the provincial regiments? and what those sterling millions, the last granted? a sum, which astonished foreigners with its sound, and which is so greatly superior to the annual expence of any power whatever! what signifies that unequalled zeal and *Antigallie* spirit, in the executive order of the people, if incapacity and indolence are suffered to intrude into the most active posts of the crown.

Remember, and be no more the statues of state: remember that government is not given you for venal ends, nor power delegated for your convenience and pleasures. Though your wages are noble, and your seats honourable; forget not that you are accountable servants of the public, and that a learned and inquisitive people are to be judges of your actions.

Are not, at this time, the gentle and generous, the impartial & the humane, concerned in condemning the inanimate disposition of a naval man—r? did the omissions of his predecessors in office, ever bring a stain upon this land, equal to what has ensued in his administration?

Had the enemy dictated to us our conduct, could they have hit upon a more successful plan, for securing glory to themselves and disgrace to us, than the measures we pursued? was the squadron strong enough to obliterate a risk, or secure a victory? was its departure duly accelerated, when ordered to wait the slow and uncertain arrival of ships from the *Dorset*, when others were completely ready at *Spithead*?

The sailing of such a fleet, when we started so late, surely ought not to have been



been temporised with, on frivolous pretexts, when such grand emergencies were depending, and the breath of the public was incessantly waiting them to sea.

These are solecisms in office, which small abilities, and still smaller attention might have avoided. At last, behold the man, which *Aufonius* assigned for the hero of naval achievements, and the preservation of *Minorca*, that vital part of our dominion, as a trading nation; who at first vainly boasted the terms of battle should be equal; and e'er the enemy had sacrificed him a single victim, meanly deserted the combat, the island, and the nation's charge.

But *Aufonius* was not aware of *B—*'s defects; he knew not that he was obnoxious to the gallant and manly part of the navy.

The pride of *Aufonius*, precludes him the access of familiar converse, or wholesome information.

From his fancied height, he looks down on men with all the insolence of new acquired power; and with parts prostrate as a mushroom, and frigid as an icicle, he confides, that title, possessions, and alliance, are pillars that will support his dome.

Though his ascent to power was as rapid as casual; yet, had he shewn himself equal to the trust reposed in him, he would have enjoyed the dignity, uncensured, and undisturbed.

But, let facts declare, if he has not rendered slippery the precipice he now stands on, by his unmeaning conduct, and partial behaviour.

The formality of employing *Ad—* *B—*g must take place, because, forsooth, he stood next in order; and indeed there seems propriety and justice in the rule, where men are equally unexceptionable.

But how is the practice swerved from, in recent instances, from only ties of personal attachment? how is the rectitude of this plan observed, when veterans, willing to be employed, devoted to the service, and untainted in their character, are denied their rank on imaginary pretences? how large the chains in a certain list, on some late promotions? what strides of despotism are there seen? how shameful a prostitution of power? and how burthenome such acts of wantonness to this exhausted nation. But, let us not despair: though the measures of evil is nearly full, let us yet hope that the time will

soon arrive in which those gentlemen, by whose erring conduct, our calamities are brought upon us, will rather than see the ruin complete, have pity on the public weal, and save the sinking bark. Let us require this, the least of reparation, and the mildest of requests, that they will now become atoning volunteers for themselves and their country, in withdrawing from scenes of business, to inactive solitude, that by their councils and influence, they may no longer interrupt the success of our arms, or farther disgrace the dignified name and annals of this once victorious land.

Let *Minorca* and *America*, oppressive taxes, and a complaining people, the nation's debt, and declining credit, private interest, and general safety, the approaching sessions, and the expiring year, all remind and lesson them to obey the precept. Then may we hope to see victory wait upon our arms, and peace in a little time reach out her olive-branch, plenty display her horn, and glory, honour, and happiness, adorn our Isle.

*Extract of a Letter, dated Paris July 9, 1756. from Edward Wright, M. D. to Peter Col-linson, Esq; F. R. S.*

*M*. D'alibard, in his translation of the preface to Mr Franklin's letters, renders a passage thus, — *Il (Mons. Franklin) nous decouvre une matiere invisible subtile, repandue dans tout la nature en differentes proportions, qui avoit echappe a nos observations; et qui est incapable de nuire lorsque tous les corps auxquels elle est adherente, en sont également charges.* Wherein he has entirely mistaken the meaning of the original, express'd in these words, "He exhibits to our consideration, an invisible, subtle matter, disseminated through all nature in various proportions, equally unobserved, and whilst all those bodies to which it peculiarly adheres, are alike charged with it, inoffensive." This passage should have been rendered in French — *Il offre a notre examen une matiere invisible, subtile, repandue dans toute la nature en differentes proportions; une matiere aussi cachee, lorsque les corps auxquelles elle est adherente, en sont également charges.*

The meaning, might easily have been understood by what follows immediately; and had the translator sufficiently understood our language, he could not have imagined such an assertion, as, that the electrical fire had elapsed all observations anterior to those of Mr Franklin. Had the learned abbe Nollet given himself the trouble of comparing the above passage of the French with the original, (as he pretends to have done on other occasions) he might have saved himself the trouble of a



very groundless criticism, which serves to fill up several pages of one of his letters to Mr Franklin, where the words *decouvre*, and *qui avoit echappe a nos observations*, both gross errors of the translator, are animadverted upon in the abbe's ordinary verbose way: the latter of which I see repeated after him, I am satisfied not designedly, in an abstract of his book in the Philosophical Transactions, vol. XLVIII. part. I. p. 206. I could not, in justice, but mention this.

Yours, &c. E. WRIGHT.

*An Account of the articles in the last Vol. of the Philosophical Transactions, continued from p. 477.*

ARTICLE XXIV. An account of several earthquakes lately felt at Constantinople, by his excellency James Porter, Esq; in a letter to the Rev. Mr Wetstein, F. R. S.

Some considerable earthquakes I have felt in different seasons; one very sensible on the 15th [26th] of May 1752, at 5 in the evening.

We had an account of a violent earthquake at Adrianople that year, on the 18th [29th] of July at about 8 p. m. that it was attended with uncommon fissures and openings of the earth, and eruptions of waters carrying a sulphureous stench. Considerable damage was done to many mosques and houses. Lesser shocks were felt the whole month of August. On the same day and hour we had it at Constantinople; it lasted some seconds. The wind was at south that morning, and the spirits in the thermometer at 40, and the mercury in a small thermometer of Bird's, (the scale the same as Fahrenheit's) stood at 79. In the afternoon the wind came about to the E. S. E., a strong gale, which continued during the earthquake. Its first motion appeared to be perpendicular, with a heaving of the house, and us, as it were, off of our chairs. It was succeeded by three or four regular momentaneous horizontal vibrations, so that the walls of the house receded and returned, like the reciprocal motions of a ship, and it was with difficulty we stood firm. These vibrations, we judged, had their direction from N. W. to S. E. and their origin from Adrianople. The mercury at that time stood at 81. A dead calm succeeded, and at 11 at night the mercury was at 80. A small shake was felt at Smyrna at the same hour.

The most violent I ever felt was September 2, 1754. at 10 at night. It came, as that of the 29th of July, without any preparatory signs, and with this

difference only, that it was a dead calm. The first shock seemed entirely perpendicular, and the house, with a violent crack, heaved, as it were, off of its foundation; so that the floor of a large chamber seemed to rise from the exterior wall of the house to the interior of that room, and made a perfect inclined plane. The windows appeared to me higher, and the chair in which I sat, near the interior wall, to sink lower; and when I rose up, I perceived the inclination very sensibly. It was succeeded by several horizontal vibrations. All the pendulums stopped; mine precisely at 10, some a few minutes after or before, according to their greater or less regularity. The wells, of which I have three, became the one dry, the others almost so. The damage was considerable, but mostly among the old stone or brick buildings, as mosques, the seven towers, public khans, and old walls. About 60 persons were killed. The duration did not exceed, at most, 30 seconds. We perceived its line of direction from the east, and it has been since traced from Sivas, a city in Asia Minor. It was just felt at Smyrna. Sivas I compute at about 750 miles in a right line. I cannot yet be informed of the precise time of day they felt it there.

XXV. Letters of Henry Eeles, Esq; concerning the cause of the ascent of vapour and exhalation, and that of winds; and of the general phenomena of the weather and barometer; to the Rev. Tho. Birch, D. D. Secret. R. S.

These letters, which take up four whole sheets in the Transactions, can by no means be so reduced as to be brought within our compass; wherefore, as they are very ingenious, we refer our readers to the perusal of them at large.

XXVI. Remarks on a petrified echinus of a singular kind, found on Bunians-Land in the parish of Bowington in Hertfordshire. By James Parsons, M. D. F. R. S. (See p. 414\*.)

XXVII. Two letters concerning toxicodendron; one from the Abbé Mazzeas, F. R. S. to the Rev. Stephen Hales, D. D. F. R. S. the other from Mr Philip Miller, F. R. S. to the Rev. Thomas Birch, D. D. secret. R. S.—These curious letters were published in this Mag. some months before they appeared in the Phil. Trans. (See Vol. XXV. p. 395.)

XXVIII. A letter to the Right Hon. the E. of Macclesfield, president of the Royal Society, concerning the method



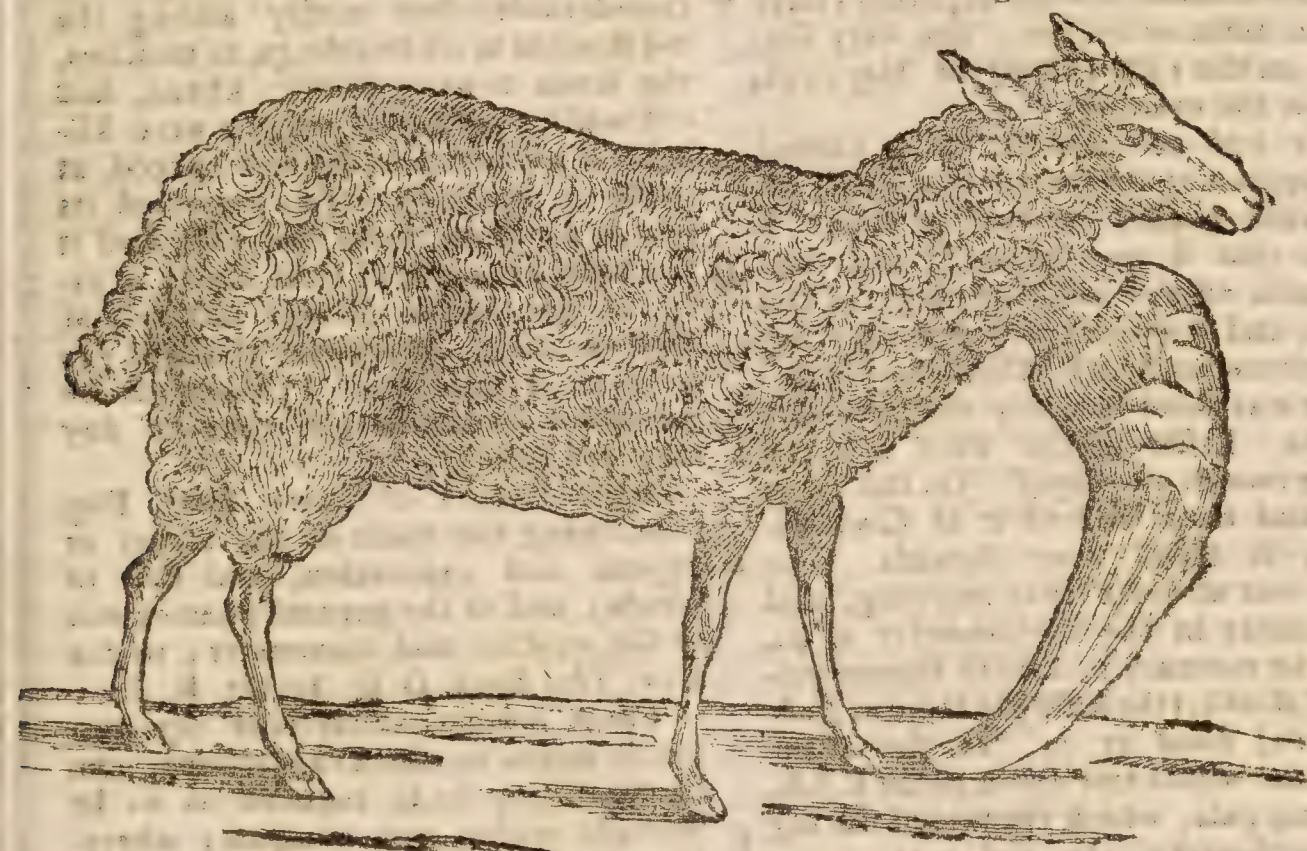
of constructing a table for the probabilities of life at *London*, by the Rev. *Wm Braikenridge*, D. D. F. R. S.

This is a long paper, full of mathematical argument, and therefore not properly to be abridged. The very table deduced from them, would take up more room than we can spare.

XXIX. Some account of a sheep shewed alive to the R. S. in Nov. 1754, having a monstrous horn growing from his throat, the stuffed skin of which, with the horn, *in situ*, is now in the museum of the Royal Society. By *James Parsons*, M. D. F. R. S.

This animal was bred in *Devenshire*, with the præternatural horn appearing at its birth in much the same proportion as at present. The horn at the

time of his death was in length two feet seven inches, its greatest circumference two feet two inches, and weighs now 15 pounds, though emptied of its contents. This sheep had no horns in the natural places, but only two horned stumps, projecting no more than half a walnut-shell laid upon a flat surface. It is said by the person who brought the stuffed skin, that upon opening him there was found in the top of the horn, which is hollow half way down, a skull of a contracted round form, with blood-vessels running upon it, and a bag filled with grumous blood; among which was a substance like a sheep's liver and lungs, and a perfect sound kidney, like that of a fresh loin of mutton. See the Figure.



XXX. A dissertation upon the cancer of the eye-lids, nose, great angle of the eye, and its neighbouring parts, commonly called the *Noli me tangere*, deemed hitherto incurable, but now shewn to be as curable as other distempers, by *M. David*, consulting surgeon ordinary, and oculist to the king of *France*.

*M. David*, affirms, that the examinations he has made in these kinds of tumors, have informed him, that cancers of the eye-lids, nose, and adjacent parts, have all their seats in the *periosteum* and the *perichondrium*; and that he cannot hope for a thorough cure without taking them entirely off. In a word, the vessels that go from the cancerous tumor are so strongly connected with the *periosteum* and *perichondri-*

um, that they seem but one body, which becomes at length so greatly swelled, that the very bone is often affected.

When a wen or wart, (which is often the beginning of a cancer) begins to appear, upon endeavouring to pull them off, they become irritated, and spread to that degree that the edges are reverted, and become callous and livid, accompanied with pain and every other symptom which characterises the cancer. Those situated in the great angle of the eye, the lids, or the nose, very often shoot out their roots upon the cartilages, that is, upon the very membranes which cover them, and the roots sink in sometimes to the substance of the cartilage itself, which they swell and tear in the end.

The more cancers are touched with caustics,



caustics; the more they are irritated; therefore there is but one method of curing them, and hindering their progress, but it is a sure one; which is to take them off with a cutting instrument, destroying the periosteum and perichondrium, or even the lids, if the cancer has penetrated their substance with their cartilages. This method Mr. Daniel confirms the certain success of, in the particular recital of ten very remarkable cases.

XXXI. An account of four Roman inscriptions on three large stones, found in a ploughed field near Wroxeter in Shropshire. By John Ward, L.L.D, Vice President of the R. S.

The place where these were found was formerly a Roman station, called *Uriconium*. The first inscription on a stone 6 feet 8 inches high, may be read thus: *Caius Mannius, Caii filius, Pollia tribu, secundus Pollentius, miles legionis vicesima, annorum LII. stipendiorum XXXI. beneficiarius legati principalis, hic situs est.*

The next stone is in height 2 feet 7 inches, and about a 3d, by 2 feet 4 inches and 2 thirds in breadth. It has two inscriptions; the one, *Dis Manibus. Placida annorum LV. curam agente conjugis annorum XXX. and the other, Dis Manibus. Deucius annorum XV. curam agente patre.*

The third stone is 6 feet 11 inches high, and about 2 feet broad above the base. The inscription may be read in the following manner: *Marcus Petronius, Lucii filius, Menenea tribu, vixit annos XXXVIII. miles legionis XIII. gemina militavit annos XVIII. signifer fuit, hic sepultus est.*

XXXII. Some observations on an American wasps nest, shewn to the Royal Society. By Mr Israel Maudit, F. R. S.

This nest was built upon a dog-wood tree, or the *Cornus mas Virginiana*, and hung quite detached from the rest of the tree, by an extreme branch, of little more than an inch circumference, which with its smaller divisions running through the substance of the nest, answers the purpose of pillars, to unite and support the several floors of the building. Its figure is a conoid, its longer diameter 20 inches, its shorter, near the base, twelve. It is perforated on the two opposite sides, for the inhabitants to go in and out at. The shell is composed of paper, the sheets of which, at its upper end, are larger and more distinct. They are of an ash-colour of different shades, and streaked or

marbled; and being lightly laid on each other, form a wall of from one and a half to four inches thickness in the several parts of it. The lax hollow manner in which they are joined to each other, renders them a more effectual security from rain, as they attract water in common with all other substances made of the same materials, and would have been more easily soaked through, if they had been closer compressed together. For the same reason the apex of the cone is of the greatest thickness, and the base is of a stiffer and more cellulose texture.

Upon the whole, this substance is a true paper; but by the exact economy of nature, wrought to that degree of perfection only, which was necessary to serve the single purpose it was intended for. Being examined by a microscope, it appears to be of a coarser grain, a shorter staple, and of a much looser texture, and is a rare, tho' not a singular instance, of a natural production falling far short of the artificial one of the same kind.

The inside structure of these nests is so well described by Mons. de Reaumur, that we cannot hope to discover any thing new in the opening of it.

[To be continued.]

MR URBAN,

SOME years since I made frequent visits to a son of Mr Wm. Dod, of Elmsted in Kent, that was aged 2 years and 11 months, and labour'd under a hydrocephalus. As this case far exceeded any thing of the kind, that ever fell under my cognizance, I think it worth communicating to you. This can assure you, that the several dimensions of the head were taken by myself. On comparing them with the hydrocephalus, mentioned by Dr Friend in the Philosophical Transactions, you will find them, in many instances, more extraordinary. That the difference between them may appear at one view, I have placed the Doctor's account again my own.

Mr Dod's Child's Case.

From the eye-brows over the crown to the nape of the neck

From the nape round the ossa parietalia

From the nape round the os frontis

From ear to ear over the crown

From the eye-brows to the tip of the chin

From one extremity of the eye-brows to the other

inches  
24

30

28

21

4

5

F



|  |          |       |
|--|----------|-------|
| From the tip of the chin to the top of the os frontis                          | 3        | 7½    |
| From the tip of the chin round the crown                                       | 30½      | 30    |
| From one extremity of the ear, backwards, to the other, round the nose         | 12       | 12    |
| From one extremity of the ear, backwards, to the other, round the os occipitis | 11½      | 6½    |
| From the upper part of the os temporis, over the os frontis, to the other      | 11½      | 11    |
| Circumference of the head, round the os frontis, and occipitis                 | 30       | 29    |
| Circumference of the neck  | 8½       | 9½    |
| From the upper part of the clavicle to the upper part of the pectus adami      | 24       | 24    |
| Length of the body, from the upper part of the neck, to the great toe          | 26       | 23    |
| Circumference of the thorax over the breast                                    | 17½      | 18    |
| Circumference of the arm   | 3½       | 5     |
| Length of the feet   | 4        | 4½    |
| From the tip of the middle finger to the acromion                              | 13       | 12½   |
| Circumference of the upper part of the thigh                                   | 7½       | 8     |
| Circumference of the calf of the leg   | 5½       | 5½    |
| The quantity of water extracted  | 6 quarts | 5 qts |

OBSERVATIONS.

On raising the scalp and pericranium, there appeared a thick membrane all over the crown, in breadth 7 inches, measuring from the upper part of one of the ossa parietalia to the other, and 6 inches in length, from the upper part of the os occipitis to the upper part of the os frontis. To this adher'd the dura mater from within, and the pericranium from without. On dividing that membrane the brain presented itself to view, being in substance very thin, and filling the whole cavity. I was not indeed sufficiently cautious upon this occasion; my knife passed, before I was aware, through the lobe, whereupon a serous kind of matter, thin and limpid as water, was discharged in great abundance, which was all contained in the ventricles of the brain, the lateral one measuring ten inches long. It was farther remarkable, that the plexus choroides were thicker than natural, and full of small glands; that the glandula pituitaria was much enlarged, and the pineal gland as big as a small nutmeg. The nates too were very large and broad, and near two inches in length; the thalami here appeared very thin, and the pia mater, tho' smooth on the under side, was overspread with blood-vessels of an unusual size. As to the nerves in general, they were soft and tender, and the

optic nerve in particular, to a remarkable degree; yet the medulla oblongata, at its exit through the foramen ovale, though very small, was much firmer than any other part of the cerebellum. This, together with the cerebrum, when taken out, and the water evacuated, weighed full three pounds.

Little else occurred worthy of notice, except that the os frontis, sawed from the top downwards, was without a diploe for an entire inch. But it may not be amiss, perhaps, to add what I had from the relation of the mother. She never met with any surprize, or other accident, during the time of utero-gestation, nor was there any tumor till about three weeks after the birth of the child. From that time it kept continually encreasing for a year and a half, when the head was as large, or larger, than when I opened it. Though this child was never capable of speaking, more than a single word or two, articulately, yet it seemed sensible enough to distinguish such as were constantly conversant with it. At times it was merrry, and would laugh when gently tap'd upon the head, from a titillation occasioned, as I imagine, by the fluctuating water. The mother gave it suck till it was near two years old; it continued in health till within a week of its death, when it was seized with a tickling cough and fever, that carried it off. In fine, an ell of cloth, an amazing quantity, was used for a night cap.

Wye, Nov. 10, 1736. J. BEALE.

The Memorial setting forth the Conduct of the Courts of Vienna and Saxony towards the King of Prussia, and their dangerous Designs against him, with the original Documents in proof of them, having excited the Curiosity of all Europe, we have here inserted it nearly at length, with such part of the Documents, or original Letters, Instructions, secret Articles in Treaties, &c. as appeared to us most striking.

THE reasons which have laid the king under a necessity of taking up arms against the court of Vienna, and of securing the king of Poland's hereditary dominions during the present war, are founded upon the strictest rules of justice and equity. They are neither motives of ambition, nor views of aggrandizement. 'Tis a series of projects, conspiracies, and treachery, on the part of these two courts, that has obliged his majesty to provide for his own defence and safety. The discoveries he has made on this important subject, set this truth in a full light, and the proofs which are in his hands, amount to a demonstration of the justice



justice of his cause, and the wicked practices of those who have forced him to come to these sad extremities. Of these proofs, copies of which have long since come to his knowledge, his majesty thought it incumbent upon him to procure the originals, in order to put it out of the power of his enemies to deny the real existence and truth of them.

To come at the source of the vast plan, upon which the courts of *Vienna* and *Saxony* have been employed against the king, ever since the peace of *Dresden*, we must go back as far as the war which preceded this peace. The fond hopes which the two allied courts had conceived, upon the success of the cam-

paign in 1744, gave occasion to a treaty of eventual partition, which they concluded the 18th of May, 1745, agreeably to which, the court of *Vienna* was to have the dutchy of *Silesia* and the county of *Glatz*; and the K. of *Poland*, elector of *Saxony*, the dutchies of *Magdeburgh* and *Crossen*, the circles of *Züllichow* and *Schwibus*, together with the *Prussian* part of *Lusatia*; or only part of those provinces, in proportion to their conquests. \*

After the peace of *Dresden*, signed Dec. 25, 1745, in which the king gave such shining proofs of his love of peace, of his disinterestedness, and moderation, there was no further room for a treaty, of so extraordinary a nature, as that of an eventual partition

\* To prove this the treaty itself is produced, which is in substance as follows. --- "Experience having but too well shewn how far the king of *Prussia* carries his evil intentions, in order to disturb the repose of his neighbours; and that prince having, on the one hand, repeatedly invaded and laid waste the dominions of her majesty the queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, and, on the other side, alarmed his majesty the king of *Poland*, elector of *Saxony*, by divers menaces, warlike preparations, and violently passing through his territories, for which it has not been possible to obtain due satisfaction for time past, nor sufficient security for the future; it has been considered, that this double end cannot be obtained till the said formidable neighbour is reduced within narrow bounds. For these reasons, his majesty the king of *Poland*, elector of *Saxony*, as an auxiliary ally, and her majesty the queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, as a party attacked and at war, have agreed, by the present separate and secret act, to employ their joint efforts, not only to perform fully the act passed between their majesties the 6th [17th] of May, 1744, and the measures concerted in consequence of the engagements entered into by their treaty of alliance the 8th of January, 1745, with the maritime powers; but likewise, that neither the one nor the other shall lay down their arms, till, besides the conquest of all *Silesia* and the county of *Glatz*, the king of *Prussia* be farther reduced.

And that they may previously understand one another, with regard to the partition of the conquests to be made, seeing the 8th article of the said treaty of *Warsaw* only settled in general terms, that his majesty the king of *Poland*, elector of *Saxony*, is to partake of the advantages, by having such territories as lie convenient for him; it has appeared necessary to distinguish the cases that may hereafter happen, and come to a right understanding about each of them.

Suppose then, that besides the recovery of all *Silesia* and the county of *Glatz*, they should conquer from the said king the dutchy of *Magdeburgh*, including therein the circle of *Saal*, the principality of *Crossen*, with the circle of *Zullichau* belonging thereto, and the Fiefs of *Bohemia* possessed by that king, and situated in *Lusatia*; namely, *Cotbus*, *Péitz*, *Storckau*, *Beeskau*, *Somerfeld*, and other places and districts belonging thereto. In this case, all *Silesia* and the county of *Glatz*, excepting *Schwibus*, must return to her majesty the queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, who, in exchange cedes all the rest just mentioned, with the district of *Schwibus*, belonging otherwise to *Silesia*, to his majesty the king of *Poland*, elector of *Saxony*.

Supposing on the contrary, that besides the recovering of all *Silesia* and the C. of *Glatz*, they could conquer upon the aggressor no more than the circle of *Saal*, the principality of *Crossen*, with the circle of *Zullichau*, and the abovementioned fiefs of *Bohemia* belonging to him in *Lusatia*; then his *Polish* majesty, elector of *Saxony*, shall be content with this last partition and the district of *Schwibus*, leaving in like manner to her majesty the Q. of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, all *Silesia* and the county of *Glatz*, *Schwibus* excepted. But suppose, in fine, that, contrary to all expectation, and in spite of the joint efforts abovementioned, they could conquer, besides the county of *Glatz*, and the whole of *Silesia*, no more than the principality of *Crossen*, with the circle of *Zullichau*, and the abovesaid fiefs of *Bohemia*, possessed by the said king in *Lusatia*: In this case, his *Polish* majesty shall have, besides the principality, the circle and the fiefs just mentioned, the district of *Schwibus*, otherwise belonging to *Silesia*.

And her majesty the queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, engages in the strongest and most solemn manner, that his majesty the king of *Poland*, elector of *Saxony*, shall have precisely the same securities for these new acquisitions, which she shall or may have for the recovery of her ancient patrimonial territories, that is to say, *Silesia* and the county of *Glatz*.

To this end the *Saxon* troops of his *Polish* majesty shall remain in re-conquered *Silesia*, till his stipulated share be effected, at least according to the last of the cases abovementioned. After which the high contracting parties shall reciprocally guaranty, &c.

Done at *Leipzig*, the 18th of May, 1745.

(L. S.) AUGUSTUS R.



tion, with regard to a power with whom the two contracting parties lived in peace; and yet the court of *Vienna* made no scruple to propose to the court of *Saxony* (perhaps a few days after signing the peace) a new treaty of alliance, in which they should likewise renew the treaty of eventual partition, of *May 18, 1745*, as can be proved from the very draught of it, which was then delivered at *Dresden*.

The court of *Saxony* thought it necessary, in the first place, to give a greater consistency to their plan, by grounding it upon an alliance between the courts of *Russia* and

*Vienna*. These two powers did, on *May 22, 1746*, conclude a defensive alliance at *Petersburg*, as appears by the instrument of it, which has been made public. But it is easy to perceive, that the ostensible part of this treaty was drawn up, merely with a view to conceal the six secret articles from the knowledge of the public; the 4th of which is levelled singly at *Prussia*, as appears by the annexed. †

In this article, the empress queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia* sets out with a protestation, that she will religiously observe the treaty of *Dresden*; but she explains her real  
Yyyy way

† Substance of the 4th secret separate article of the treaty of Petersburg, concluded *May 22, 1746*.  
“ Her majesty the empress queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia* declares, that the peace concluded at *Dresden, Dec. 25, 1745*, between her and his majesty the king of *Prussia*, shall be observed, on her part, with the strictest care, and the most inviolable fidelity; and that she will not first depart from the renunciation of the right she formerly had, to that part of the duchy of *Silesia*, and to the county of *Glatz*, which have been yielded up.

But if, contrary to expectation and the common wish of both the contracting parties, the king of *Prussia* should first depart from the said peace, whether by hostilely attacking her majesty, or her heirs and successors, or her imperial majesty of all the *Russias*, or even the republic of *Poland*; and consequently in the one or the other of these cases, the empress queen's right to the said part of *Silesia*, and county of *Glatz*, yielded up by the abovementioned peace, and thus her imperial majesty's guaranty thereof, renewed by the foregoing first and second articles of this treaty, should again take place, and re-acquire their full force and vigour: Both the said high contracting parties have from henceforth agreed, that in such an unexpected case, the said guaranty shall be performed, with this additional most binding promise, that in order to avert the common danger of such an hostile attack, they will immediately enter into the most close and confidential concert, strictly enjoin to their respective ministers at foreign courts the same mutual confidence and good understanding, and faithfully to communicate to each other whatever either of them shall discover of the enemy's views, designs, or intentions: and lastly, hold in readiness, in the bordering or nearest countries, *viz.* Her *Roman* imperial majesty, in *Bohemia*, *Moravia*, and the adjacent countries of *Hungary*: and her *Russian* imperial majesty in *Livonia*, *Estonia*, and other neighbouring places, 30,000 men at least, namely, 20,000 foot, and 10,000 horse, in such manner, that whenever the case of an hostile attack from *Prussia*, upon either of the parties, shall exist, the said 30,000 men may, within two months, or at the utmost three months, after a previous amicable requisition, march to the assistance of the party attacked.

And whereas it is easy to foresee, that 60,000 men will not be sufficient to repel an hostile attack, to re-conquer the cessions made by the peace of *Dresden*, and to secure the public tranquillity more effectually for the time to come; the two contracting parties have therefore farther engaged themselves to each other, that in the case aforesaid, not only 30,000 men, but double that number, *viz.* 40,000 foot, and 20,000 horse, shall be employed for that purpose by each contracting party; and that, the sooner the better; both their said imperial majesties obliging themselves, to that end, to assemble respectively the said number, as speedily as the distance of the least remote parts, from whence the troops can be drawn, will possibly admit. The troops to be appointed for that purpose, on the part of her *Russian* imperial majesty, shall be employed as well by land as by water, according as the occasions shall then be found most proper; but on the part of her *Roman* imperial majesty, they shall be employed by land only; in such a manner, that the said troops may in the beginning, as mutual conveniency shall allow, and after previous concert, make a diversion, at one and the same time, in the said king of *Prussia*'s dominions, and afterwards, if possible, unite and carry on the operations with combined force. But as her *Russian* majesty has no intention to make any new conquests, upon such an occasion, or to appropriate them to herself; and, as she has likewise consented to employ the aforesaid 60,000 men, by water, as well as by land; and the equipment of a fleet necessary thereto will require a great extraordinary expence; for these reasons, her majesty, the empress queen, obliges herself to pay within a year, (to be reckoned from the time that *Silesia* and *Glatz* shall be again in her possession) to her imperial majesty of all the *Russias*, two millions of *German florins*; from which sum she shall not be entitled to make any deduction, on account of contributions, that may have been raised in the enemy's country.

Signed and sealed at Petersburg,  
May 22, 1756.

(L. S.) ALEXY COMTE BESTUCHEF RUMIN.  
(L. S.) J. F. DE PRETLACK.  
(L. S.) N. S. DE HOENHOLTZ,



way of thinking upon this point, a little lower, in the following manner: "If the king of Prussia should be the first to depart from this peace, by attacking either her majesty the empress queen of Hungary and Bohemia, or her majesty the empress of Russia, or even the republick of Poland, in all which cases the rights of her majesty the empress queen to Silesia and the county of Glatz would again take place, and recover their full effect; the two contracting parties shall mutually assist each other with a body of 60,000 men, to reconquer Silesia, &c.

These are the titles, of which the court of Vienna proposes to avail itself, for the recovery of Silesia! Every war that can arise between the king and Russia, or the republick of Poland, is to be looked upon as a manifest infraction of the peace of Dresden, and a revival of the rights of the house of Austria to Silesia; though neither Russia, nor the republick of Poland, are at all concern'd in the treaty of Dresden; and tho' the latter, with which the king has otherwise the satisfaction to live in the most intimate friendship, is not even in alliance with the court of Vienna. According to the principles of the law of nature received among all civilized nations, the most the court of Vienna could be authorised to do, in such cases, would be to send those succours to her allies, which are due to them by alliances; without her having the least pretence, on that account, to free herself from the particular engagements, which subsist between her and the king. It is therefore left to the judgment of the impartial world, whether, in the 4th secret article of the treaty of Petersburg, the contracting powers have kept within the bounds of a defensive alliance; or whether that article does not rather contain a plan of an offensive alliance tending to wrest Silesia from the king.

It is obvious, that, by this article, the court of Vienna has prepared three pretences for the recovery of Silesia; and by comparing it with her conduct from that time, it is very visible, that she thought to attain her

end, either by provoking the king to commence a war against her, or by kindling one between his majesty and Russia, or Poland, by her secret intrigues and machinations.

'Tis no wonder then, that the treaty of Petersburg has been the hinge upon which all the Austrian politicks have turned, from the peace of Dresden to this time; and that the negociations of the court of Vienna have been principally directed to strengthen this alliance, by the accession of other powers.

The court of Saxony was the first that was invited to this accession, in the beginning of the year 1747. They eagerly accepted the invitation, as soon as made; furnished their ministers at Petersburg, count de Vicedom and the sieur Perzold, with the necessary full powers for that purpose; and ordered them to declare, that their court was not only ready to accede to the treaty itself, but also to the secret article against Prussia, and to join in the arrangements made by the two courts, provided measures were better taken than before, as well for the security and defence of Saxony, as for its indemnification and recompence in proportion to the efforts and progress, which should be made. In regard to the last point, the court of Saxony declared; that if, upon any fresh attack from the king of Prussia, the empress queen should, by their assistance, happen not only to re-conquer Silesia, and the county of Glatz, but also to reduce him within narrower bounds; the king of Poland, as elector of Saxony, would stand to the partition stipulated between his Polish majesty and the empress-queen, by the convention signed at Leipzig, the 18th of May 1745. Count Lofs, the Saxon minister at Vienna, was charged, at the same time, to open a private negotiation, for settling an eventual partition of the conquests, which should be made on Prussia, by laying down as the basis of it, the partition-treaty of Leipzig, of the 18th of May 1745.

The particulars of all this will be seen in the documents, by the instructions given the 23d of May 1747, to the Saxon ministers at Petersburg\*; by the memorial which

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\* In these instructions, which are recited at large, are these remarkable particulars: "As to the principal treaty between the two imperial courts, the king is entirely disposed to accede thereto, without any other restriction, than that of the number of troops, which they have reciprocally stipulated therein, for the ordinary cases of giving succours. But the king's accession to the six separate articles, five of which are secret, require much more reflection and adjustment, with regard to the king's conveniency.

As to the first secret articles, which concerns the guaranty of the grand duke of Russia's possessions, as duke of Holstein-Sleswick, and of his ducal house, the empress of Russia will be pleased to consider how tenderly and cautiously the king must behave towards the court of Denmark, on account of his affinity and right of eventual succession; and therefore the said sovereign, as well as the empress queen, and even the emperor her consort, will not, in return, refuse the king and his posterity the guaranty of the succession to the throne of Denmark, which in time may fall to a prince of the electoral house of Saxony.

And as to the fourth article, which regards eventual and stronger measures against a new, sudden, and unexpected attack from the king of Prussia, the king acknowledges therein the prudent



which these ministers delivered, accordingly, to the *Russian* ministry, the 25th of September 1747 †; and by the instructions gi-

ven to count *Los*, at *Vienna*, the 21st of December 1747 †.

'Tis clear, then, and ascertained by all these

prudent forecast of the two empresses, in thinking beforehand how to concert matters together, and powerfully assist one another, if, contrary to better expectations, and notwithstanding their scrupulous attention to observe their treaties with the said prince, the latter should invade the dominions of either of them; and in this case the king is ready enough to concur in the same measures: But as he is the most exposed to the resentment of so formidable and restless a neighbour, witness the sad experience his majesty has lately had of it, their imperial majesties cannot think it strange, that the king, before entering into such a new, eventual, and extensive engagement, should take better precautions, as well for his security and mutual defence, as for his being indemnified, and recompensed in proportion to his efforts, and the progress made against such an aggressor.

To this end the Count de *Vicedom* and the *Sieur Perzold* shall ask the imperial ministers plenipotentiaries, 1. What number of troops, in such a case, their sovereigns desire of the king; and, in return, with how many will each of them assist him? And 2dly, That this succour desired of the king be not disproportionate to the strength of his army. 3. That the two imperial courts must promise double the number to the king. 4. That the two empresses must each engage to keep at least such a body of their troops in a moveable condition, and ready to march to the assistance of his majesty, one upon the frontiers of *Prussia*, and the other in *Bohemia*. 5. That they likewise oblige themselves to let the king come in for a share of the prisoners, spoils, and conquests they shall make jointly, or separately on the aggressor, and thereby the common enemy.

With respect to this last point, and the partition of the conquests to be made, the king's ministers plenipotentiaries are to ask the *Russian* minister, what his sovereign's offers are; and to declare, relative to the empress queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, that supposing this princess were attacked again by the king of *Prussia*, and should recover not only *Silesia* and the county of *Glatz*, but likewise succeed in reducing that aggressor within narrower bounds, the king of *Poland*, as elector of *Saxony*, would abide by the partition stipulated between her and his majesty by the convention signed at *Leipsic* the 18th of *May*, 1745, a copy of which the resident *Perzold* received, enclosed in a letter from the ministry of the 14th of *November* following; excepting the third degree of partition defined therein, with which his majesty cannot be satisfied; since in case the empress-queen should be able to conquer, besides the county of *Glatz* and all *Silesia*, no more than the principality of *Crossen*, with the circle of *Zullichau*, and the fiefs of *Bohemia* possessed by the king of *Prussia* in *Lusatia*, it would be necessary to grant eventually to the king, elector of *Saxony*, a more considerable share in those conquests than the said principality, the circle, and the fiefs: His majesty will wait for the offers of the court of *Vienna* on this head, and will order the Count de *Los* to negotiate thereupon; wishing only that the *Russian* court would use its good offices to obtain, in this case, a better partition for the king from the empress-queen, and then secure and guaranty to his majesty the acquisition thereof.

*Written at Dresden, the 23d of May, 1747.*

(L. S.) AUGUSTUS R.  
C. DE BR.  
DE WALTHER.

† This memorial is only the above Instructions reduced to form.

These instructions are conformable to the preceding; and have besides, the following, "Whereas, until the two imperial courts make an answer to my memorial by their ministers at *Petersburg*, and before I do, in consequence of it, come to a final determination in regard to my act of accession, it behoves me to come to a right understanding with the empress queen about the eventual partition which is to fall to my share, in case that princess, attacked again, contrary to better expectations, by the king of *Prussia*, should, by the concurrence of my assistance, make spoils and conquests on him, as it is more at large explained in the 12th article of the instructions above-mentioned, which my ministers at *Petersburg* were provided with the 23d of *May*, of the present year; I charge you with this negotiation, and authorise you by the present order, and my intention is, that as my convention, signed at *Leipsic* the 18th of *May*, 1745, with the queen of *Hungary*, a copy of which (marked B) you will find hereunto annexed, may serve as an eventual partition hereafter, excepting the third degree, or in case the court of *Vienna* should be able to recover, besides the county of *Glatz*, only all *Silesia*, with the principality of *Crossen*, the circle of *Zullichau*, and the fiefs of *Bohemia*, which the king of *Prussia* holds in *Lusatia*, you must demand for me, of the empress-queen, a more considerable share in those conquests than the said principality, circle, and fiefs, and insist upon that princess's making me an offer of it, that I may then see whether it would suit my conveniency to acquiesce in it.

To the Minister of Conference and of State,  
Count de *Los*, at *VIENNA*.

AUGUSTUS R.  
C. DE BRUNL.



these authentick pieces, that the court of *Saxony* betrayed their readiness to enter into all the offensive engagements of the treaty of *Petersburg*; that since the peace, they have been the revivers of the partition-treaty made against the king, during the last war; and that they have thereby justified his majesty in relenting a treaty made against him, notwithstanding the general amnesty settled by the peace of *Dresden*.

It has, indeed, been affectedly supposed, throughout this negociation, that the king would be the aggressor against the court of *Vienna*. But what right can his *Polish* majesty draw from thence, to make conquests upon the king? or if, in the quality of an auxiliary, he will also become a belligerent party; it cannot be taken amiss, that his majesty should treat him accordingly, and regulate his conduct by that of the court of *Saxony*. This is a truth, which has been acknowledged even by the king of *Poland*'s own privy council, in the opinion they gave when consulted upon the accession to the treaty of *Petersburg*; witness the two extracts, which are amongst the documents †.

Count *Brühl* being, without doubt, thoroughly convinc'd himself of this truth, did all in his power to conceal the existence of the secret articles of the treaty of *Petersburg*. For at the time that he was eagerly negotiating in *Russia* upon his court's accession to it, and to its secret articles, he caused a solemn declaration to be made at *Paris*, "That the treaty of *Petersburg*, to which his *Polish* majesty had been invited to accede, did not contain any thing more than what was in the *German* copy, which had been communicated to the court of *France*, without any secret and separate article having been communicated to the king of *Poland*; and that in case any such article did exist, his *Polish* majesty would not come into any thing,

"which could tend to give his most christian majesty offence;" as appears from count *Brühl*'s letter to count *Loß*, June 18, 1747, and by the memorial, which count *Loß* delivered in consequence of it, to the ministry of *Versailles* \*.

It is true, that the court of *Saxony* did yet defer, from one time to another, their acceding in form to the treaty of *Petersburg*; but they did not fail to let their allies know, that they were ready to accede to it, as soon as it could be done without too evident risk, and their share of the advantages to be gained should be secured to them. This principle is clearly expressed in the instruction given Feb. 19, 1750, to general *d'Arnim*, when he was going to *Petersburg* as minister from *Saxony* †; and an hundred dispatches might be produced, if there were occasion, to prove that the *Saxon* ministers always held the same language.

The court of *Saxony* being invited afresh in 1751, to accede to the treaty of *Petersburg*, declared its readiness to do it, in a memorial delivered to the *Russian* minister at *Dresden*, and even sent full powers, and other necessary papers for that purpose, to the sieur *Funck*, their minister at *Petersburg*; but required, at the same time, that the king of *England*, as elector of *Hanover*, should previously accede to the secret articles of the treaty of *Petersburg*; --- and as his *Britannick* majesty never would be concerned in this mystery of iniquity; count *Brühl* found himself obliged to wait the issue of the project which had been formed, to make another alliance of so innocent a nature as to be producible; as appears in a letter from count *Brühl* to the sieur *Funck*, of the 2d of May 1753.

The courts of *Vienna* and *Saxony* thought it necessary to put on these outward appearances of moderation, that they might not wound the delicacy of such of their allies

† The 1st advice was given Aug. 15, 1747; the 2d Sept. 17, 1748. I. "We are of opinion, that the 4th secret article exceeds the usual rules; because it is therein declared, that not only the case of an hostile aggression on the part of his *Prussian* majesty against her majesty the empress queen, but also of the like aggression against the *Russian* empire, or against the republic of *Poland*, is to be considered as a violation of the peace of *Dresden*, and must give her majesty the empress queen a right to recover the duchy of *Silesia* and the county of *Glatz*. If your majesty should approve of that stipulation by your accession, our apprehensions from his *Prussian* majesty would greatly increase, and we should thereby acknowledge the principle which on other occasions we have always opposed, viz. That an auxiliary potentate is to be considered on the same foot as the belligerent power, &c. II. After repeating the same reasons, they say, "If then your majesty should approve by your accession, a principle so repugnant to the ordinary rules, the king of *Prussia* should he come to hear of it, might charge you with a violation of the treaty of *Dresden*, &c.

\* The passage on which the stress is laid in these two documents is that above quoted.

† In these instructions are these words, "That (before his *Polish* majesty's accession) the two imperial courts should promise him, in case of an hostile invasion of his patrimonial dominions in *Germany*, a speedy, sure, and sufficient assistance, by means of two armies to be always kept ready on the respective frontiers, which might be able to succour him immediately, or to make a diversion according to the exigency of the case; and in fine, that the share he is to have in the advantages that may be gained by good success in war, be positively determined.



lies as were staggered at the secret views of the alliance of *Petersburg*; but for their part, they never lost sight of their darling plan, to divide the spoils of the king of *Prussia* before-hand, in keeping constantly to the 4th article of the said treaty as their basis. This appears clearly by a letter from count *Flemming*, Feb. 28, 1753, in which he gives count *Brühl* an account: "That count *Ublefeld* had charged him to represent afresh to his court, that they could not take too secure measures against the ambitious views of the king of *Prussia*; and that *Saxony*, more especially, as being the most exposed, could not be too cautious in guarding against them; That it was of the highest importance to strengthen their old engagements, upon the footing proposed by the late count *Harrach*, in 1745, and that this might be done upon occasion of the accession to the treaty of *Petersburg*, or in any other manner which should seem fittest for keeping it secret."\*

Count *Brühl*†, in his answer to this dispatch, of the 8th of March 1753, says, "That his Polish majesty was not disinclined to treat afterwards, in the utmost secrecy, with the court of *Vienna*, about success, by private, and confidential, declarations, relative to the 4th secret article of the treaty of *Petersburg*, provided reasonable conditions and advantages be granted him. It is my previous opinion, adds he, that what was promised us by the empress queen's declaration of the 3d of May, 1745, may serve for a basis‡."

In a word, to set the system of the court of *Saxony*, concerning this accession, in its full light, the words of a dispatch from count *Flemming* to count *Brühl*, June 16, 1756, need only be quoted, in which the former expresses himself very naturally, in saying; "Your excellency knows the great objections, which the court of *Petersburg* made to us in the last war, when we claimed the *Causus Fæderis*; and your excellency will also remember the answer which their ministers gave us, when we were pressed to accede to the treaty of *Petersburg* of 1746, and we showed our willingness to do it, upon condition, that we should not appear upon the stage, till after the king of *Prussia* should be attacked, and his forces divided; that we might not, from the situation of our country, hazard our falling the first sacrifice."

The allies of *Saxony* at length came into this plan; witness, among other proofs, a remarkable passage, contained in the *seur Funck's* dispatch of the 7th of June 1753, wherein he sends word, that, "Having had the question put to him at *Petersburg*, whether his court would not take up arms, in case of a war with *Prussia*; and having replied, that the situation of *Saxony* did not permit it to enter the lists, till its powerful neighbour should be beat out of the field;" he was answered, "that he was in the right, That the Saxons ought to wait till the knight was thrown out of the saddle."

It is evident, then, from all the proofs which have been now produced, that the court of *Saxony*, without having acceded to the treaty of *Petersburg*, in form, is not the less an accomplice in the dangerous designs, which the court of *Vienna* has grounded upon this treaty; and that, having been dispensed with by their allies from a formal concurrence, they had only waited for the moment when they might, without running too great a risk, concur in effect, and share the spoils of their neighbour.

In expectation of this period, the *Austrian* and *Saxon* ministers laboured in concert, and underhand, to prepare the means of bringing the case of the secret alliance of *Petersburg* to exist. In this treaty it was laid down as a principle, that any war whatever between the king and *Russia*, would authorise the empress queen to retake *Silesia*. There was nothing more, then, to be done, but to raise such a war. In order to bring this about, no means were found more proper, than to embroil the king irreconcilably with the *Czarina*, and to provoke that princess by all sorts of false insinuations, impostures, and the most atrocious calumnies. The publick will judge of the truth of what is here advanced, from the following specimens.

It will be seen by the dispatch from count *Vicedom*, the *Saxon* minister at *Petersburg*, dated the 18th of April, 1747§, "That baron *Pretlack*, minister from *Vienna*, rejoices upon his having found means, by confidential communications from his court, concerning various secret practices of the king of *Prussia* to the prejudice of her imperial majesty, to raise ideas in her, which had carried her enmity to the highest pitch; and that the two ministers

\* It is added, that he (count *Ublefeld*) thought the present situation of affairs absolutely required the allied courts to unite closer than ever, and, to use his own expressions, That all should answer for each one, and each one for all.

† His letter begins thus: "I make use at the same time of the excursion of Sir *Hanbury Williams*, and this safe opportunity to communicate to you the sentiments of the privy council concerning more extensive engagements, to which the court of *Vienna* invites us, on occasion of our approaching accession to the *Russian* treaty, &c. &c.

‡ This is the treaty of partition; the court of *Vienna's* copy bearing date the 3d of May, and that of the court of *Saxony*, on the 18th of May 1745.

§ These are almost the very words of the document.



“ ministers of *Vienna* and *Saxony* concerted together the means of bringing about an accommodation between the empress-queen and *France*, in order that the former may be able to make head against the king of *Prussia*.”

In a dispatch of the 6th of *July* 1747, count *Bernes* acquaints the empress-queen with the arguments he had made use of to the *Russian* minister, count *Keyzerling*, to animate him to put more spirit in his relations, and to exaggerate the military arrangements of the king of *Prussia*.

The *seur de Weingarten*, secretary of the embassy from the court of *Vienna* at *Berlin*, writes to count *Ublefeld*, upon the 24th of *August* 1748; that, at the instance of count *Bernes*, then residing at *Petersburg*, he had engaged the *Russian* minister at *Berlin*, to write to his court, that the king of *Prussia* was making fresh preparations for war, which had no other tendency, but to procure the sovereignty for the prince successor of *Sweden*.

On the 12th of *Dec.* 1749, count *Bernes* wrote from *Petersburg* to count *de Puebla* at *Berlin*; “ That he must cause some distant insinuations to be dropt in the way of the *seur Gros*, minister from *Russia*, that something was plotting in *Sweden* against the life and person of the empress of *Russia*, in which the court of *Prussia* had no small share; and that, when the *seur Gros* should communicate it to him in confidence, he himself should confirm the truth of this discovery \*.”

The *Saxon* ministers have been just as active in these underhand dealings, as those of *Vienna*; and have even outdone them.

The instructions which the court of *Saxony* gave, in 1750, to general *d'Arnim*, when he was going to *Petersburg*, as their minister plenipotentiary, contains one express article, by which he is charged to keep up dexterously the distrust and jealousy of *Russia* with regard to *Prussia*, and to applaud

every arrangement that might be taken against the latter.

No body executed these orders better than the *seur de Funck*, the *Saxon* minister at *Petersburg*, who was the life and soul of the whole party.

This minister never let an opportunity escape him, of insinuating, that the king was forming designs upon *Courland*, *Polish Prussia*, and the city of *Dantzick*; --- that the courts of *France*, *Prussia*, and *Sweden*, were hatching vast projects, in case of a vacancy of the throne of *Poland*; and numberless other falsties of the same kind; which his majesty has sufficiently contradicted by the conduct full of anxiety and moderation, which he has constantly observed towards the republick of *Poland*, and by the caution he has used never to intrude himself into the domestic affairs of *Poland* and *Courland*, notwithstanding the example other powers had set him.

It would be tiresome to mention all the insinuations of this nature, which occur in the correspondence of the *Saxon* ministers. It will be sufficient to produce one remarkable instance, contained in the *seur Funck*'s dispatch *December* 6, 1753 †, to count *Brühl*.

Count *Brühl* has always been very punctual and assiduous in furnishing materials, for such like insinuations, to the *Saxon* ministers.

Thus, in the dispatches of the 6th and 12th of *February* 1754, he informs the ministers of *Petersburg*, of commercial arrangements, of the erection of mints, and of armaments, in *Prussia*; adding this reflection, that the ambition of the king of *Prussia*, his views of aggrandisement upon *Polish Prussia*, and his project to ruin the commerce of *Dantzick*, were well known.

By the dispatch of the 28th of *July* 1754, he insinuates a design of the king's upon *Courland*, because the *Berlin Gazette* had published the death of *Biran*; and in that of the 2d of *August* ‡, he would make it to be

\* This whole letter is so remarkable that we cannot omit it.

Count de Bernes to Count de la Puebla.

“ I venture, under the seal of the greatest secrecy, to make you the following request. It is desired that you would get it whispered to *M. Gros*, the *Russian* minister, but with so much precaution that it may never be suspected it comes from you, that some machinations are carrying on in *Sweden* against the empress's person, in which the *Prussian* court has a good share; and as the said minister, probably, will not fail to make you a confident in this discovery, you are desired to answer him, that as you know nothing of it, you will search into it; and afterwards you are to confirm it to him as a thing that you have found out upon enquiry.

† In relating the motives which he (*Funck*) and baron *Pretlack*, minister from *Vienra*, had alledged to the *Russian* ministers, for keeping always a powerful army on the frontiers of *Prussia*, he says, he represented to them among other things: “ That this precaution was so much the more necessary, considering the notorious views of the courts of *France*, *Prussia*, and *Sweden*, in case of a vacancy in the throne of *Poland*, as the king of *Prussia* would not then delay executing his designs upon *Polish Prussia*, and on the mouth of the *Vistula* ----- That they should follow the example of the king of *Prussia*, who does not regret any expences that may render him more formidable, and has lately formed three new regiments more, &c.

‡ Speaking of the umbrage taken by the *Porte* at the fortress which the *Russian* court was building



believed, that *France* and *Prussia* had been busied a long time at the *Ottoman Porte*, in raising up a war against *Russia*; and that if they succeeded therein, the king of *Prussia* would not fail to execute his design upon *Courland*.

In the dispatch of the first of *December* 1754, count *Brühl* transmits to *Russia* the fictitious advice, that the king of *Prussia*, to make his alliance palatable to the court of *Denmark*, had offered them his assistance in acquiring the possession of the dutchy of *Holstein*, under pretence, that the great duke of *Russia* had embraced the *Greek* religion, which was not tolerated in the empire. This is what his majesty never entertained a thought of, and for the falsity of which, he may boldly appeal to the testimony of the court of *Copenhagen*.

The sieur *Funck* wrote to count *Brühl*, upon the 9th of *July* 1755, that the sieur *Gross*, the *Russian* minister at *Dresden*, would do good service to the common cause, if he would send advice to his court, that the king of *Prussia* had found a channel in *Courland*, by which he came at all the secrets of the court of *Russia*; and that they knew how to make a good use of such an advice with the empress †.

Count *Brühl* answered, the 23d of *July*, that he had acquainted count *Gross* with it, who would not fail to act accordingly.

By the concurrence of so many calumnies, and impostures, they, at length, succeeded in ensnaring the empress of *Russia*'s equity and good faith, and in prejudicing her against the king, to such a degree, that by the result of the assemblies of the senate of *Russia*, held on the 14th and 15th of *May* 1753, it was laid down for a fundamental maxim of the empire, to oppose every further aggrandisement of the king of *Prussia*, and to crush him by a superior force, as soon as a favourable opportunity should occur.

This resolution was renewed in a great council, held in the month of *October* 1755, and was extended so far, that it was resolved, to attack the king of *Prussia*, without any farther discussion, whether that prince should happen to attack any of the allies of the court of *Russia*, or one of the allies of that court should begin with him †.

In order to form an idea of the joy, which count *Brühl* conceived upon this resolution of the court of *Russia*, and how well he was disposed to bring his own to concur in it; we shall produce the two following passages: In the dispatch of the 11th of *Nov.* 1755. He answers the sieur *Funck*; that “The deliberations of the grand council are so much the more glorious to *Russia*, in that there can be nothing more beneficial to the common cause, than previously to settle the effectual means of destroying the over-grown power of *Prussia*, and the undoubted ambition of that court.”

In his letter of the 23d of *November*, he explains himself as follows: “The result of the grand council of *Russia* has given us great satisfaction: the confidential communication, which *Russia* is pleased to make of it, will enable all their allies, as well as our court, to come to an explanation about the arrangements and measures to be taken in consequence thereof. But it cannot be taken amiss, if *Saxony*, considering the superior power of its neighbour, proceeds with the utmost caution, and previously expects its security from its allies, and to be assisted with the means of acting.”

The convention of a neutrality in *Germany*, signed at *London* the 16th of *January*, having silenced all count *Brühl*'s calumnies, and shaken his iniquitous system; he redoubled his efforts in *Russia*, in order to prevent the re-establishment of a good understanding between the king and the court of *Petersburg*. In his letter of the 23d of *June* 1756, he explained himself upon this subject, in the following terms: “A reconciliation, between the courts of *Berlin* and *Petersburg*, would be the most critical and the most dangerous event that could happen. It is to be hoped, that *Russia* will not hearken to such odious proposals; and that the court of *Vienna* will be able to thwart so fatal an union.”

The court of *Vienna* having perfectly succeeded in this respect; and imagining, after the new connections they entered into this year, that they had caught the opportunity

ing on the frontiers of *Turky*, he adds: “As the courts of *France* and *Prussia* have hitherto constantly laboured to draw the *Ottoman Porte* into a war against *Russia*, this affair would throw a fine game into their hands; the king of *Prussia* would then no longer delay pulling off the mask, and manifesting the design of his continual armaments; in which case *Courland* might probably become the first sacrifice.

† In this letter, he says, “It would be doing good service to the common cause, if a friendly hint were given to M. de *Gross*, that he should mention in general terms in one of his reports, merely to afford occasion for insinuating it dexterously to the empress, that the king of *Prussia* must have found out a channel in *Courland* to get exact information of the secrets of this court, &c.

† To this end, adds *Funck*, they will erect magazines for an hundred thousand men at *Riga*, *Mittau*, *Liebau*, and *Windau*; and they have found for this service a fund of two millions and a half of roubles, and another annual fund of a million and a half to maintain these arrangements.



ty of recovering *Silesia* without obstruction; they lost no time in taking their measures accordingly. All the world knows, what great armaments the court of *Russia* ordered to be made, in the month of *April*, both by sea and land, without any apparent object; the court of *England*, which they were pleased to take as a pretence, having required no succours.---Soon after, *Bohemia* and *Moravia* were crowded with troops; camps were assembled; magazines formed; and all the preparations made for an approaching war.

It is not upon bare surmises, or false advices, that the king has attributed those armaments to a secret concert formed against his dominions, and put off, afterwards, for certain reasons, till next year. His majesty has had indications of it, which go near to a demonstration: For example,

The *seur Prasle*, secretary of the embassy from the court of *Saxony* at *Petersburg*, wrote to count *Brühl*, on the 28th of *April* 1756.

"I have it in charge to acquaint your excellency, that it is much desired, in order to favour certain views, that you would be pleased to get the following intelligence conveyed to *Petersburg*, through different channels," viz.--- "That the king of *Prussia*, under pretence of trade, was sending officers and engineers in disguise into *Ukraine*, to reconnoitre the country, and stir up a rebellion."--- "That this intelligence must not come from the court of *Saxony*, nor from *M. Gross*, the *Russian* envoy, but from third hands; to the end, that this concert may not be perceived;---and that the same commission had been given to other ministers, in order that this piece of news might come from several quarters. I have been likewise required to write, upon this head, to *baron Sack* in *Sweden*, which I shall not fail to do:---And they have assured me, that the service of our court was equally concerned therein; adding, that the king of *Prussia* had given *Saxony* a blow, which they would feel for fifty years; but that he should soon receive one, which he would feel for a hundred years."

Count *Brühl* who is always ready to act against the king, and not over-nice in the choice of the means of doing it, promised, in his letter of the 2d of *June*, to execute this commission\*. Here then is the pretence of a rupture ready found.

Secretary *Prasle* writes, in another letter of the 10th of *May*; "Upon my visiting a certain minister, he told me, that he waited with impatience for the effect of the suggested intelligence; and he gave me to understand, that they would not hesitate long about beginning a war a-

gainst the king of *Prussia*, in order to set bounds to the power of so troublesome a neighbour. I took the liberty to represent, that I did not see, in what ally's favour they meant to make so great a diversion, especially after the convention of neutrality, signed between the kings of *Prussia* and *England*. To this I was answered, those engagements do not concern us in the least; we go on our own way in keeping to the sense of the subsidiary treaty;---he added, that the empress having given the grand-council an unlimited power to act according as conjunctures should require, he had made use of it, to fasten the bell to the beast. This was his expression."

The same secretary writes, on the 21st of *June*, "That, if he might judge by the present situation of affairs at the court of *Russia*, they would very much approve of the court of *Vienna's* new connections with *France*;---That they might even extend their engagements with the court of *Vienna*, so far as to support it in its attempts against *Prussia*; which were publicly talked of at *Petersburg*; that count *Esterhazy* was very busy in negotiating, but with the utmost secrecy." He adds, "That he had learn'd from well informed people, that the order for putting a stop to the armaments by sea and land, was owing to the want they were in, both of good sea-officers and seamen, as well as of magazines and forage for the land forces."

The advices from *Vienna* perfectly agree with those from *Russia*. Count *Flemming*, the *Saxon* minister at *Vienna*, writes to count *Brühl*, on the 12th of *June*, in these very terms: "Having insensibly brought the thread of my discourse with count *Kaunitz* to the armaments of *Russia*, I asked him the reason of them:---And though this minister did not clearly explain himself upon them, yet he did not contradict me, when I told him, that those great preparations seemed rather to be making against the king of *Prussia*, than with a view to fulfill their engagements with *England*.---And, upon this, I hinted to count *Kaunitz*, that I did not well see, how *Russia* could maintain such great armies out of their own territories, if the subsidies from *England* should cease; and that therefore the empress queen must intend to make them good:---Upon which he answered me, that the money would not be grudged, provided they knew how to make a right use of it.---These were his own words.---And when I observed to him, that it was to be fear-

ed,

\* "As to the secret commission, says he, for transmitting to *Petersburg*, by concealed means, advice of the *Prussian* machinations in the *Ukraine*, we are yet in search of a good and safe channel; and they shall soon perceive the effect of my personal inclination to second so good, though somewhat artful, an intention.



“ed, that, if that crafty and sharp-sighted prince should happen to discover such a concert with this court; he might, all of a sudden, fall upon them; he replied, that he was not very uneasy about it;--- that he would meet with his match;--- and that they were prepared, at all events.”

Count *Flemming*, in his letter of the 4th of *July*, to count *Kayserling*, expresses himself thus: “That he would not have failed to let him, (*Kayserling*) into the connection of the present affairs, if the great secrecy, which it was agreed to observe, had not prevented it;---that he did not wonder, that he saw before his eyes a chaos, which he could not clear up:--- that the treaty between *England* and *Prussia*, had made a great alteration in affairs; and that, as the correspondence between *England* and *Prussia* still continued, he must be upon his guard with Mr *Keith*.”

Count *Flemming*’s dispatches are filled with a great number of such passages.---Amongst others, he relates, that count *Kayserling* had received orders (from *Russia*) to spare neither pains nor money, in order to get an exact knowledge of the state of the revenues of the court of *Vienna*\*; and he assures, that this court had remitted a million of florins to *Petersburg*. He very often expresses his own persuasion of an established concert between the two courts of *Vienna* and *Russia*;---that the latter, in order the better to disguise the true reasons of their armaments, made them under the apparent pretence of being thereby in a condition to fulfill the engagements they had contracted with *England*;---and that when all the preparations should be finished, they were to fall unexpectedly upon the king of *Prussia*†.

Upon combining these circumstances together, viz. --- The treaty of *Petersburg*, which authorises the court of *Vienna* to recover *Silesia*, as soon as the war breaks out between *Prussia* and *Russia*;---the resolution solemnly taken in *Russia*, to attack the king upon the first opportunity, whether he should be the aggressor, or be attacked;---the armaments of the two imperial courts, at a time, when neither of them had any enemy to fear, but when the conjunctures  
(GENT. MAG. Nov. 1755.)

seemed to favour the views of the court of *Vienna* upon *Silesia*;---the *Russian* ministers formally owning, that those armaments were designed against the king;---count *Kaunitz*’s tacit avowal;---the pains which the *Russian* ministers took to make out a pretence for accusing the king of having endeavoured to stir up a rebellion in *Ukraine*;---From the combination of all these circumstances, I say, there results a kind of demonstration, of a secret concert entered into against the king: and the impartial world will judge, whether his majesty, being long informed of all these particulars, could entirely discredit positive advices, which came to him from good quarters, of such a concert; and, consequently, whether he was not in the right to demand of the court of *Vienna* friendly explanations and assurances concerning the object of their armaments.

Instead of making a suitable return to this friendly and open way of acting, the empress queen thought proper to increase the king’s just suspicions by an answer, which was equally dry, captious, and obscure; telling the sieur *Klingrafe*, that she had taken her measures for her own security, and for that of her allies and friends.

This pretended danger is quite incomprehensible: The empress queen had nothing to apprehend for herself; especially since her late alliance with one of the most respectable powers of *Europe*; and there was none of her allies, that stood in need of her assistance.

But the publick may now be informed of the real view of this answer, from count *Kaunitz*’s own words, as related in a very interesting dispatch from count *Flemming* of the 28th of *July*. That dispatch sets the system of the court of *Vienna*, in a full light‡. Count *Flemming*, after having given a detail of what count *Kaunitz* had related to him, about the sieur *Klingrafe*’s declaration, goes on thus: “That minister told me further, that having immediately after, set out for *Sebonbrun*§, he had, in his way thither, turned it in his thoughts, what answer he should advise his sovereign to return to M. de *Klingrafe*; and that having, as he tho’t, perceived, that the king of *Prussia* had two objects in view, which they meant, “ here,

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\* He gives the reason for this, “ That *Russia* might know exactly, whether this court can support, by its own funds, without the assistance of *England*, the charges of a war; and whether it can, besides, furnish subsidies, &c.

† “ There is reason to presume, that it has been concerted between the two imperial courts of *Vienna* and *Russia*, that the latter, the better to mask the true reason of her armament, should do it under the apparent pretext of thereby keeping herself in a condition to fulfil her engagements contracted in the last subsidiary convention with *England*, in case of need; and when all the preparations are finished, then to fall sudden-ly upon the king of *Prussia*, &c. Letter from count *Flemming* to count *Erll*, dated June 9, 1756.

‡ The whole letter shall be inserted in a future Magazine, it being too long to be inserted here, although very remarkable.

§ The then residence of the empress queen, who had sent for him.



“ here, equally to avoid, viz. to bring on  
 “ conferences and explanations, which  
 “ might, immediately, occasion a suspen-  
 “ sion of those measures, which it was  
 “ thought necessary to continue with vi-  
 “ gour; and, secondly, to bring things still  
 “ farther, and to other more essential pro-  
 “ posals and engagements; he had judged,  
 “ that the answer ought to be of such a  
 “ nature, as entirely to elude the king of  
 “ Prussia's demand; and without leaving  
 “ any more room for further explanations,  
 “ should, at the same time, be firm and  
 “ civil, without being susceptible either of a  
 “ sinister or a favourable construction: ---  
 “ That, agreeably to this idea, he thought  
 “ it would suffice, that the empress should  
 “ answer simply, that, in the violent ge-  
 “ neral crisis *Europe* was in, both her duty,  
 “ and the dignity of her crown, called up-  
 “ on her, to take sufficient measures for  
 “ her own security, as well as for that of  
 “ her friends and allies.”

It plainly appears by this, that by dictat-  
 ing the above-mentioned answer to his so-  
 vereign, count Kaunitz proposed to shut the  
 door against all means of explaining and  
 conciliating matters; and, at the same time,  
 to pursue the preparations of his dangerous  
 designs in the expectation, that the king,  
 would be so far provoked, as to take some  
 step, which might serve to make him pass  
 for the aggressor.

His majesty, without suffering himself to  
 be discouraged by the bad success of his first  
 step, and being unwilling to omit any thing  
 that might preserve peace; ordered his in-  
 stances to be repeated twice more at the  
 court of *Vienna*, in order to get an assurance  
 only, that he should not be attacked: but,  
 upon the second proposal, they eluded the  
 demand; contenting themselves with a de-  
 nial of the existence of the concert against  
 his majesty, which, however, has just now  
 been proved; and, upon the third requisition,  
 they flatly refused any further ex-  
 planation.

This constant refusal of giving so inno-  
 cent an assurance, gives the highest degree  
 of evidence to the dangerous designs of the  
 court of *Vienna*: and his majesty, who  
 could no longer entertain the least doubt  
 about it, found himself forced to take the  
 only way he had left him, to avert the  
 dangers, he was threatened with, by pre-  
 venting an irreconcilable enemy, who had  
 sworn his ruin.

The impartial world will determine which  
 of the two ought to be deemed the aggres-  
 sor; he who is preparing every means to  
 crush his neighbour; or he, who, seeing  
 the arm raised over his head, aiming the  
 most dangerous blows, endeavours to ward  
 them off by striking home upon the bosom  
 of his enemy.

The king's conduct towards the court of  
*Saxony* is grounded upon the same principle

of an indispensable necessity of providing  
 for his own security against the most dan-  
 gerous designs.

From the very beginning of the troubles,  
 which have just broke out, count Brühl has  
 acted the part, he had, long since, agreed  
 to with the allies of his court, by borrow-  
 ing the mask of neutrality; but, in the  
 mean time, and till he should be at liberty  
 to pull it off, he was not the less forward  
 in entering personally into the late concert  
 formed against his majesty. No stronger  
 proof of this can be given, than by repeat-  
 ing here what has been related above, that  
 his ministers did not scruple to make him-  
 self accessory in propagating the calumny,  
 that the king wanted to stir up a rebellion  
 in *Ukraine*.

Count Brühl lost no time in settling his  
 system of neutrality, agreeably to such  
 principles.

He wrote to count Flemming, on the 1st  
 of *July*, and consequently two months be-  
 fore the king's army began to march;  
 “ That he should propose to the court of  
 “ *Vienna*, to take measures against the pas-  
 “ sage of the *Prussian* army through *Saxony*,  
 “ by assembling an army in the circles of  
 “ *Bohemia*, which border upon that electo-  
 “ rate; and to order marshal Brown to concert  
 “ secretly with marshal count Rutowski.

To this count Flemming answered, the 7th  
 of *July*, “ That count Kaunitz had assured  
 “ him, that the generals would be forth-  
 “ with named; and that one would like-  
 “ wise be appointed, to concert with count  
 “ *Rutowski*: that the court of *Saxony* should  
 “ not shew any trouble or uneasiness; but  
 “ rather keep a good countenance, by pre-  
 “ paring privately against every event.

One may judge of this concert, by the  
 counsel, which count Flemming gives count  
 Brühl in his dispatch of the 14th of *July*.  
 “ to grant the passage to the *Prussian*  
 “ troops; and, afterwards, to take such  
 “ measures as should be most proper.”

By a letter from count Flemming of the  
 18th of *August*, the empress queen explain-  
 ed herself to that minister in the following  
 terms: “ That she required nothing, for  
 “ the present, from the king of *Poland*, as  
 “ she was very sensible of his ticklish si-  
 “ tuation;--- that, however, she hoped he  
 “ would, in the mean while, put himself  
 “ in a good posture, in order to be pre-  
 “ pared at all events; --- and that, in case  
 “ any breach should happen between her  
 “ majesty and the king of *Prussia*, she  
 “ would, in time, not be averse to concur  
 “ in the necessary measures for their mu-  
 “ tual security.”

From a cursory review of all the facts  
 which have been alledged above, it will be  
 easy to form a just notion of the conduct  
 of the court of *Saxony* towards the king,  
 and to judge of the justice of his majesty's  
 actual conduct towards that court.



The court of *Dresden* has had a share in all the dangerous designs, which have been formed against the king :---Their ministers have been the authors, and chief promoters of them :---And though they have not, formally, acceded to the treaty of *Petersburg*, they have, however, agreed with their allies to suspend their concurrence therein, till such time only, as the king's forces should be weakened and divided, and they might pull off the mask without danger.

The king of *Poland* has adopted as a principle, That any war between the king and one of his *Polish* majesty's allies, furnished him with a title to make conquests upon his majesty ;---And it is in consequence of this principle, that he thought he could, in time of peace, make a partition of the dominions of his neighbour.

The *Saxon* ministers have sounded the alarm against the king, all over *Europe* ; and they have spared neither calumnies, nor falsehoods, nor sinister insinuations, in order to increase the number of his enemies.

Count *Brühl* has eagerly entered into the late plot of the court of *Vienna*, by the injurious report he undertook to propagate ;---And it has been made appear, that there is already a secret concert existing between the courts of *Vienna* and *Saxony*, in consequence of which, the latter did intend to let the king's army pass, in order to act, afterwards, according to events, either in joining his enemies, or in making a diversion in his dominions, unprovided with troops.

Such is the situation, the king was in, with the court of *Saxony*, when he resolved to march into *Bohemia*, in order to avert the danger, which was prepared for him. His majesty could not therefore abandon himself to the discretion of a court, whose ill-will he was thoroughly acquainted with ;---But found himself forced to take such measures, as prudence and the security of his own dominions required ; and which the conduct of the court of *Saxony* towards him, has authorized him to pursue.

*Some Account of a Defence of the Conduct of the Ministry, which has lately been published under the Title of, "The Conduct of the Ministry impartially examined, in a Letter to the Merchants of London."*

THE principal part of this pamphlet consists in answers to several allegations contained in the fourth letter to the people of *England*. The substance of these allegations will be found in the *Mag.* for *Aug.* p. 387, and therefore cannot be here particularly repeated.

The charge brought against the ministry in the fourth letter, respects their conduct as well in the rise as the progress of the war. They are said im-

PLICITLY to have given up the lands in contest in *America*, by ordering our ambassador at *Paris* to solicit as a favour, the release of some persons who had been made prisoners by *Jonquiere*, for trading on the banks of the *Ohio*, acknowledging that they had offended, and requiring no reparation for their confinement, or for the loss of their goods, which had been confiscated. It is also said, that the very lands thus implicitly given up by the ministry to the *French*, had before by the same ministry been granted to a quaker, and that they were forced into a war by their fear of disobliging this quaker, whose rights they did not dare to give up, tho' they would have otherwise connived at the encroachments of the *French* on the rights of the publick, as that might have been done without immediate detection, and therefore without immediate danger.

The first part of this charge is answered by the following extracts from papers that were laid before the house of peers, in consequence of a motion for that purpose.

*Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Albemarle, to the Earl of Holderness, dated Paris, Feb. 19, [March 1,] 1752.*

I Must acquaint your lordship, that, in the month of *November*, I received a letter from three persons, signing themselves, *John Patton, Luke Erwin, and Thomas Bourke* ; representing to me, that they were *Englishmen*, who had been brought to *Rochelle*, and put into prison there, from whence they wrote : having been taken by the *French* subjects, who seized their effects, as they were trading with the *English* and other *Indians* on the *Ohio*, and carried prisoners to *Quebec* ; from whence they have been sent over to *Rochelle*, where they were hardly used. Upon this information I applied to M. *St Contest*, and gave him a note of it, CLAIMING THEM, as the KING'S SUBJECTS, and DEMANDING their liberty, and the RESTITUTION of their effects that had been unjustly taken from them.

These three persons, I find by the paper your lordship has sent me, are of the number of those demanded of the *French* by Mr *Clinton*, and named in M. *de la Jonquiere's* letter. I have wrote to a merchant at *Rochelle* to enquire after them, and to supply them with money to make their journey hither, if they are not gone ; that I may receive from them all the informations necessary. On my seeing M. *St Contest*, next Tuesday, I will represent the case to him, in obedience to his majesty's commands, that *la Jonquiere* may have positive orders, to desist from the unjustifiable proceedings complained of ; to release any of his majesty's subjects



he may still detain in prison; and make ample restitution of their effects. And I shall take care to shew him the absolute necessity of sending instructions to their several governors, not to attempt any such encroachments for the future.

*Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Albemarle to the Earl of Holderness, Feb. 26, [March 8,] 1752.*

I Am now to acquaint your lordship, that I saw M. Rouillé yesterday; and that having drawn up a note of the several complaints I had received orders to make of la Jonquiere's conduct, I delivered it to him, and told him, in general, the contents of it; insisting on the necessity, for preserving the good understanding betwixt his majesty and the most christian king, of sending such positive orders to all their governors, as might effectually prevent, for the future, any such encroachments on his majesty's territories, and committing such violences, on his subjects, as had been done in the past.

I added to my remonstrance, that I hoped they would be taken into consideration quickly; that he might be able to give me an answer next week, or as soon afterwards as he possibly could. This minister told me, he would use his best endeavours for that purpose; assured me it was the intention of his court to prevent any disputes arising, that might tend to alter the present correspondence between the two nations; and that I might depend upon such orders being sent to their governors accordingly.

Of the three men, I mentioned to your lordship in my letter of last week, that had been brought prisoners from Canada to Rochelle, whom I sent for to come to Paris, two of them are ARRIVED, and the THIRD is GONE to London. I will take such informations from them as may be necessary for my own instruction, to support their receiving satisfaction for the injuries that have been done them.

*Translation of part of the Memorial delivered by Lord Albemarle to Mr Rouillé, on the 7th of March 1752.*

AS to the fort which the French have undertaken to build on the river Niagara, and as to the six Englishmen who have been made prisoners; lord Albemarle is ordered by his court to demand, that the most express orders be sent to M. de la Jonquiere, to desist from such unjust proceedings, and in particular to cause the fort above-mentioned, to be immediately razed; and the French and others in their alliance, who may happen to be there, to retire forthwith: as likewise to set the six Englishmen at liberty\*, and to make them

ample satisfaction for the wrongs and losses they have suffered; and lastly, that the persons who have committed these excesses, be punished in such a manner as may serve for an example to those, who might venture on any like attempt.

A By these extracts it appears, that the ambassador at Paris did not solicit, but demand the release of the men taken by Jonquiere; that he mentioned their capture as unjustifiable instead of acknowledging traffic to be an offence, and that he demanded ample restitution of their effects. It appears also, that this was done in obedience to his majesty's commands, by which he was required to COMPLAIN of Jonquiere's conduct, and to INSIST that the court of France should take effectual measures to prevent the commission of such VIOLENCES on his MAJESTY'S TERRITORIES for the future, and punish those by whom the past violence had been committed. It appears also, that in consequence of this demand and complaint, the three men who had been sent from America prisoners to Rochelle were released; for if this demand and complaint was not turned into a solicitation, and an acknowledgment, before the 7th of March, the day the memorial was delivered, it cannot be pretended that the men, who were at liberty on the 8th, were discharged otherwise than in consequence of the complaint and demand. And if satisfaction was not made for their loss, it was not because satisfaction was not demanded, but because that demand was not complied with, and there was no compelling the French to a compliance otherwise than by war.

F The second part of the charge, concerning the grant of lands on the Ohio, which have been thus proved not to have been implicitly given up, is totally obviated, by shewing from incontestible authority, that no grant of such lands has yet been made.

G To shew, in answer to the other articles of the 4th letter, that the war was begun with alacrity, and carried on with propriety and vigour, the following facts are advanced.

1st, Tho' in Jan. 1755 Mirepoix returned hither with professions of friendship on the part of France, yet intelligence being received that the French had sent orders to equip fleets at Brest and Rochfort, every possible method was taken

\* It appears, at first sight, that the six men supposed to be in America, by a memorial delivered on the 7th of March, could not be the same that were mentioned to be in France in a letter dated the 1st of March; but the memorial,

though not delivered till the 7th, was probably prepared before lord Albemarle had received the letter from the prisoners at Rochelle.



taken to secure us against any hostile attempt which these fleets should make; and a fleet of 11 ships of the line and one frigate, with 5945 men, actually sailed under admiral *Boscawen* on the 22d of April following.

2d, Upon the first intelligence that the *French* fleet from *Brest* had sailed, admiral *Holborne* was sent to reinforce *Boscawen*, with six ships of the line and one frigate, so that the whole fleet consisted of 17 ships of the line and two frigates, nor was our own coast left unguarded.

3d, As there was a difference of ten days between the sailing of the *French* and *English* fleets, they could not be expected to meet in the *European* seas, no blame, could be incurred by their not meeting there; in *America* they did meet, but the fogs, which are very frequent and very thick, separated them before they could come near enough to engage, and no man can be blamed for not fighting an enemy that he could not see, or for not seeing an enemy that is hidden in a fog; but, under all these disadvantages, *Boscawen* intercepted and took two ships, the *Alcide* and the *Lys* of 64 guns each, with 8 companies of *French* troops, and near 8000 l. sterling.

4th, Mr. *Boscawen*'s rendezvous was the best that could be appointed to favour his preventing *La Motte*'s squadron from getting into the gulph of *St Laurence*; and that *la Motte* escaping him was not the effect of wrong situation, or a negligent conduct, but of fogs, and hard gales of wind.

5th, It is true that a *French* squadron escaped through the streights of *Bellisle*, a channel that seperates *Newfoundland* from the continent; but neither does this reflect any blame upon him that commanded our squadron, or those who appointed his station, for the navigation of the strait of *Bellisle* was extremely hazardous, and had never before been attempted by any squadron or fleet of ships.

6th, After the same plan had been adopted, and the same officers employed to intercept the *French* fleet, which had been so successive in the last war, the ministry knowing that the event was still uncertain, ordered all *French* ships, whether outward or homeward bound, to be stopped and brought into our ports, that if the expedition to *America* should not fully succeed, we might yet get into our hands the greatest possible number of their vessels and sailors, who would otherwise be employed against us.

7th, By this measure we seized 300 ships, and made prisoners of 8000 men before *Christmas*, who, if they had arrived in *France*, the *French* would have been able to have transported hither so formidable a force, as to have made those tremble who now ridicule the danger. By this measure too the *French* trade was immediately hurt; for while our own ships were insured at little more than the usual premium, the *French* insured their outward bound at more than 30, and their homeward bound at more than 50 per cent. a load under which the most flourishing commerce must inevitably sink in a short time, and which has produced the popular murmurings in *France*, which have spread from the peasants to their higher parliament.

8th, That our naval power, exclusive of the *American* expedition of *Boscawen* and *Holborne*, was not unexerted, appears by the following equipments.

24 July 1755, 18 ships of the line, one frigate, and one sloop, sailed on a cruize to the westward, under Sir *Edw. Hawke*, besides three ships of the line that were not part of his squadron. These ships returned the latter end of September, or beginning of October.

14 Oct. 1755, 22 ships of the line, 2 frigates, and 2 sloops, sailed on a cruize to the westward, under admiral *Byng*, and returned the 22d of Nov. to *Spithead*.

30 Jan. 1756, *Boscawen* being returned with 13 sail of the line, and 2 frigates, 13 ships of the line sailed on a cruise to the westward, under admiral *Osborne*, and on the 16th of February returned to *Spithead*.

12 March 1756, 14 ships of the line, 3 frigates, and one sloop, sailed on a cruize to the westward, under Sir *Edward Hawke*.

The expedition to the westward, with 22 ships under admiral *Byng*, was intended to intercept, not only *du Guay*'s squadron, but those of *la Motte* and *Salvert*, if they should escape our fleet in *North America*; and it was left to the discretion of the admiral to keep in the properest station for that purpose; *du Guay*'s escape, therefore, is not to be imputed to the ministry, nor has it yet been pretended that the admiral omitted any measure that he had sufficient reason to pursue.

The other squadrons were intended to protect our trade; an important service, which they effectually performed.

Such is the substance of so much of this pamphlet as contains an answer to the



the 4th letter to the people of England, the rest relates to admiral Byng's expedition to the *Mediterranean*, and contains as well an accusation of the admiral, as a defence of the ministry; for the ministry will most effectually be screened from the resentment which has arisen from the loss of *Minorca*, by shewing that *Minorca* might have been preserved by Byng. The accusation and defence of the ministry on this head is ranged in alternate articles, and such observations as occur from the several articles, are sufficiently distinguished by the type and manner of printing. In the first place it must be remarked, that this writer, in his enumeration of the squadrons that were fitted out from April 1755, to April 1756 inclusively, has taken no notice of the squadron that was sent out under Mr Keppel, upon a service so pressing that it was manned out of Mr Byng's squadron, while he was obliged to remain at Portsmouth till he could be recruited by pressed men that were expected in tenders from Liverpool and Ireland.

*Objections to the Conduct of the Ministry, with respect to the Island of Minorca, answered in separate Articles.*

Obj. 1. 'It was known to the ministry so early as Dec. 1755, that the French were about to equip a squadron at Toulon; that this squadron was to consist of 12 ships of the line.'

*Answer.]* Granted.

Obj. 2.] 'No squadron was sent to the *Mediterranean* as a check upon this fleet till April 6 following.'

*Answer.]* Granted.

Obj. 3.] 'This squadron consisted but of 10 ships, and after its junction with 3 ships already in those seas, which junction was by no means certain, it would consist but of 13 ships, that is, only of one more than the squadron equipping at Toulon.'

*Answer.]* Granted.

Obj. 4.] 'Why was not a squadron sent early enough to have blocked up the French fleet in port? And, why was it not strong enough to have ensured a victory if the French had been met at sea?'

*Answer.]* During the autumn and part of the winter 1755, 31 ships of the line had been employed in cruises to the westward, and had almost all returned into port distressed by sickness and otherwise in a very disabled condition, having suffered great damage in their masts,

ble weather. *Boscawen* did not return from *America* till the middle of November, and his fleet was very sickly, greatly damaged, and destitute of stores. The weather was remarkably turbulent and inclement, so that the recovery of the sick, and the refitting the fleet was retarded; many of the sailors had died, many were rendered unfit for service, and some had deserted: Thus it happened that all the usual methods of remanning the fleet were ineffectual, and tho' recourse was had to others not commonly practised, yet only 25 ships of the line, including 3 destined for convoys to our outward bound trade, could be got ready for service by the middle of January. Of these 25, 13 were ordered to sea under Mr Osborn, to accompany the convoys into a proper latitude westward, as a guard against whatever the French squadron might attempt against them. These ships returned the 15th of February.

In 12 days from their return Feb. 28, a squadron of 14 ships of the line, 3 frigates, and a sloop, was got ready for Sir Edw. Hawke, to attend some *E. India* ships into the ocean, and then to cruise off *Brest*; but this squadron being prevented by the weather did not sail till March 12.

At this time the French squadrons were all returned and in harbour, having suffered very little, great bodies of troops were drawn down and spread along the coasts of *Picardy*, *Normany*, and *Britany*, near 40 ships of 80, 74, and 64 guns, besides several from 60 to 50 lately built and well conditioned were in *Brest* and *Rochfort*, and a great number of small craft were lodged in several ports of their maritime provinces. At the same time a fleet was known to be fitting out at *Toulon* against *Minorca*, so that the French had it in their power to make either of two schemes the teint or the reality, and might invade *Britain* or attack *Minorca*, as the probability of success arising from our measures should determine them. They might also sail thro' the streights of *Gibraltar*, either to succour their colonies in *North America*, or to put our fleet in the ocean between the two fires of their *Brest* and *Toulon* squadrons.

As it was undeniably of greater importance to secure *Great Britain* and *Ireland* than any other part of our dominions, it was absolutely necessary at this time, March 1756, to employ 49 ships for home services, of which 18 were of the line, and 31 were frigates. These were

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stationed in or near the Downs, or on the opposite coasts of France, or were employed as convoys, or in raising men, or in cruises to the westward. At this time also there remained in port 46 ships of the line, which were not under orders to proceed to sea; but of these 20 only were in a condition for service, if they could have been compleatly manned, and they wanted of their complement no less than 2,256. The complements of the other 26 amounted to 13,260, of which they could muster no more than 5,748, of which no more than 2,200 were foremast men, the rest being officers, petty officers, and servants. The 20 ships that wanted only men to make them fit for service could no otherwise be immediately supplied than by stripping the other 26 of all the foremast men they had; but as this measure would have been imprudent in the highest degree, orders were issued on the 2d and 3d of March to press men from all provinces, and to lay an embargo on all merchant ships. Ten ships were ordered to be equipped for the Mediterranean, and soon after six more for N. America, the West Indies, and the coast of Africa, which as soon as they were ready, and the weather would permit, sailed according to their destinations.

From these particulars the author infers, that a squadron of equal strength could not have been sooner dispatched to the Mediterranean consistently with the first and superior attention which is due to the security of these kingdoms.

It may here be remarked, that at the beginning of March we had 20 ships of the line, which wanted only 2256 men of their complement, exclusive of 49 which were thought necessary for home services, of these 20 only 16 were dispatched after the delay of a month, and it does not yet appear why 16 might not have been dispatched immediately, for their complement might have been immediately supplied from the other 4, with a great surplus, and the borrowed men might have been replaced by the press, and it would to all appearance have been much more eligible for the 4 ships left behind to wait a month for their complement, than for the ships intended to secure a place so important as Mahon, to delay their departure a month for want of theirs; neither does it yet appear what was the pressing service Mr Keppel was sent to perform in preference to Mr Byng.

As the question, why we did not fit out a fleet sooner is answered by a view of our fleets at the beginning of March; the question, why we did not send more

in April is answered by considering the state of our fleet at that time.

During the month that lapsed from the time orders were given to press to the time of fitting out the 16 ships to Minorca and the colonies, the other 26 ships that in the beginning of March were not fit for service if they had had their complement were not neglected.

Exclusive of these 16 there remained either cruising, or going to cruise 24, and in harbour not under sailing orders 24; of these 24 only 9 were ready for service if they had been manned, and they wanted of their complement above 1100, the remaining 15 ships were either fitting or refitting, and after furnishing 400 men to the six ships that were sent to the colonies there remained but 400 to be distributed among the nine that were ready in all respects except men, and which would still be defective to the number of 700: However by stripping one of the 9 of all her hands the other 8 might be fitted for sea, and then 34 ships of the line were the whole force we had to employ at home, of which it was judged indispensably necessary to have 19 cruising before Brest and Rochfort, as the strength of the enemy in those ports was known to be greatly increased, nor could any of the other 15 be safely sent away, if there had been any apparent necessity to send more than 10 to the Mediterranean, which was not the case, for the 10 sent with Mr Byng, with the 3 that were to join him, were known to make a fleet superior to that against which he was sent.

“Upon this article it may be remarked, that if Byng, after his junction with Edgcumbe, was able to raise the siege of Minorca, every man whom he consulted both at Gibraltar and at sea, many of whom must have had more knowledge, and not less integrity or abilities than this writer and his friends must have been mistaken.”

This is the substance of the defence of the ministry contained in this pamphlet. In the accusation of Byng, there is nothing either new or forcible.

It is affirmed that Byng arrived off Minorca at the very time when a commander of spirit and enterprise would have wished to arrive, that only one half of our fleet was suffered to engage; that it was not beat; that all six of the van division were considerably hurt, and the Intrepid reduced to a wreck, that Gibraltar was in no danger from what happened to this fleet not beaten, tho’ so considerably hurt; that two of the admiral’s division, which



which was not suffered to engage, Capt. Cornwall in the *Revenge*, and Capt. Durell in the *Trident*, broke the line to assist the *Intrepid*, after she had been battered an hour and an half by 3 of the *French*; and, that if Byng had fought and pursued his advantage, he might have brought back a marshal of France, and his army our prisoners.

Such answers to this charge as are given by Byng and his friends may be seen in our *Mag.* for Oct. p. 479. to which it is only necessary to add, that it was the duty of the *Revenge*, by her station, being the headmost ship of the rear division, to succour the *Intrepid*, without particular orders, and that it is an imputation on the character of Capt. Noel, who lost his life in the action, tho' he commanded one of the ships not suffered to engage, to suppose, that Durell in the *Trident*, failed by him to support the *Revenge*, Capt. Noel being between the *Trident* and the *Revenge*, and bound by his station to take off the fire of one of the *French* ships that lay against the *Intrepid*, if the fact, as here stated, is true.

MR URBAN,

WHEN people are starving where there is no real dearth, it must argue a defect in the laws, or some neglect in the magistrates: and accordingly, the author of a late pamphlet on the rise of corn, tells us, that it owes its birth to a combination of the farmers and millers, or, (as they are pleased to call themselves) corn-factors. It is a common custom with these people, he says, to contract for large quantities of grain to be delivered to them, without ever being exposed in the open market, as the law directs; by which means the markets are so thinly provided, that the poor, whose interest it certainly is to purchase their corn before it is ground, are prevented from being supplied: and, what is still worse, if they apply to farmers at their houses their request is rejected; it being their interest to sell it wholesale to the millers, or corn-factors, who can afford to give them an exorbitant price for the wheat, because they use no more than two thirds of that excellent grain in what is called sack-flour, at least in the low-priced sortment, which is purchased by the poor. He likewise says, that the greater price the miller pays for his wheat, the greater advantage he draws from the disposal of his meal. If the calculation he makes be just, a dexterous miller may, while wheat continues at the price it now bears gain near 40 per cent, which, supposing him to make six

returns in 12 months, a supposition that will readily be granted, makes his profits from a capital of 100 l. amount to 240 l. per Ann. In order to remedy the evils arising from the pernicious practice of engrossing corn, this writer proposes, that it be enacted, That no corn (above a quantity to be specified) should be sold any where but in the open market, at the usual hours of selling grain; that the whole of the commodity be exposed to public view, and not shewn in samples, as is now practised; that dressing mills be entirely abolished, or put under some proper restrictions; and particularly, that they be, at all times, subject to the inspection of the parish officers, the churchwardens, and overseers of the poor, (and clerks of the market in cities and large towns;) that the millers and corn-factors be not at liberty to treat for any quantity of grain, till the poor be supplied; that the millers shall not be at liberty to receive any large quantities of corn into their storehouses, unless they have a permit for that purpose, under the hand of the chief magistrate of the market town, where it was purchased; and that proper sanctions for the strict observance of this law be appointed.

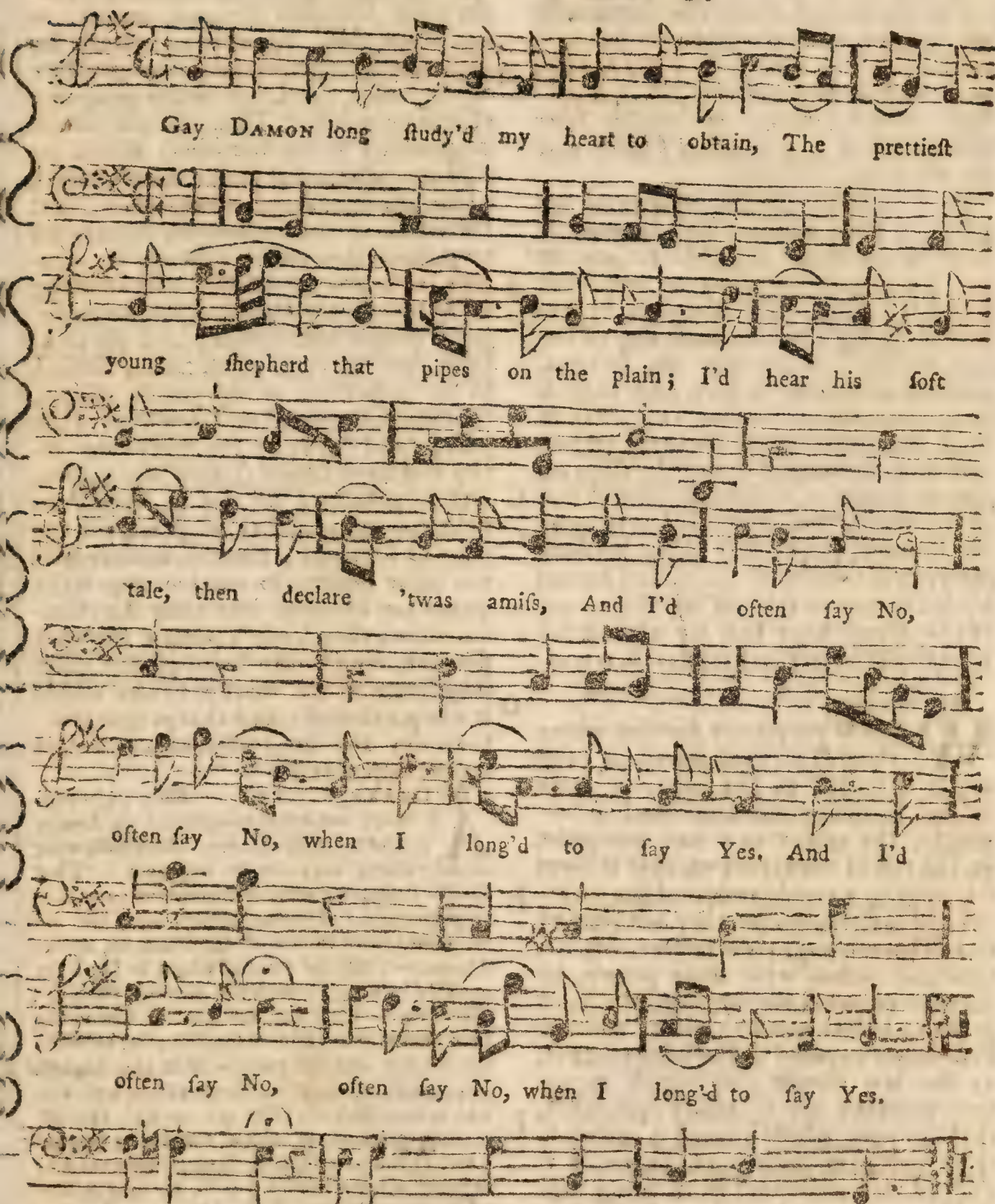
MR URBAN,

Nov. 23, 1756.

AS there are great complaints in London at the dearth of corn, these following considerations may not be improper: That London is supplied with such plenty of corn, that large quantities of wheat, barley, oats, &c. are often sent from thence to the countries up the Thames.—That the price of wheat is (as I am credibly informed) sunk 2 l. per load since the year 1700.—That 10 l. per load for wheat has been always thought a reasonable price between the farmer and the poor.—That the highest price lately of wheat was from 11 l. to 15 l. 10s. and is now sunk to, from 9 l. to 12 l. 12s. according to our paper, altho' there is in general a failing crop.—That the farmer deserves pity as much when wheat is 5 or 6 l. per load & 100s. by the corn he raises, as the poor when 14 or 15 l.—That, if it is thought beneficial the corn should be always at a certain price, some method should be found out to make it so, & I am certain the present farmers would be glad to sink the price 1 l. and to sell always at 9 instead of 10 l. per load.—That till such a method is found out wheat will necessarily be sometimes 5 or 6 l. per load, sometimes 14 or 15 l.—That when corn is below a certain price the legislature act very wisely in allowing a bounty on exportation; because it is exceeding beneficial to the nation in general, and absolutely necessary likewise to support the poor farmer: since it is plain to a demonstration, that generally more corn grows than can be consumed here, & that the price must be raised by exportation, or the rent sunk, or the farmer ruined; and if the farmer is ruined the land-ord must be ruined, and importation will be necessary. J. Farmer.



## A NEW SONG.



Gay DAMON long study'd my heart to obtain, The prettiest  
 young shepherd that pipes on the plain; I'd hear his soft  
 tale, then declare 'twas amiss, And I'd often say No,  
 often say No, when I long'd to say Yes, And I'd  
 often say No, often say No, when I long'd to say Yes.

fast Valentine's day to our cottage he came,  
 and brought me two lambkins to witness his  
 flame: [their fleece; Ye Gods, he cry'd, Chloe will now make me blest;  
 th take these, he cry'd, thou more fair than Come, let's to the church, and share conjugal bliss,  
 could hardly say No, tho' ashamed to say Yes. To prevent being teiz'd, I was forc'd to say Yes.  
 soon after, one morning we sat in the grove, I ne'er was so pleas'd with a word in my life;  
 e press'd my hand hard, and in sighs breath'd I ne'er was so happy as since I'm a wife;  
 his love; Then take, ye young damsels, my counsel in  
 when tenderly ask'd, if I'd grant him a kiss? this, [Yes.  
 design'd to've said No, but mistook, & said Yes, You must all die old maids, if you will not say

Dr DEALTRY of York, upon his receiving the  
 Misfortune of his Lameness. From the Latin.

THE guardian God of royal Ebrank's race,  
 Which (fame reports) inhabited this place,  
 anxious, his sons should no distempers fear.  
 crippled fam'd Dealtry, to secure him here.

To the GALEN of York, who is lame.

DEALTRY's lame; folks say, 'tis pity;  
 York's good genius answers No;  
 This confines him to the city,  
 Health would leave it, should he go.

EBORACENSIS.



## An ODE ON SCULPTURE. From the WORLD.

LED by the muse, my step pervades  
The sacred haunts, the peaceful shades,  
Where *Art* and *Sculpture* reign;  
I see, I see, at their command,  
The living stones in order stand,  
And marble breathe thro' ev'ry vein!  
*Time* breaks his hostile scythe; he sighs,  
To find his pow'r malignant fled:  
'And what avails my dart, he cries,  
'Since these can animate the dead?  
'Since wak'd to mimic life, again in stone,  
'The patriot seems to speak, the hero frown.'

There *Virtue's* silent train are seen,  
Fast fix'd their looks, erect their mien.  
Lo! while, with more than stoic soul,  
The *Attic sage* \* exhausts the bowl,  
A pale suffusion shades his eyes,  
Till by degrees the marble dies!  
See, there the injur'd poet † bleed!  
Ah! see, he droops his languid head!  
What starting nerve, what dying pain,  
What horror freezes ev'ry vein!  
These are thy works, O *Sculpture*! thine to show  
In rugged rock a feeling sense of woe.

Yet not alone such themes demand,  
The *Phyidian* stroke, the *Dædal* hand;  
I view with melting eyes,  
A softer scene of grief display'd,  
While from her breast the dutious maid  
Her infant sive with food supplies.  
In pitying stone she weeps to see  
His squalid hair, and galling chains,  
And trembling on her bended knee,  
His hoary head her hand sustains;  
While every look, and sorrowing feature prove,  
How soft her breast, how great her filial love.

Lo! there the wild *Assyrian* ‡ queen,  
With threat'ning brow, and frantic mien!  
Revenge! revenge! the marble cries,  
While fury sparkles in her eyes.  
Thus was her awful form beheld,  
When *Babylon's* proud sons rebell'd;  
She left the woman's vainer care,  
And flew with loose dishevell'd hair;  
She stretch'd her hand, imbru'd in blood,  
While pale sedition trembling stood;  
In sudden silence, the mad crowd obey'd,  
Her awful voice, and *Stygian* discord fled!

With hope, or fear, or love, by turns,  
The marble leaps, or shrinks, or burns,  
As *Sculpture* waves her hand:  
The varying passions of the mind,  
Her faithful handmaids are assign'd,  
And rise or fall by her command.

\* Socrates, who was condemned to die by poison.

† Seneca, born at Corduba, who, according to Pliny, was orator, poet, and philosopher. He bled to death in the bath.

‡ Semiramis, cum et circum cultum capitis sui occupata nuntiatus esset Babylonem desecasse; altera parte crinium ad huc soluta protinus ad eam expugnandum cucurrit: nec prius decorem capillorum in ordinem quam tantam urbem in potestatem suam redegit: quocirca statua ejus Babylone posita est. &c. Val. Max. de Ira.

When now life's wasted lamps expire,  
When sinks to dust this mortal frame,  
She, like *Prometheus*, grasps the fire;  
Her touch revives the lambent flame;  
While, phoenix-like, the statesman, bard, or sage,  
Spring fresh to life, and breathe thro' ev'ry age.

Hence, where the organ full and clear,  
With loud hosannas charms the ear,  
Behold, (a prism within his hands)  
Absorb'd in thought, great *Newton* \* stands!  
Such was his solemn, wonted state,  
His serious brow, and musing gait,  
When, taught on eagle-wings to fly,  
He trac'd the wonders of the sky;  
The chambers of the sun explor'd,  
Where tints of thousand hues are stor'd;  
Whence ev'ry flow'r in painted robes is drest,  
And varying *Iris* steals her gaudy vest.

Here, as *Devotion*, heav'nly queen,  
Conducts her best, her fav'rite train,  
At *Newton's* shrine they bow;  
And while with raptur'd eyes they gaze,  
With *Virtue's* purest vestal rays,  
Behold their ardent bosoms glow!  
Hail, mighty mind! hail, awful name!  
I feel inspir'd my lab'ring breast;  
And lo! I pant, I burn for fame!

Come, *Science*, bright ethereal guest,  
Oh come, and lead thy meanest, humblest son,  
Thro' wisdom's arduous paths, to fair renown!

Could I to one faint ray aspire,  
One spark of that celestial fire,  
The leading cynosure, that glow'd,  
While *Smith* explor'd the dark abode,  
Where *Wisdom* sat on *Nature's* shrine,  
How great thy boast? what praise were mine!  
Illustrious sage! who first cou'dst tell  
Wherein the pow'rs of music dwell;  
And ev'ry magic chain untie,  
That binds the soul of harmony!  
To thee, when mould'ring in the dust,  
To thee shall swell the breathing bust:  
Shall here, (for this reward thy merits claim)  
"Stand next in place to *Newton*, as in fame."

\* A noble statue of Sir Isaac Newton, erected in Trinity College chapel by Dr Smith.

HORACE, Ode xi. Book 4. imitated.

O crudelis adhuc, &c.

TELL me, my *Delia* tell me why,  
A lover's kind embrace you fly,  
Deriding *Strephon's* pains;  
In spite of pride that pow'r will fall,  
By which new lovers you enthral,  
To starve them in their chains.

Consider, lovely cruel maid, I mind not  
That face, tho' fair, too soon will fade,  
And ev'ry charm decay;  
Tho' now you boast the virgin rose,  
That in your cheeks with blushes glows,  
That rose shall fade away.

If to the glass, with sad despair,  
You turn your face no longer fair,  
How justly may you cry,  
Why was I once so wond'rous coy?  
Or why so transient was the joy  
Of beauty born to die?



*Epistle to a Friend.*

A H me! environ'd with what ill,  
Is he that meddles with a quill.  
'Tis now, dear *Tam*, at least a year,  
(You'll find the reason of it here)  
Since I have publish'd tales or songs,  
Or ought that to the muse belongs.

Young man, cries one, (and thus my sense,  
With begging not to give offence)  
I think your lines extremely pretty,  
But what avails it to be witty?  
Poets in all times have been poor;  
The best have begg'd from door to door.  
Pure friendship dictates what I say,  
I'd have you throw your pen away.

Good Sir, with all submission due,  
Some dunces have been beggars too;  
Then why is wit supposed to be  
Th' eternal cause of poverty?  
But granting that they went together,  
"As sure as weathercock and weather,"  
I'd rather chuse the meanest station,  
Than curb a blameless inclination.

Mere madness 'tis, exclaims another,  
(And shakes his wig, and makes a pother)  
Stranger to all the classic lore,  
The *Grecian* and the *Latin* store,  
Shou'd this adventurer succeed,  
Why then—the devil's in't, indeed!  
The youngster sure expects the luck  
Of (what-d'ye-call him?) *Stephen Duck*.

"Twou'd more than fill the largest sheet,  
To tell the rubs I daily meet,  
Which, with a philosophic air,  
I scorn, as far beneath my care.  
Unmov'd I hear the rabble's jokes,  
And see the sneers of envious folks,  
But flatter'd under friendship's dress,  
Disguis'd me rather more than less.

Be what I write, or well or ill,  
Th' intention shall absolve me still;  
No impious thought, no jest obscene,  
No venal praise my page shall stain;  
And this at least shall be my praise  
"He strives to please by blameless ways."

O could I tune the various lyre,  
Like *Pope*, or *Swift*, or *Gay*, or *Prior*,  
Whose fame from age to age shall go,  
Like streams enlarging as they flow,  
But vain my wish, my toils are vain,  
No hopes exalt my humble strain;  
No patron's smiles dilate my heart,  
And scarce a friend I boast but *Smart*.  
To him, in whom kind heav'n has join'd  
A generous heart, a virtuous mind;  
A gentle temper, form'd to please,  
And "bear his faculties with ease."  
To him I owe, that still I sing,  
And try to mount, tho' clip my wing;  
And while he deigns to hear my lays,  
I will not covet vulgar praise.

*Wolverhampton, Nov. 19.* W. VERNON.

*To EUDOSIA & L——*

THINK not, *Eudisia*, that my soul  
Forgets those charms it must adore;  
Not time itself can e'er controul  
Thy beauty's unresist'd pow'r.  
Love in my breast unrival'd dwells,  
And ev'ry rebel thought expells.

For'd from thy sight, I fondly trace  
Each sparkling beauty of thy mind;  
Recall each love-commanding grace,  
Which late with sighs I left behind.  
Absence, alas! but serves to prove  
The fervor of my hopeless love.

What though I strive to banish far  
This rude disturber of my rest,  
Still fancy's fond officious care  
Renews thy image in my breast;  
Nor bus'ness now, nor pleasure's pow'r,  
Can give me rest one transient hour.

Teach me, *Eudisia*, how again  
My soul may taste of calm repose,  
Its wonted freedom how regain,  
Nor linger more in endless woes.  
Teach me—alas! by death alone,  
I fear the wonder can be done.

Had partial fortune not withheld  
Her bounties from my suppliant hands,  
Thy charms once more I had beheld,  
And clasp'd thee, bound in *Hymen's* bands.  
If then had hop'd thy soul to move,  
Nor sigh'd alas! with hopeless love.

AMINTOR.

*SELEM to IRENE.*

OF faithless Love, and broken Vows,  
Henceforward I'll complain;  
The fairest Maid that e'er was woo'd  
Has quite forgot her Swain.

*Irene* vow'd, and vow'd again,  
That *Selem* won her Heart:  
*Irene* vow'd, and vow'd again,  
None else should e'er have part.

With him alone, she said, she'd live,  
The priest should tie the knot;  
Yet even this, this gen'rous vow,  
*Irene* has forgot.

Ah! could the shady boughs but speak,  
They'd chide the truant fair!  
They heard the solemn vows she made,  
They heard *Irene* swear.

But tho' the boughs are silent all,  
And none reproach thy love;  
Yet know, that ev'ry word you spoke,  
Is register'd above.

And know, that heav'n's all watchful God,  
Attends to all we do,  
And never fails to punish those,  
Who falsely act, like you.

The cause I guess; some gaudy youth  
With tawdry dress and air,  
With splendid equipage and show,  
Inchants the sickle fair.

Or else perchance, some envious heart,  
Some lying tongue—curs'd be it!  
Have whisper'd, that thy *Selem's* false,  
And all he says deceit.

But know, thou dear, thou perjured nymph,  
(Would I could call the mine)  
That *Selem's* true—as true as when,  
He gave his heart for thine.

SELEM.



ODE for his Majesty's Birth-Day.

By Colley Cibber, Esq; Poet Laureat; and set to Music by Dr. Boyce.

Recitative and Air. Mr. Wals.

WHEN *Caesar's* natal day  
Demands our annual lay,  
What empire of the earth explor'd,  
Can hope to raise,  
A pyramid of praise  
Superior to *Britannia's* lord?

A. I. R.

If length of life lifts up to heav'n our pray'r,  
'Tis that we place our greatest blessing there.

Recitative. Mr. Wals.

In *Europe* then, where reigns the king can say,  
Longer than *Caesar* he has liv'd a day?

Tri. Mess. Beard, Baildon, and Wals.

Such high distinction, sure from heav'n,  
Can only be to royal virtues giv'n;  
What higher joys from heav'n  
Could pious pray'rs procure,  
What dearer pledge be given,  
Than such a grandson, prince, mature?

Recitative and Air. Mr. Savage.

Not in great *Edward's* days renown'd,  
Could be a greater blessing found;  
Tho' from the hard-fought field of *Cressy* won  
The monarch from a hill beheld his son,  
Against superior pressing force, press on,  
And stem the torrent of the fray.  
Yet he conceiv'd the joy more glorious,  
To see that son alone victorious,  
Than that his royal aid should share the day.

A. I. R.

Thus lives to *Britons* ever dear,  
Our black prince fam'd in story;  
Reserve, kind heav'n, for *George* the fair,  
An equal blaze of glory.

Recitative and Air. Mr. Beard.

What once has been, again may be;  
Should then our neighbours burn  
His hostile visit to return,  
Let them still know, our far-fam'd fire,  
Has left a race of equal fire,  
Whose martial bosoms glow,  
With *British* bands, o'er conquer'd lands,  
Again to drive the foe.

A. I. R.

Refulgent thus in *Caesar's* line  
May still successive glory shine,  
That truth may say, when *Caesar* reign'd,  
Then were our highest hopes obtain'd.

AIR and CHORUS.

In days so blest, his realm shall ring,  
With long and glorious live the king.

AN EPIGRAM.

On reading a line in praise of *Flora*.Tainted her mind by a puff'd *Coxcomb's* rules.

What! learn a *Coxcombe*! and a woman too!  
'Tis more than *Eve* with all her sense  
could do;  
Flatt'ry and lies first led her on to evil,  
In these a *Coxcombe* now outstrips the Devil.  
A miracle so strange who could believe;  
A greater *Coxcomb*, and a wiser *Eve*,

On Miss PATTY FONDLY of *Alton*.

Nulli secunda, &amp;c.

THY aid, O muse auspicious, bring;  
Whilst I the lovely *Patty* sing,  
Whilst I describe her debonaire,  
With graceful mien and flowing hair;  
Her face, like blushing morning bright,  
With dazzling lustre strikes the sight.  
There smile the graces ever gay,  
There wanton *Cupids* sportive play,  
Oft have I seen the fair advance,  
With raptur'd glee to lead the dance;  
When through the mazy rounds she roves,  
Ye Gods! how gracefully she moves!  
As *Dian's* self, when on the plain,  
She trips it with her virgin train,  
Is seen to move supremely tall,  
And shine conspicuous o'er them all;  
So *Patty* look'd when first my eyes  
Beheld her, object of surprise.  
But as we more familiar grew,  
And of her virtues more I knew;  
Her easy temper meek and kind,  
Her modest air, her noble mind;  
Her lively wit, not over free,  
Nor stiff with haughty pedantry;  
Love pierc'd me with his sharpest dart,  
And gave the charmer all my heart;  
But she so easy holds the chain,  
I cannot with it free again.

Alton, May 18, 1756.

J. H.

A RIDDLE.

NOR form nor substance in my being  
share,  
I'm neither fire nor water, earth nor air;  
And yet with such extensive empire reign,  
That few escape the magic of my chain.  
Nor time nor place my wild excursions bound;  
I break all order, nature's laws confound;  
Raise schemes without contrivance or design,  
And make apparent contradictions join:  
Transfer the *Thames* where *Ganges* waters roll,  
Unite th' equator to the frozen pole;  
Midst *Zembla's* ice bid blushing rubies grow,  
And *British* harvests bloom in *Scythian* snow:  
Cause pond'rous rocks to skim the raging  
main,  
And scaly fishes graze the verdant plain;  
Make light descend, and heavy bodies rise,  
Stars sink to earth, and earth ascend the skies.  
If nature lies deform'd in wintry frosts,  
And all the beauties of the spring be lost,  
Rais'd by my pow'r, new verdure decks the  
ground,  
And blooming flow'rs diffuse their sweets around.  
The sleeping dead I summon from the tomb,  
And oft anticipate the lover's doom.  
I view each country of the native earth,  
Nay, visit realms which never yet had birth;  
Can trace the pathless regions of the air,  
And fly with ease beyond the starry sphere;  
So swift my operations, in one hour,  
I can destroy a town, or build a tower:  
Play tricks would puzzle all the skill of wit,  
And shew whole volumes that were never writ.  
Oft to the good by heaven in mercy sent,  
I arm their minds against some dire event.

W. C.



*A historical Account of the Troubles in Germany.*

*(Continued from p. 494.)*

WE have already taken notice of the surrender of the Saxon army; but the terms of their capitulation were not then particularly known. The articles at large, with the king of Prussia's answer to each, here follow:

**Article I.**—The army of the king of Poland, elector of Saxony, as posted at the foot of Lilienstein, shall surrender to the king of Prussia prisoners of war.

**Ans.**—*If the king will give me that army, 'tis needless to make them prisoners of war.*

**II.**—The generals, the field officers, the persons employ'd as commissaries and purveyors, and all the other officers of the army, shall keep their baggage and effects, as well as those they have actually with them as what they may have left in other places; and the subaltern officers and soldiers shall be allowed to keep their cloathing, arms, and knapsacks.

**Ans.**—*All that can be preserved or recovered of their baggage shall be faithfully restored to them.*

**III.**—His Prussian majesty is chiefly request- to cause the army to be furnished with the necessary provisions and forage; and that he should be pleased to give proper orders for this purpose.

**Ans.**—*Granted, and rather to-day than to-morrow.*

**IV.** The generals, commandants, and all persons ranking as officers, engage themselves, in writing, not to bear arms against his majesty the king of Prussia till peace be restored; and they shall be left at liberty to stay in Saxony, or to retire whithersoever they think proper.

**Ans.**—*Those that intend to enter into my service from this very moment have liberty to do so.*

**V.**—The life-guards and the grenadier-guards shall not be included in the first article; and his Prussian majesty will be pleased to appoint the place in the electorate of Saxony, in the territories depending thereon, where the said two corps shall be distributed. The field-marshal count Rutowski, as captain of the grenadier-guards, the chevalier de Saxe, in quality of commandant of the life-guards, and the other officers of those two corps, verily engage, and even in writing if desired, not to make, under any pretext whatever, nor without the approbation of the king of Prussia, any change in the quarters that may be assigned them.

**Ans.**—*There is no exception to be made, because it is known that the king of Poland did give order for that part of his troops which is in the kingdom to join the Russians, and to march, for this purpose, to the frontiers of Silesia; and a man must be a fool to let troops go which he holds to see them make head against him a second time, and to be obliged to take them prisoners again.*

**I.**—The generals and field-officers, and all officers, shall keep their swords; but the belts, and cartridges, both of the subalterns and soldiers, horse and dragoons, &c. shall be carried to the castle of Konigstein, together with the colours, standards, and kettle-drums.

**Ans.**—*Kettle-drums, standards, and colours,*

*may be carried to Konigstein; but not the arms, no more than the cannon belonging to the regiments, the warlike stores, and the tents. The officers no doubt shall keep their swords; and I hope that such of them as are of a willing mind will make use of them in my service.*

**VII.**—The same thing shall take place with regard to the field-artillery and the provision-waggons.

**Ans.**—*Granted.*

**VIII.**—His Prussian majesty shall give assurances that no officer or soldier shall be obliged, against his will, to take on in his army; and that, after peace is restored, they shall be all sent back to the king of Poland; and, on the other hand, his Polish majesty may not refuse dismissal to the generals, and the other officers of his army, who may engage in any other service.

**Ans.**—*Nobody need trouble his head about this. No general shall be forced to serve against his will: that's sufficient.*

**IX.**—As to what is to be furnished to the life-guards and grenadier-guards, if his Prussian majesty pleases, we shall agree about the manner of proceeding therein, and settle at the same time with that monarch the funds out of which the salaries of the generals, officers, and other persons attendant on the army, are to be paid monthly, according to the estimates that shall be drawn up by major-general Zeutsch, commissary at war.

**Ans.**—*It is very reasonable I should pay those who will serve; and this payment shall be made out of the clearest receipts of the contributions. As to the generals, they shall be treated like men who have honourably served; and it will be very easy to provide for their subsistence.*

**X.**—His said majesty should also explain himself about the quarters and subsistence to be granted to the several regiments of cavalry and infantry, as well as to the engineers and artillery-corps.

**Ans.**—*I take upon me the maintenance of the army; and it shall be paid more regularly than heretofore, on the same footing as my own troops.*

**XI.**—The king of Prussia will be so good as to order when and how the generals, and the whole army without exception, with the baggage, shall file off from the post in which they are at present.

**Ans.**—*This point may be settled in a quarter of an hour. One must choose the most commodious road, and the places nearest at hand for giving them subsistence.*

**XII.**—His Prussian majesty will be pleased to allow the necessary measures to be taken for removing and lodging the sick that are incapable of following the army, and that they may be properly attended.

**Ans.**—*Granted.*

**XIII.**—The generals, the field and subaltern officers, as also the soldiers, who have hitherto been made prisoners, or have been left behind, shall be included in the present capitulation.

**Ans.**—*Granted.*

*Done at Ebenbert, at the foot of*

*Lilienstein.*

*Signed, RUTOWSKI.*

**XIV.**—*[A separate article.]—I am authorized*



rised to oblige the army to lay down their arms; but I have no authority to free them from the oath of allegiance they have taken, nor to oblige them to take another. As for all the rest, it is left to his *Prussian* majesty's disposal. Lieutenant-general *Winterfeld* made me hope this monarch would have made no difficulty to grant one squadron more of the life-guards. His majesty will be so good as to resolve about the fortress of *Königstein*, where the company of cadets and the grenadier-guards are at present with his *Polish* majesty.

Done the 16th of Oct. 1756.

Signed, RUTOWSKI.

Ans.—*Königstein* must be a neutral place during the course of the present war.

Signed, FREDERICK.

After the surrender of the Saxons, and their incorporation with the *Prussian* troops, as already related, his *Polish* majesty with the queen and royal family set out for *Warsaw*, and were provided with every thing necessary for their journey by the king of *Prussia's* order, who took care that the honours due to their dignity should be every where paid them, and they were received at their capital in *Poland* under the discharge of 100 pieces of cannon.

By this abdication, however, the electorate of *Saxony* fell under the government of the king of *Prussia*, the revenues of which is now levied in his name, and the appointments for the support of his *Polish* majesty's household is to be settled at his discretion. This regulation is to continue till the conclusion of the war.

It was apprehended, that the *Prussian* army, being, by this desirable event, fully at liberty to act; and by so considerable an acquisition of strength, in a far better condition to make head against the enemy than before, would have penetrated into *Bohemia*, and given another blow more fatal to the *Austrians* under the command of marshal *Brown*, than that at *Lowoschütz* where they still dispute the victory. But the king of *Prussia*, weighing the disadvantages that might accrue to his army by hazarding a winter's campaign in a country where the severity of the weather is generally more destructive than the most desperate battle; against the advantages that might be gained by a second victory, at a season when it was impossible to improve it, prudently resolved to withdraw his army into quarters of cantonment, and there to wait the motions of the enemy. As this step alarmed the *Austrians*, a detachment of 8000 horse were immediately sent to penetrate the king's design; who, according to their own accounts, fell upon the rear-guard, and cut 500 *Prussians* to pieces; but the *Prussians* say, that it was not till their army was distributed into quarters of cantonment that this body fell upon one of their detached parties, who received them so warmly that they were quickly repulsed. The king, however, has ordered lines to be formed along the frontiers of *Bohemia*, even as far as the *Upper Lusatia*, for the security of his army; and is now returned to *Berlin* to consider more at leisure the measures necessary to be taken in his present hazardous situation.

While his majesty was busied with his army,

his ministers were not idle in vindicating his character from the calumnies that were every where thrown out against him by his enemies. At *Ratisbon* a letter was published reproaching his majesty with misrepresenting the victory at *Lowoschütz*, and accusing him of propagating the most notorious falsehoods. The magistrates, instead of suppressing this injurious libel, publicly patronized it by taking the printer of it under their protection. In vain did the electoral minister of *Brandenburg* complain; the letter continued to be dispersed; and the venders remain unpunished. The imperialists stuck at nothing to render his majesty's name odious. The answer they caused to be delivered to the dyet of the empire to the king of *Prussia's* motives, &c. contains, besides the grossest prevarication, the most virulent invectives: to give a sketch of the whole piece, let the following quotation suffice:

“The king of *Prussia*, say they must not imagine that the court of *Vienna* doth not know with what animosity he has, since the peace of *Dresden*, stirred up other powers against her. The hostile projects, which he cherished in his breast, were to seem the consequences of that zeal with which he pretended to be filled for the support of the protestant religion, which was disturbed or threatened by none: whereas the persons of best sense of that very religion are convinced, that if only the support of religion were in question, the king of *Prussia* would not sacrifice one private soldier to his cause. Nevertheless, in these unhappy times, his *Prussian* majesty charges his minister at *Ratisbon* and his other emissaries to make an offer of his assistance to the protestant estates, who are pretended are oppressed: scar-crows are every where set up; and by all those artifices he throws dust in the eyes of the public in order to blind them or divert their sight from what is acting in *Saxony* and *Pohemia* against two of the principal states of the empire; where so many thousand protestants have been stripped, in the former of those countries, of their liberty and properties; and where the flames of war, are spreading from country to country. From a pretended greatness of soul, and with a pomp of words, it is given out that the king of *Prussia* is ready to sacrifice his person and dominions, rather than suffer the liberties and prerogatives of his dear co-estates to be destroyed but may he not be reproached, that these precious liberties are in much greater danger from him, than from any person whatsoever? He certainly has not the welfare of the empire so much at heart, that with a view to it alone he should conclude, as he pretends, his well known treaty with *England* and *Hanover*. He was induced to this by his policy and artful designs he wanted to gain favour in the eyes of *France* and *Great Britain*, and to keep the archducal house of *Austria* continually in exercise. This is the true motive of that convention: just the hopes of appropriating to himself a fair district of *Bohemia* and some other advantage induced him to break the peace in 1744.

To speak properly, the king of *Prussia* do not know himself what led him to the steps he has just taken. In the conclusion of his m



ness, which is the only place where he has not disguised the truth, he acknowledges that he began hostilities. All the suppositions with which he endeavours to remove this stain, are merely imaginary. The methods he employs are evasions and stratagems. The project of the Prussians to attack the house of Austria a fourth time is of a more antient date than the public has been informed of. It was with a view to this that the sacred law of nations was violated by corrupting and carrying off the secretary of Count Pucbla the imperial minister at Berlin, who formally reclaimed him: And when the equitable and pacific convention concluded between her imperial majesty and the most christian king gave him reason to think that he had missed his aim, the most sacred bonds of society were too weak to restrain him from proceeding to an open rupture. War was commenced before it was declared. And thus her majesty the empress-queen of Hungary and Bohemia finds herself attacked in her German dominions by an unjust and implacable enemy; and thus she is obliged to repel force by force, and to draw out all the forces that heaven hath given her.

Her majesty confidently promises herself that her faithful allies will furnish her with the necessary succours; and she doubts not that all other potentates, seeing how much the law of nations and the majesty of sovereigns is violated, will espouse the cause of the party offended. She hopes that in particular, her co-estates of the empire will remember their social obligations, and the danger they themselves are in. They will doubtless give proofs of their zeal for their country and evince how dear they hold the support of their inestimable liberties: they will shew that German blood still runs in their veins; they will take vigorous resolutions against the disturber of the public peace; they will unite all their forces to support their independency, to restore to their country its former tranquility, and to the laws their lustre and vigour, as becometh German bravery and the dignity of the empire. Her imperial and royal majesty sets them the Example. With these pure and innocent views, she lifts up her eyes to him who alone strengtheneth hoists, revengeth innocence, and giveth a blessing to arms employed solely for its defence, to him who knows the appointed time for humbling the proud, and confounding their mischievous devices.

For a proof of the pure and innocent views of this upright queen, we refer the reader to the authentic documents just published, of which enough will be found in this Magazine, p. 517, & seq. to shew with what justice she can appeal to heaven, who has violated all that men hold sacred upon earth.

We shall here close our account of the military operations in Germany for the present, as both armies are at length gone into winter quarters, where their light horse continue to harraß each other without any other visible advantage than the brutal satisfaction which results from the murder of a few individuals.

In Russia the greatest preparations are making for an early campaign. Troops are marching from all quarters, even at this inclement

season, towards Courland, and the frontiers of Pomerania. And it is given out that her Cæsarian majesty has engaged to fall upon the back of the Prussian monarch, with an army of 100,000 men, while France with near an equal number attacks him in front. Thus beset by the Russians on the north, by the Austrians on east, and by the French on the west, this illustrious prince, so far from being intimidated, is preparing not only to defend his own dominions, but to carry the flames of war into his enemy's country; and by the valour of his troops, and the love they bear him, entertains the most sanguine hopes of accomplishing his designs, which is, that of establishing in Germany a firm, lasting, and equitable peace.

While the eyes of the public were wholly directed to the events of the war in Europe and America they were diverted for a moment to another object by a letter from admiral Watson dated in Geriah harbour the grand rendezvous of the famous Angria, in which he informs the Admiralty, that he arrived off that place the 14th of February, with the ships under-mentioned, \* where he was informed Trilagee Angria was treating with the Morattoes to surrender the place to them.

In consequence of this intelligence, the vice admiral sent him a summons the next morning to surrender the town and fort to him, but receiving no answer in the time he proposed, and finding the Morattoes (from whom he has received no assistance) were trifling with him, he weighed in the afternoon, and stood into the harbour in two divisions, in the order as under-mentioned: the enemy fired at the ships as they passed their batteries; but as soon as they were got by them, and were properly placed, they began such a fire as soon silenced their batteries, and likewise the fire from their grabs. Soon after four o'clock a shell was thrown into the Restoration, an armed ship which Angria sometime ago took from the East India company, which set her on fire, and very soon after his whole fleet shared the same fate, and are all entirely destroyed. In the night the vice admiral landed all his troops, suspecting the enemy would endeavour to let in the Morattoes, which supposition was verified by a deserter, who informed Mr Watson that Angria (who himself was not in the fort) had sent orders to his brother-in-law, who commanded the garrison, on no account to suffer the English to come in.

On the 13th in the afternoon, after several messages had passed to no purpose, the vice admiral renewed the attack, and in about twenty minutes they hung out a flag of truce, but the admiral insisting that his troops should be let

| * His Majesty's Division.           | Company's Division. |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| King's ship                         | Revenge             |
| Brig water 24 guns                  | Bombay Grab         |
| Tyger 60                            | Guardian            |
| Kent — 70                           | Drake Bomb          |
| Cumberland 66                       | Warren Bomb         |
| Salisbury 50                        | Triumph Bomb        |
| Protector, East India ship, 40 guns | Viper Bomb.         |



in, and their colours hauled down, and they not complying with his demand, he repeated his attack with great vigour, and the enemy very soon called out for mercy, which our troops were near enough to hear very distinctly. An officer with 60 men marched into the fort that night, and the next morning all our forces.

The vice admiral reports, that all his officers and men behaved with great spirit; that our loss was very inconsiderable, as well with respect to men as to the damage done to the ships, inasmuch that he should have been able to put to sea again in 24 hours, had there been a necessity for so doing.

They found upwards of 200 guns in the place, 6 brass mortars, and a very large quantity of ammunition of all kinds; and in money and effects about 120,000 *l.* or 130,000 *l.*

The grabs, which were burnt, consisted of eight ketches and one ship, besides two others which were building, one of which was to carry 40 guns; and a considerable number of small vessels called gallivats.

There were in the fort about 2000 people, 300 of whom bore arms. Among the prisoners are, *Angria's* wife and children, his mother, his brother-in-law, and the commander in chief of his grabs.

The vice-admiral has left about 300 of the *East-India* company's *European* troops in the garrison, and as many sea-boys, and three or four of the company's armed vessels in the harbour, for the defence of the place, as it is judged to be extremely well situated for the interest of the company, and very tenable.

Other accounts say farther, that the forces landed (under the command of Col. *Clive*) were 1091 *Europeans* and 365 blacks, in all, 1456 men; that *Angria* was kept a prisoner by the *Morattoes*, with whom he went to treat, about three or four days before the arrival of the fleet; and that great search was making for an immense quantity of gold, which it was supposed he had secreted, it being known, that he had, at various times, taken large quantities, and it being said, that he had put several people to death who were supposed to have assisted him in secreting it.

Letters from on board the *Tyger* man of war, dated in *Bombay* harbour, confirm in some measure the above conjecture. Five days after we took *Geriab* fort, say they, we and the *Bridgewater* were dispatched for *Bombay* with all the sick and wounded men in the fleet, and to repair the little damage we sustained in our hulls and rigging. We had sent on board of us 34 boxes of money, 224 bales of goods, six chests of wrought plate, and six *Arabian* horses; the *Bridgewater* had money and goods also. Before our departure from *Geriab*, we sold four elephants to *Reimage-Pest*, the *Moratta* general, for 100,000 *l.* and we have heard since we came here, that the admiral has found two tons of gold, one of silver, two ton and a half of elephants teeth, and one ton of quicksilver, besides several bales of rich goods. The money we brought here with us weighed ten tons. You must know that *Angria* was trapped in a most

treacherous manner by the *Morattoes*, and made their prisoner, who have continually threatened to cut off his head, in order to extort a confession from him where his riches lie concealed, which makes them very desirous of our quitting the garrison, in hopes of possessing themselves of it; but I am fully convinced admiral *Watson* will not leave one stone unturned to find all the treasure before he quits the place; and I am credibly informed, that *Angria* has wrote privately about it to the admiral, that as he has used his wives and children with so much clemency and humanity it would give him great pleasure to be his prisoner; and that if he would demand him from the *Morattoe* general, he would discover to him where all his riches are concealed. In consequence thereof, Adm. *Watson* has demanded him, but the *Morattoe* general has refused to deliver him up, or even to supply the admiral with water and fresh provisions; so that till he does give him up, we shall keep possession of the fort; and most people imagine that we shall make war against the *Morattsoe*, our present allies.

The description given of this fort is as follows: "It is prodigious strongly fortified by nature, and inaccessible to the land, situated on a solid rock and peninsula, having but one entrance into it, and that so strongly fortified, that it was immediately owing to the naval force that went against it, that ever we made ourselves masters of it. It is connected with the continent by a small neck of land about fifty yards broad, very irregular in its fortifications, and in the *Moorish* manner, with round towers instead of bastions, where they only mounted five guns on each. The circumference of the fort is supposed to be but small. The rampart was about 26 feet high, and 16 in thickness. The parapet, or breast-work, not above five feet in height, and the same thickness. The outer wall was close to the water's edge, and, I believe, in height from the surface of it, 30 feet facing the sea, and near 50 towards the land. Within this is a ditch as deep as the wall is high, and from thence runs up a hill, where the old fortifications stood before this man's predecessors, on which they had a few guns mounted facing the sea and the entrance of the harbour, about a third higher than the parapet wall from the ditch."

Lieut. *Downing*, who was present at an unsuccessful attack upon this place in 1717, says, that *Geriab* is 12 hours sail from *Bombay*; that the harbour was strongly fortified on both sides; that the rocks were very high, and so slippery that men could hardly stand without support; that after bombarding the castle for two days, they found it impregnable; for having on the first attack beat down two or three houses, they afterwards found that their shells fell on the hard rocks, and burst without blowing up; and that the walls were so high, that their scaling ladders would not reach the top of them. These difficulties discouraged at that time a very formidable fleet of 19 armed vessels, carrying 220 guns, 1700 sailors, besides 3500 land forces, from proceeding against it.



# Historical Chronicle, Nov. 1756.

*Instructions to the Rt Hon. Slingsby Bethel, Esq; late Lord Mayor, Sir John Barnard, Kt. Sir Rob. Ladbroke, Kt. and Wm Beckford, Esq; Representatives in Parliament for London.*



E the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in common council assembled, justly alarmed at the critical and unhappy situation of these kingdoms, do most earnestly call upon you, our representatives, to exert your utmost ability towards procuring a strict and impartial parliamentary enquiry into the causes of these national calamities.

An almost total neglect of our important fortresses in the Mediterranean, of such inestimable consequence to the trade and power of these kingdoms, and the permitted absence of their principal officers many months after the commencement of hostilities, the actual loss of *Minorca*, and apparent danger of *Gibraltar*, are circumstances which fill us with amazement and concern; but when we reflect on the great preparations for an embarkation of troops, and artillery, and the equipment of a powerful fleet publicly known to be carried on at *Toulon*, whose neighbourhood to *Minorca* was sufficiently alarming, we cannot impute these fatal events to neglect alone, and therefore conjure you to enquire, why a respectable fleet was not immediately sent from hence, and why at last so small a squadron was ordered upon this important service, without any frigate, fire-ship, hospital ship, transport, or troops beyond their ordinary complement; and this at a time when our naval force was confessedly superior to the enemy's.

The cruelties suffered, and losses sustained by our fellow subjects in *North America*, have long called for redress, whilst the mismanagements in the attempts for their support, and the untimely and unequal succours sent to their relief, have only served to render the *British* name contemptible: we therefore require you, to use your utmost endeavours for detecting all those, who, by treachery or misconduct, have contributed to those great distresses, his majesty having been graciously pleased to assure us, that he will not fail to do justice upon any persons, who shall have been wanting in their duty to him and their Country.

To these interesting enquiries, we have, but too much reason to add our pressing request that you use your earliest endeavours to establish a well regulated and constitutional militia, as the most honourable defence of the crown, and the most consistent with the rights of a free people. And this we are more anxious to recommend to your particular care and attention, as every apprehension of danger has furnished reason for increasing the number of our regular forces, and for the introduction of foreign mercenaries; the expence of which is insupportable. We therefore trust that you will pursue this measure before you consent to the grant of supplies, experience having convinced us that your laudable endeavours afterwards may prove fruitless.

wards may prove fruitless.

A The insult offered to our laws by a claim of exemption which these foreigners are said to have made, demands that you strictly enquire whether the ordinary course of justice has been interrupted or suspended on their account, or whether any person in authority under his majesty has given countenance to such claim, which, if you should discover, we confide in your resolution and integrity, that nothing will be wanting on your part, to bring to justice the advisers and instruments of such a violation of the bill of rights, as the only means of quieting the minds of his majesty's loyal *British* subjects, and at all events we recommend it to you, to oppose the continuance of any foreign troops within the kingdom, a circumstance which must ever be considered as a reproach to the loyalty, courage, and ability of this nation.

C We also hope, that you will endeavour to limit the number of placemen and pensioners of late so remarkably increased, and at a proper season to restore triennial parliaments, as we conceive it the only means to obtain a free representative of the people.

D The immense sums so cheerfully paid, when almost every measure reflects national disgrace, call upon you strictly to enquire into their application, and we trust that you will carefully watch and endeavour to prevent all unnatural connections on the continent in order to preserve the independency of these kingdoms.

E By rendering these necessary services to your king and country, you will give his majesty the strongest testimony of your duty and affection, and most effectually secure to his government obedience and respect.

F At the same time we desire you thus publicly to accept our most grateful acknowledgments of your past conduct in parliament, and enjoin you at all times to hold sacred and inviolable the act made for establishing his majesty's right to the crown of these realms, and securing the rights and liberties of the subject; and that you oppose every measure tending to weaken that compact, which under the divine providence will ever prove the best security to his majesty's sacred person, and the succession in his illustrious House.

G SATURDAY Oct. 30.

H The present earl of Hardwicke was made lord chancellor Feb. 21, 1733, and held the seal 19 years, 8 months, and 16 days; which is longer than any one person hath done since Sir Thomas Egerton Knt. who was made keeper thereof by Queen Elizabeth, May 6, 1556. He was made lord high chancellor of England, and a new great seal delivered to him, June 29, 1603, by king James I. soon after which he was created baron of Elmere, and resigned the seals the latter end of May 1606, whereupon he was created viscount Brackley, and was succeeded as lord chancellor by Sir Francis Bacon, created lord viscount Verulam. The last commissioners of the great seal were Sir Joseph Jekyll, master of the rolls; Jeffery Gilbert, Esq;

B b b b b

Esq;



Elq; a baron of the exchequer; and Sir Robert Raymond, a justice of the king's bench; who were appointed Jan. 5, 1724-5, and held the same till the beginning of June following, when Sir Peter King was made lord keeper, and in the same month lord chancellor, and created baron of Ockham.

MONDAY, Nov 1.

The government hath received advice from Sir Benjamin Keene, at Madrid, that his catholic majesty has ratified the convention some time on the carpet for settling the commerce and navigation of the subjects of the two crowns during the present war.

The assembly of Virginia hath granted 8000*l.* for raising 500 men, and transporting them to New-York, for the royal American regiment, and to pay for servants that shall enlist; 3000*l.* to cloathe and maintain 350 Cherokee and Catawba Indians in our service; and 2000*l.* to maintain a garrison in the Cherokee country.

THURSDAY 4.

The port of Liverpool was opened for the importation of all sorts of grain, by direction of the justices at their general quarter sessions for the county of Lancaster.

FRIDAY 5.

Orders were sent to the Hessian generals to build huts for the reception of their troops, and to continue in camp till January, the innkeepers refusing to give them quarters. The huts that have since been built contain 60 men each, in the middle of which they make their fire, and all sit round it.

SATURDAY 6.

Vice-admiral Boscawen and rear-admiral Holbourne arrived at St Hellen's from the bay, with five men of war, the *Invincible*, *Marlborough*, *Devonshire*, *Elizabeth* and *Medway*, the last of which has taken four prizes. The admirals *Mosby* and *Norris* remain before Brest with 16 ships of the line; from whence, however, six French ships of the line found means to sail the 6th of last month.

The *Renommée*, a French packet boat, arrived at Plymouth, having on board several of the officers and soldiers taken at the surrender of Oswego. These were first carry'd to Montreal, and afterwards to Quebec, where they remain'd a month, and were treated with civility and politeness. During their stay they could learn very little relating to Crown Point, which was then the sole object of attention: it was whisper'd that a skirmish had happen'd, and that their general was killed; that a large body of Highlanders and Flathead Indians had ravaged the country, and burnt and destroy'd the Iroquois castle, which was inhabited by a tribe of Indians in alliance with the French, which account struck the inhabitants with a panic, and that some English men of war having landed men upon the Peninsula of Gaspe, or Gaspese, the inhabitants flew into the woods, and left a considerable quantity of cannon, ammunition, and provision behind.

MONDAY, 8.

His majesty and the rest of the royal family came from Kensington to reside at St James's for the winter.

TUESDAY 9.

Marthe Dickenson, Esq; the new lord mayor, accompanied by the late lord mayor, the aldermen, recorder, and sheriffs, in their scarlet gowns, went in their coaches to the water-side, the sword and mace being carried before them, and the city officers attending, and from thence proceeded in the city barge, attended by several companies in their respective barges, adorned with streamers and pendants, to Westminster; and having walked round the hall, and saluted all the courts, went to the exchequer-bar, and the new lord-mayor did there take the oaths appointed, and having recorded warrants of attorney in the proper courts, returned by water to Blackfriars, and from thence in coaches with the usual solemnity to Guildhall, where a magnificent entertainment was provided; at which were present the great officers of state, divers of the nobility, lords of his majesty's most honourable privy council, the judges, and other persons of quality and distinction.

WEDNESDAY 10.

Being his majesty's birth-day, who then enter'd into the 74th year of his age, the same was observed with uncommon demonstrations of joy. (See the ode on the occasion, p. 538.)

A great number of the poor manufacturing people at Kidderminster, being half-starved by the excessive price of corn, assembled there at market time, and did great mischief to the farmers and dealers in grain. At Ludlow the neighbouring colliers did the same. And at many other places riots have been committed on the same account, particularly at Taunton in Somersetshire, where the mob destroyed a curious contrivance for conveying water to the neighbouring mills, broke open the doors of them, and carried off near 50 sacks of wheat and flower, which they sold.

THURSDAY 11.

Letters of this date from Wellington in Shropshire give dismal accounts of the miseries of the colliers and common people there, who for many days before having had nothing but grains and salt to subsist upon, had at length risen in a body, and committed the most violent outrages, breaking into the houses of grocers, bakers, farmers, &c. and plundering them of provisions of all sorts. At Broseley, Muchwenlock, Shiffnell, and other neighbouring markets, they obliged the farmers to fall the price of wheat from eight to five shillings a bushel, and other grain in proportion; with this success their insolence increased; and at last, instead of purchasing corn, they plundered the markets; till at length some neighbouring gentlemen, animated by a becoming spirit, raised the country upon them, seized the ring-leaders, and dispersed the rest. Few lives were lost, and two or three only committed to Shrewsbury goal.

FRIDAY 12.

The Rt Hon. the Chancellor, Judges, and several members of the privy council, met in the exchequer chamber, and nominated the sheriffs for the year ensuing.

Vice



SUNDAY 14.

Vice-adm. Knowles sailed from *St Hellens* in the *Essex*, to take upon him the command of the fleet before *Brest*.

An order was sent to *Woolwich* for 10,000 bombs to be got in readiness with all expedition.

WEDNESDAY 17.

The *Colchester* and *Deptford*, from *Gibraltar*, with general *Blakeney* and several other persons of distinction on board, arrived at *Portsmouth*. About nineteen transports, who have three regiments of soldiers on board that came from *Minorca* with the general, arrived there also. The general came on shore in the evening, when hundreds of people assembled together to meet him, with loud acclamations of joy, crying, *General Blakeney for ever!* repeating it over all the way as he went through the town to his lodgings. The bells rung, to welcome him to *Portsmouth*; the church steeple was illuminated, and likewise the houses: bonfires were made (which lasted some hours) strong beer brought upon a dray, before the general's door, was given to the populace, and great rejoicings were made all over the town. The general went to the assembly and danced two minuets with a young lady, and afterwards played at cards.

Vice admiral *Knowles* sailed from *Plymouth* in the *Essex*, being there joined by five men of war of the line,

A common council was held at *Liverpool*, to consider of means to lower the price of corn; when they came to a resolution of immediately ordering several thousand pounds worth of grain to be bought up at the expence of the town stock, from different parts of *Great Britain*, and retailed to the poor at prime cost, under the direction of a committee of merchants.

FRIDAY 19.

Instructions from the Borough of *Ipswich*, to Admiral *Vernon* and *Samuel Kent, Esq;* their Representatives in Parliament.

Gentlemen,

AFTER the Example of other boroughs, we think it our duty to declare our sentiments on the present situation of public affairs, to you our representatives in parliament, that so you may understand what it is we expect from you in the approaching session; a session that may possibly determine the fate of these kingdoms for many generations! for now is there a concurrence of such alarming circumstances, as our fathers never saw; each singly portending, and all jointly conspiring, the ruin of our country! And this under a prince not less honoured and esteemed abroad, as the head of the Protestant interest, than revered and beloved at home, as the friend of liberty, and the father of his people.

When our perfidious and most formidable neighbours were actually attacking us, we have seen those powers deserting our alliance, upon whose assistance we had reason most firmly to depend: We have seen one of these powers (forgetful of the protection which our sovereign, at an immense expence, so generously had granted her) ungratefully joining that same enemy against us, whom we had so lately prevented from crushing her.

We have seen another power (though indebted to *British* assistance for her very being) refusing to perform her stipulated engagements, and skulking under a pretended neutrality, that she may the better avail herself of our distress by encroaching on our trade, and more easily supply our enemy with naval and military stores.

In this time of danger, instead of arming our countrymen, and enabling them to defend themselves, we have seen foreign subsidies introduced into these kingdoms at a vast expence; as if they were the properest troops to defend Britain, who have already declared, That tho' they take the pay, they will not be subject to the laws of *Britain*. If thus we provide for the defence of our country, what have our foreign acquisitions to expect?

We have seen our colonies in *America* abandoned, in a manner, to the ravages of the enemy. They have either been unassisted from hence; or, what is worse, they have had only insufficient succours, under improper and injudicious leaders, who have fallen victims to their own inexperience and temerity.

In *Europe* we have seen one of our most valuable possessions, after repeated admonitions, most obstinately neglected; not succoured in time, then ineffectually; and at length given up, as it were, to the enemy, by the cowardice or treachery of those who were sent to relieve it.

And what is most extraordinary, we have seen a *British* navy, not only superior to that of the enemy, but superior to any that *Great Britain* herself ever fitted out before, loitering away the whole year, not so much as attempting to strike any considerable offensive blow; and, in fact, doing scarce any thing more than what a few privateers might have done.

But dark and dreadful as our prospect is, we have yet one hope, and that well founded; for we have the firmest reliance on the promises of our most gracious sovereign, "That he will not fail to do justice upon any person who shall have been wanting in their duty to him and their country." And when truth shall have made its way to the royal ear, we doubt not but the nation will obtain, not only a change of men, but a change of measures. And therefore, the better to facilitate this wished for event, and to save the sinking state, we earnestly desire,

That you will endeavour to detect all those, who, by their treachery, their cowardise, or incapacity, have contributed to our distresses.

That you will introduce, or promote introducing, with all your power, a bill for triennial parliaments.

That you will endeavour to establish a well regulated and constitutional *Militia*; and thereby enable us to defend ourselves without the aid of mercenaries.

That you will strictly enquire into the application of those immense sums, that were so cheerfully granted last sessions.

And that you will do your utmost end, that the *British* parliament may regard the interest of the *British* isles, independently of any unnatural connections on the continent of *Europe*.

We



We can with more cheerfulness press this service upon admiral *Vernon*; because we flatter ourselves, that your authority, Sir, and more especially in maritime affairs, may, with abler statesmen, have its due weight. If the directors of our navy had condescended to listen to that advice, which you so prudently suggested in parliament above a twelvemonth since, instead of despising it; if instead of guarding only, almost with a childish timidity, against such attacks as were threatened but to amuse, and were not intended, they had sent a sufficient force in time, and strengthened those parts which your judgment and experience pointed out to them; those parts, where you said, you knew, without such succours, we were easily vulnerable; and therefore you said (too truly!) there the danger really was; then, Sir, *Minorca* had not been lost; then the enemy had not dared even to attempt the taking it; then the *British* flag might have maintained its honour; then our numerous fleet, if led on by fighting admirals, and if wisely appointed to proper stations, might still have been triumphant; and then, we might at this day have been rejoicing over the spoils of the enemy, instead of lamenting our own losses, and ruefully bemoaning our own national disgrace,

Given under our common seal at Ipswich the 19th day of November 1756.

The new lords of the admiralty met for the first time by 8 o'clock in the morning, and did not break up till near 5 in the afternoon. The victualling of the navy has been taken under consideration, and more care will be taken in the article of provisions for the future.

*St James's.* The Rt Hon. Richard Earl Temple, first commissioner of the admiralty, William Lord Mansfield, Ld Ch. Justice of the King's Bench, John Visc. Bateman, of the kingdom of Ireland, treasurer of his majesty's household, and Rich Edgcombe, Esq; comptroller of his majesty's household, were sworn of the privy council.

His majesty having constituted the Rt Hon. Sir John Willes, Knt. Ld Ch. Justice of his majesty's court of common pleas; Sir Sidney Stafford Smythe, Knt. one of the Barons of his majesty's court of Exchequer; and Sir John Eardley Wilmot, Knt. one of the justices of his majesty's court of King's Bench, lords commissioners for the custody of the great seal, was this day pleased in council to deliver to them the great seal of Great Britain: and the said lords commissioners did thereupon take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and also the oath as lords commissioners for the custody of the great seal.

SATURDAY 20.

*Namptwich.* On Monday the 11 of October last, the body of a woman, from very strong circumstances believed to be poisoned by her husband, and had been dead 34 days, was taken up to be examined before a coroner, by mess Halls and R. Cooper, surgeons, and John Massie, apothecary. One of the surgeons made an incision into the belly; but the violent stench emitted from the putrid body, forced them to desist at that time. About an hour and half after the incision was made, the sexton,

by direction of the surgeons, took out the stomach and intestines, which were all cut open and washed in a clean vessel of water in their presence; the water being carefully decanted, fresh water being added and decanted several times, what remained at the last decanting having been dried and collected, proved near a dram troy weight, of a coarse white powder, which, by various experiments made with it, and the same experiments with real arsenick compared, proved to their satisfaction to be the same kind of substance. The man is now confined in *Stafford* gaol, in order to take his trial.

WEDNESDAY 24.

In consequence of several applications to his majesty by the magistrates of *Bristol*, *Liverpool*, *Newcastle upon Tyne*, and several other sea ports, relating to the excessive price of corn, the privy council met at the *Cockpit*, and issued a proclamation by which the purchasing of corn for transportation without a licence, is entirely prohibited; the old laws, relating to forestalling and regretting, are order'd to be strictly put in execution; and all farmers, &c. are enjoined, under severe penalties, to bring their corn to open market, and not to sell by sample at their own dwellings, on any pretence.

Col. Cornwallis and Ld Effingham with their regiments from *Minorca*, arrived at *Winchester*. The men look extremely well and cheerful, considering the hardships they have undergone, as they declare they have not had a good night's rest since last April. They give a very good account of the siege, particularly that an officer of Cornwallis's with only 30 men, in *Marlborough* fort, defeated prince Lewis of *Wurtemberg* at the head of 800 picked grenadiers. The two regiments had an hundred men and four officers killed. One transport, with a company of Cornwallis's regiment, is not arrived, and it is feared they are lost or taken.

FRIDAY 26.

An express arrived from Ld Loudoun with disagreeable news relating to *American* affairs.

SATURDAY 27.

A chapter of the *Bath* was held at *St James's*, when his majesty was pleased to create the brave Gen. Blakeney a knight of that honourable order.

A fire broke out at No. 1, in *Staples Inn*, *Holborn*, which entirely consumed the chambers of Mr Ward, Mr Brooke, Mr Sharpe, and Mr Sackville. It was with the utmost difficulty that Mr. Sackville, Mr. Ward, Mrs. Ward, and several others, saved their lives; but Mrs. Ward's sister, (a young lady, who came out of the country upon a visit but the night before,) two of Mr. Ward's children, and their nurse, perished in the flames.

TUESDAY 30.

Admiral Byng's trial is expected to come on in a few days at *Portsmouth*. The court martial will consist of five admirals, and eight captains, who are not yet nominated.

The *French* minister at *Berlin* has withdrawn himself without taking leave; and the *Prussian* minister at *Versailles*, being no longer able to appear there with decency, has thought fit at last to follow the example.



*List of Ships taken from the French.*

(Continued from p. 499.)

**T**HE Tartar man of war has brought into Plymouth a French privateer, called the Grand Jewdeon, from Granville, mounting 14 four pounders, 6 six pounders, and 195 men.

L'Aimable Susanne, from Nantz for St Domingo, is taken by the Pr. Edward, Stewart, and brought into the Downs.

A brig, from Lisbon for Havre, is taken by the Anson priv. and brought into Bristol.

The Lilly, from St Domingo for Bourdeaux, is taken by the St Andrew priv. of Bristol, and car. into Cork.

L'Aimable Martha, from Rochelle for Mississippi, is taken by the Britannia priv. and brought into Bristol.

The King David, from Martinico for Bourdeaux, burthen 350 tons, is taken by the Anson and Blakeney privateers belonging to Cork, and carried into that port.

The Nancy, from St Domingo for Bourdeaux, burthen 500 tons, with 19 nine pounders, and 6 six pounders, is taken by the Royal George priv. capt. Read, and brought into Portsmouth.

The Glory priv. from Rochelle, of 8 carriage guns, 18 swivels, and 100 men, was taken by the Pr. Edward man of war, but proving very leaky, was burnt.

A French priv. is drove ashore on the Bahama islands by the Blakeney priv. of Bristol.

A large French Snow, from Newfoundland for Marseilles, is carried into Gibraltar by the Experiment man of war.

The Immaculate Conception, from St John D'Acre, and the Esperance, from Salonica, both for Marseilles, car. into Malta by Capt. Fortunatus Wright.

The St Jacques, and the Marshall Bellisle, both from Bourdeaux; the Jennet, from Rochelle, and the Elizabeth from Martinico, are taken by our men of war, and sent into Portsmouth.

The Aimable, Vernier, of Bourdeaux, is taken by the Biddeford man of war, and sent into Weymouth.

A French galliot, from Bayonne for Nantz, is taken by the Marlborough and Onslow privateers of Guernsey, and bro't into Falmouth.

The Marquis de Tournay, with 480 Hhds of sugar, &c. from Martinico, is taken by the Defiance priv. of London, Capt. Dyer, and the Caesar ditto, Capt. Nash, of Bristol.—The Defiance has also taken a snow from Martinico.

The Le Guede Boux, de Casse, from St Domingo for Bourdeaux, is taken by the Jenny, Brown, from Cork, who landed the prisoners at Madeira, and then proceeded with her prize on her voyage to Tortola.

*List of Ships taken by the French.*

**A**N English vessel, cut out of Gibraltar bay by two French privateers.

The Triton, le Messurier, from Virginia for Guernsey, is carried into Morlaix.

The Scipio, Daws, from Newfoundland, and the Good Intent, Moon, from St Eustatia for Leghorn, are carried into Malaga.

The Dolly, Cole, from Lipary for London, is carried into Toulon.

The Greyhound, Morris, from Leghorn for Algiers, is carried into Marseilles.

The N.S. de Bon Fom and Nostra Concio, Miguell Posa, from London for St Martinico, is carried into Vigo.

The Nancy, Todd, from Gottenburgh for Leith, taken by a priv. but ransomed.

The Lucretia, Davis, from Newfoundland for Bilboa, is taken and car. into Rochelle.

The Industry, Hammond, from Hamburg for New-York, having 200 soldiers on board, was taken the 28th of Aug. by three French men of war.

The Endeavour, Gray, from Newfoundland for Viana, is car. into Gaminha river.

The Concord, Mudie, from Glasgow for Virginia, and the Duke of Cumberland, Russell, fr. Newfoundland, are car. into Rochelle.

The Expedition, Caulden, from Zetland for Hamburg, was taken by the French, but ransomed for 840 guilders.

The Esther, Nicholas John, from Newfoundland for Jersey, with 88 people on board, is taken by the Grafshopper priv. and carried into Morlaix.

The Adventure, Dodd, from Philadelphia for Bilboa, is car. into Bayonne.

The Hibernia, Anson, from Penzance, is taken by the French, under the guns of the fort of Leghorn.

The Friendship, Bully, from Newfoundland, is carried into Carthage.

A light vessel, designed to load fruit, and the Weymouth, Cox, are car. into Alicant.

The Adventure, Maley, from Gibraltar for Malaga, is taken off Malaga.

The Whiting, Finch, from Virginia to London, is carried into Rochelle.

The Royal George priv. of Guernsey, is carried into Bourdeaux.

The Lydia, Riddall, from London for Philadelphia, is carried into St Maloes.

The Signe, of Jersey, from Newfoundland, is carried into Malaga.

The Milford priv. of Guernsey, the Princess Augusta, from Petersburg for Cork, the Preswick and Susanna, Waugh, from Antigua, the Lark, Callender, from Philadelphia, both for London, and the Expedition, are taken by the French.

The Parker, Harrison, is taken and carried into Carthage.

Capt. Spurrell, in a brig from Rotterdam for London, is carried into Ostend.

The Postillion, a snow from Newfoundland for Bilboa, is carried into Bayonne.

A ransom for a ship from Gottenburg for Hull, for 650l. and the Mary, Gaul, from Bamf for Rotterdam, are taken and carried into Dunkirk.

The Briton, Carter, from Falmouth with pilchards for the Streights, and the John, Cheesman, with Bacaleo, from Newfoundland for Bilboa, are tak. and car. into Marseilles.

The Torze, de Silva, from Lisbon for Cork, is taken by a France priv. and sent into Rochelle; but the said priv. is since taken by the Prince Edward man of war.



*List of Promotions for the Year 1756.*

*From the London Gazette.*

*Whitehall,* **T**HE king has been pleased to  
*Nov. 6.* appoint Robert Henley, Esq;  
to be his majesty's attorney general; and his  
majesty has been also pleased to confer on him  
the honour of knighthood.

— to appoint the Hon. Charles Yorke, Esq; to be his majesty's solicitor general.

*Whitehall, Nov. 13.* The king has been pleased to grant unto his Grace Tho. Holles, D. of Newcastle upon Tyne, the dignity of a duke of the kingdom of Great Britain, by the name, stile, and title of Duke of Newcastle under Lyne, in the county of Stafford; to hold and enjoy the said dignity, to him, and his heirs male, and in default of such issue, to the Right Hon. Henry E. of Lincoln, and his heirs male, by Catherine his present wife.

— To order letters patent to be passed under the great seal of Ireland, containing a grant unto the Rt Hon. James Visc. Limerick, and the heirs male of his body, of the dignity of an earl of the said kingdom, by the name, stile, and title of Earl of Clanbrassil in the county of Armagh.

— To order letters patent to be passed under the great seal of Ireland, containing a grant unto the Rt Hon. Robert Viscount Bel-  
field, and the heirs male of his body, of the  
dignity of an earl of the said kingdom, by the  
name, stile, and title of Earl of Belvedere.

*Whitchall, Nov. 16.* The king has been pleased to appoint his Grace W. D. of Devonshire, the Rt Hon. Henry Legge, Robert Nugent, Esq; the Hon. W. Ponsonby, commonly called Ld Duncannon, and the Hon James Grenville, to be commissioners for executing the office of treasurer of his majesty's exchequer, in room of D. of Newcastle, Sir G. Littleton, Bart. Piercy Wyndham Obrien, and Henry Furnese, Esqrs.

— To grant to the Rt Hon, Henry Legge the offices of chancellor and under treasurer to the exchequer.

— To grant to the Rt Hon. Earl of Chester, and James Cresset, Esq; the office of comptroller of the accounts of the army.

*Whiteball, Nov. 20.* The king has been pleased to grant unto the Rt Hon. Wills Hill, Earl of Hillsborough, in Ireland, and his heirs male, the dignity of a baron of Great Britain, by the name, stile, and title of Lord Harwich, Baron of Harwich in Essex.

— To grant unto the Rt Hon. Sir George Lyttleton, Bart, and his heirs male, the dignity of a baron of Great Britain, by the name, stile, and title of Lord Lyttleton of Frankley in Worcestershire.

— To appoint the Rt Hon. Rich. Earl Temple, the Hon. Edw. Boscawen, Temple West, and John Pitt, Esqrs. George Hay, D. of laws, Thomas Oby Hunter, and Gilbert Elliot, Esqrs. to be commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the dominions thereunto belonging.

— To appoint the Rt Hon. John Lord Berkeley of Stratton, to be Captain of his

majesty's band of Pensioners. (E. of Bucking-  
hamshire dec.)

— To grant unto Geo. Hay, D. of Laws,  
the office of advocate general, for all matters  
ecclesiastical and maritime, relating to the  
crown.

— To grant unto Thomas Berry, and Carleton Hayward, Esqrs. the office of making, writing and engrossing all writs of subpoena issuing out of the high court of chancery.

List of Births for the Year 1756.

**T**HE Dutchess of Ancaſter deliv. of a ſon.  
*Nov. 11.* Lady of James Douglas, Eſq;  
 Capt. of the Bedford man of war, — of a ſon.  
 20. Lady of Ed R. Manners, — of a daughter.  
 Lady of the Hon. Col. Waldegrave, — of a ſon.

*List of Marriages for the Year 1756.*

JOHN Seane, of the Grove near Tring in Hertfordshire, Esq;—to Miss Grantham of High-House in Essex.

Thos. Jakes, of Wigmore-hall, Kent, Esq;  
—to Miss Sally Probing of Newland, Gloucestershire, with 500*l*.

Ld Feverham, to Miss Frances Bathurst,  
7th daughter of the late Peter Bathurst, Esq;  
of Clarendon Park in Wiltshire.

John Fletcher, Esq;—to Miss Polly Manby  
of Exeter, with 10,000*l*.

Dr Hinckley, a physician of Guy's hospital.  
—to Miss Marcon.

(The remainder of the lists in our next.)

B—K R—T S.

James Broders of Drury-lane, London, undertaker.  
 Fred. Bloom of Adde-hill, London, sugar-baker.  
 Ralph Buck of Norwich, dealer and chapman.  
 Tho. Holiday of Minchinhampton, Gloucester, clothier.  
 Rich. Turner of St James's, Westminster, cardmaker.  
 Rob. and Wm Kaines of Wareham, Dorset, chapmen.  
 Jo Steward of Kidderminster, Worcester, vintner.  
 Sam. Philips of Norwich, butcher.  
 Jo Maikhams of Reepham, Norfolk, money scrivener.  
 Henry Short, of Chichester, Sussex, maltster.  
 Gilbert Morewood of Long-lane, London, haberdasher.  
 Alex. Scott, late of Moorfields, London, chapman.  
 Edw. Wilson of George-yard, Tower-hill, chapman.  
 Sam. Williams of St Clement Dane, Min. undertaker.  
 Sarah Roberts of St Martin's in the fields, pawnbroker.  
 Wm Sayage of Wolverhampton, Stafford, innholder.  
 Wm Routh of Kirklington, Yorkshire, taylor.  
 Jo Robinson of St Swithin's, Winchester, innholder.

BILL of Mortality from October 26<sup>th</sup> to Nov. 23<sup>rd</sup>

| Buried            |            | Christened        |         |
|-------------------|------------|-------------------|---------|
| Males             | 872 } 1810 | Males             | 620 }   |
| Females           | 938 }      | Females           | 561 }   |
| Under 2 Years old | 652        |                   | 1181    |
| Between 2 and 5   | 221        |                   |         |
| 5 and 10          | — 59       | Buried            |         |
| 10 and 20         | — 52       | Within the walls  | 160     |
| 20 and 30         | — 131      | Without the walls | 424     |
| 30 and 40         | — 164      | Mid. and Surry    | 855     |
| 40 and 50         | — 162      | City & Sub. West. | 171     |
| 50 and 60         | — 137      |                   | 1810    |
| 60 and 70         | — 112      |                   |         |
| 70 and 80         | — 75       | Weekly Nov.       | 2. 433  |
| 80 and 90         | — 37       |                   | 9. 400  |
| 90 and 100        | — 8        |                   | 16. 465 |
| 100 and 101       | — 0        |                   | 23. 512 |
|                   |            |                   | 1810    |



## DIVINITY, MORALITY.

1. THE trial of spirits : or, a treatise upon the nature and operations of the spirit of truth. 1s Lewis.

2. A letter to a young lady concerning the principals and conduct of the christian life. By *Lawrence Jackson, B.D.* 1s Owen.

3. *England's alarm*, which is also directed to *Scotland and Ireland*. By *A. Moncreiff, Keith.*

4. The fall of man : An enquiry into the nature of that event and how far the posterity of *Adam* are involv'd in the guilt of this transaction. By *Ant. Fothergill.* 1s Payne.

5. No 1, 2, & 3, to be continued weekly, of all the discourses of the Rt Rev. *Hugh Latimer*, the first Protestant Bp of *Worcester*. 6d Scott.

## SERMONS.

6. No 1, of a course of Sermons on the Parables of our Saviour. By *Wm Dodd, M.A.* To be continued every fortnight. 6d Faden.

7. On the death of Rev. *J. Fall*, preach'd on Oct. 10. By *John Potts, V.D.M.* 6d Keith.

8. Music, a rational assistant in the duty of praise, when united with charity ; preach'd at *Hereford, Sept. 15*, at the meeting of the choirs of *Hereford, Gloucester, and Worcester*. By *Digby Coates, M.A.* Johnston.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

9. A little lottery book for children. Containing a new method of playing them into a knowledge of the letters, figures, &c. embellished with cuts. 3d gilt. Newberry.

10. No 1, 2, & 3, of An entire original new history of *England*, from the first Roman invasion to the present time. To be comprized in 20 weekly numbers. 6d each. W. Owen.

11. The history of *Great Britain*, from the death of *K. Charles I.* to the revolution. Vol. II. By *D. Hume, Esq;* 14s in boards. Millar.

12. Compendium Anatomico Medicum eorum, quæ in Scholis Cantabrigienfis mense Martii quotannis explicat, demonstratque, *Carolus Collignon, M.D. &c.* Beecroft.

13. The complete justice of peace and parish officer. By *Tho. Pearce, Esq;* 6s W. Owen.

14. A practical treatise on the venereal disease. By *S. Chapman*, surgeon. 2 Vols 5s Owen.

15. *Euclid's data* restored to their true and genuine order, agreeable to *Pappus Alexandrinus's* account of them, in his preface to the 7th book of his mathematical collections. By *Rich. Jack*, teacher of the mathematicks. 4s Millar.

16. A new ecclesiastical history of *England*, from the earliest accounts to the present century. By *F. Warner, LL.D.* Vol. I. 24s Osborne.

17. A new history of *England*, ecclesiastical and civil, from the first establishment of king *Egbert* to the present time. No 1 and 2, to be continued weekly, &c. 20 Nos. 3d each Baldwin.

18. An analysis of the laws of *England*. *Rivington.*

19. Select cases and consultations in physick. By the late *John Woodward, M.D.* professor of *anatomy* in college, &c. publish'd by Dr *Peter Templan.* 5s Davis.

## POLITICKS.

20. The conduct of the ministry impartially examined. 1s Bladen.

21. The history of *Reynard the Fox*, and *Bruin the Bear*, &c. 2s 6d Owen.

22. The case of the importation of bar-iron from our own colonies of *North America*, humbly recommended to the consideration of the present parliament, by the iron manufacturers of *Great Britain.* 6d Trye.

23. An address to the public, in answer to, An appeal to the public, and, A letter to a member of parliament, relating to the case of *A—l B—g.* 6d Griffiths.

24. A dutiful address to the throne on the present state of *Great Britain.* 6d Scott.

25. The Test, No. 1 and 2, to be publish'd occasionally. 2d Hooper.

26. Considerations on the addresses lately presented to his majesty, on occasion of the loss of *Minorca*, 1s Cooper.

27. An address to the electors of *England.* 1s

28. A letter to Rt Hon. *Wm Pitt, Esq;* being a vindication of the conduct of the ministry from the commencement of the war to this time. 1s Hodges.

29. Four important and interesting pieces, containing a full vindication of his *Prussian* majesty's conduct in the present juncture, in *French and English.* (See p. 517) 3s Owen.

30. A sixth and last letter, or address to the parliament and people of *Great Britain*, with a retrospection to all that has been offer'd on the case and cowardice of *Adm. Byng* 6d *Kinnersley.*

31. Observations on the embargo lately laid on the exportation of beef, pork, and butter, from *Ireland.* 6d Griffiths.

32. A letter to the duke, concerning the standing forces necessary to keep this kingdom in a good posture of defence. 6d Baldwin.

33. Considerations on the present state of affairs, with some reflections on the *Dutch* observator. 1s Hooper.

34. The counterpoise ; or, *B—g* and the m—y fairly stated. 1s Robinson.

35. No I. of the Senator, or *Antigallican.* To be continued every Tuesday. 2d Bizet.

36. A letter to the university of *Cambridge* on a late resignation. Cooper.

## POETRY, &amp;c.

37. The juvenile adventures of *David Ranger, Esq;* 2 Vols. 6s Stevens.

38. The history of Two Orphans, 4 Vols. By *Wm Toldervy.* 2s Owen.

39. The apparition ; or, the female cavalier. By *Adol. Bonnac, Esq;* 3 Vols. 9s Noble.

40. The prudent jester ; or, winter's evening companion : 1s 6d J. Cooke.

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45. The Levee ; a poem occasioned by the number of clergy at the duke of *N—l's* last levee. 6d Cooper.

46. An ode to the powers of Eloquence, to the Rt Hon. *Ld Mansfield.* By Mr *Cooke.* Doddsley

## PRINTS.

47. A Metzotinto of the *K. of Prussia.* Brooke

48. An etching of ditto. 3d J. Eynon.

49. The 3 renowned *Hibernian* heroes. 6d



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|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|----------------------|
| Wheat 37s to 43s Qu | 12l 0s load  | 13 00s load  | 07 19s load  | 12 00s load  | 08 15s load  | 40s to 48 qu | 44s to 45 qu | 8s 0d, bushl | 6s 6d, bushl. | Wh. Peck Loaf 24d    |
| Barley 19s to 23s   | 17s to 20qr  | 19s to 22 qr | 14s to 16 qr | 00s to 00 qr | 14s to 16    | 19s to 22    | 19s to 24    | 3s 6d        | 2s 6d.        | Hops 2l to 4l cwt    |
| Oats 14s to 18s 6d  | 13s to 19 0d | 11s to 19    | 14s to 16s   | 27s to 31    | 12s to 16 6d | 18s to 20    | 18s to 23    | 2s 6d to 3s  | 1s 9d.        | Hay per load 54s.    |
| Beans 19s to 26 0d  | 20s to 26 0d | 00s to 00    | 20s to 25    | 21s to 29    | 24s to 26    | 38s to 40    | 32s to 35    | 3s to 3s 4d  | 3s 8d.        | Coals 40s per Chald. |



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- VII. Mr Ties' concluding arguments concerning the nature of time.
- VIII. Most remarkable letter from the Sax-on minister at Vienna to Count Bruhl.
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- XXVIII. Books published.
- XXIX. Prices of stocks and corn.

With a curious representation of an antique saint; a head of the K. of Prussia, from a medal struck on his reformation of the laws, engraved by the famous Hedlinger; also eleven beautiful shells; a fine monument by Walker; and a song set to music.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON: Printed by D. HENRY and R. CAVE, at St John's Gate. Where complete sets may be had in Twenty-five Volumes, beginning with 1731.



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| —Sickness among our seamen the effect of criminal negligence  | 571 | Line 20 of the letter, after <i>une matiere au</i> sachée, add, <i>qu'incapable de nuire</i> .                                       |           |
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| Experiments and observations on the <i>Malvern</i> waters, by Dr <i>Wall</i>  | 572 | Line 21. for <i>auxquelles</i> read <i>auxquels</i> .  |           |





T H E

# Gentleman's Magazine;

For DECEMBER 1756.

An authentic and particular Account of  
the Campaign in Bohemia.



THE king of Prussia conferred the chief command in Prussia on Marshal *Leeuwald*, and that in *Silesia* on Marshal *Schwerin*, reserving to himself the principal army intended to act in *Saxony* and *Bohemia*.

He knew that the *Saxon* generals had chosen *Pirna* for the rendezvous of their troops, as the most convenient for deceiving the *Prussian* army, if it should advance into *Bohemia*, and for receiving succours from the *Austrians*.

Upon the first motion of the king, the *Saxons* abandoned all their garrisons bordering on *Brandenburg*, and took post between the *Maldaw* and the *Elbe*. They afterwards return'd to their quarters, and, a second time, broke up and repaired to their respective cantonments. The king then marched with his troops, divided into three columns, towards *Pirna*: The first set out from *Magdeburg*, under Prince *Ferdinand* of *Brunswick*, directing their rout by *Leipsic*, *Borna*, *Kemnitz*, *Freyberg*, *Dippoldswalde*, to *Cotta*. The second, commanded by the king in person, marched through *Pretsch*, *Torgau*, *Lonmatsch*, *Wilsdruff*, *Dresden*, and *Zehist*. The third, under the prince of *Brunswick-Bevern*, crossed *Lusatia*, and took its route through *Elsterwerde*, *Bautzen*, *Stolpe*, to *Lohmm*. These three columns arrived on the very same day at the camp of *Pirna*, which they invested.

The post of *Pirna* was joined on the right to the fortress of *Sonnestein*; on the left to that of *Koningsstein*. The front was inaccessible, being a craggy rock, in some parts covered with vast pine-trees, of which the *Saxons*, for their greater security, had felled great numbers. Behind *Sonnestein* and *Pirna*

flows the *Elbe*, among rough and inaccessible rocks.

This situation determined the king to turn the attack into a blockade; on the other hand, the *Saxons* omitted nothing that might induce him to proceed in his march, without attacking them. But if, on one hand, no direct attack was thought adviseable; so, on the other, no enemy was to be left behind. The *Prussian* troops, besides strictly blockading the *Saxons*, took possession of the posts of *Leopoldshain*, *Markersdorf*, *Hellendorf*, *Hennersdorf*, *Cotta*, *Zehist*, *Sedlitz*, as far as the *Elbe*; where, by a bridge, they had a communication with the post of *Lohmm*, *Welen*, *Obreswaden*, and *Schandau*, to form an army of observation, and intercept the *Austrian* succours. In these different places were distributed 38 battalions, and 30 squadrons, 29 battalions and 70 squadrons were destined for *Bohemia*, which they entered by detachments, moving to *Peterswalde*, *Ausig*, and *Jonsdorf*. This body was commanded by Marshal *Keith*, by whose orders Gen. *Manstein* made himself master of the castle of *Ketschen*, taking a hundred *Austrians* prisoners. The marshal encamped at *Jonsdorf*, where he stayed till the end of the month.

Hitherto Marshal *Brown* had kept close in his camp at *Kollin*; M. de *Piccolomini* lay at *Konigsgratz*, and Marshal *Schwerin*, after passing thro' the county of *Glatz*, had advanced to *Nachot*, afterwards to the banks of the *Mettaw*, and lastly to *Auset*, where he routed a detachment of hussars and dragoons, commanded by Gen. *Bucsf*, and took 200 prisoners. He afterwards took possession of the camp of *Auset*, and foraged under the walls of *Konigsgratz*, within sight of *Piccolomini*. The camp of *Konigsgratz*, situated at the conflux of the *Adler* into the *Elbe*, where the enemy were entrenched, could not be attacked in front; and indeed



no great efforts could be made, but in *Saxony*. The *Austrian* succours were to be kept off, and the *Saxon* army to be taken. Towards the end of *September* it was known, that Marshal *Brown* had received orders to relieve the *Saxons*. His army was encamped at *Budin*, near the conflux of the *Elbe* and the *Egra*; and for executing these orders he had the choice of three ways: 1st, by attacking and defeating Marshal *Keith's* army, which was no easy task; 2dly, by marching to the left, and entering *Saxony* through *Bilin* and *Toeplitz*, which would have exposed his flank to the *Prussians*, and even risked his magazines at *Budin* and *Welfern*; and 3dly, by sending a detachment thro' *Leutmeritz*, and proceeding to the *Saxons* by *Bohmisch-Leipe* and *Schandau*. This last measure could not produce any thing decisive; the ground in the neighbourhood of *Schandau* and *Ober-Raden* being so difficult, that a small body of troops might stop the whole army. The king, however, judging his presence necessary in *Bohemia*, left the camp at *Sedlitz* on the 28th, and the same day reached the camp of *Jonsdorf*. On the 29th, the army in *Bohemia* was ordered to march, the king going before with 8 battalions and 20 squadrons, encamped at *Tirmitz*, where the scouts of the army brought advice, that Marshal *Brown* was, the next day, to cross the *Egra*. It was now necessary to draw near the enemy, in order to observe all their motions, and awe them by an army ready for action. On the 30th, therefore, the king led on all the troops in two columns. The van had scarce gained the heights of *Baschopol*, when they perceived a camp in the plain of *Lowositz*, its right joining the *Elbe* and *Wilbotta*, *Lowositz* in its front, *Sulowitz* on its left, the extremity of which extended itself behind the ponds of *Schirkowitz*. The van continued its march to *Welmina*, a village situated in a bottom, surrounded by mountains, most of which resemble the form of a sugar-loaf.

The king ordered the foot to advance with all possible dispatch, occupy the heights, and take possession of all the passes leading into the plain of *Lowositz*. The army arrived late, and remained all night in columns, at a small distance from the van-guard. Next day, *October 1*, the king sent at day-break to reconnoitre; but a thick fog on the plain prevented any clear observation. The town of *Lowositz* was perceived as through a crape, and

in the plain between that town and *Sulowitz* were seen two columns of cavalry, each consisting of about 5 squadrons. It was then determined to draw up the army, and immediately one column of infantry formed on the right, the other on the left, and the cavalry composed a second line. The ground where they formed contained only the six battalions of the van, but continued to widen towards the left. The declivity of the mountains was covered with vineyards, divided into many little inclosures by stone walls three feet high. In these vineyards Marshal *Brown* posted his *Pandours* to stop the *Prussians*; so that as every battalion of the left entered the line, it was obliged to engage. But the fire of the enemy being faint or unsteady, it confirmed the opinion that Marshal *Brown* was retreated, and that the *Pandours* and bodies of cavalry seen in the plain were his rear. The fog, which hid every thing, did not disperse till past eleven. Orders were given for canonading the cavalry in the plain, upon which it altered its form several times. Sometimes it appeared numerous; sometimes drawn up chequer-ways; sometimes in three contiguous lines; sometimes 5 or 6 troops filed off to the left and disappeared. At last it was thought, that by ordering 20 squadrons of horse to charge, this rear-guard would be dispersed, and an end put to the action. The dragoons having formed at the foot of the eminence where the infantry were posted, charged and broke the *Austrian* horse: But they received a flank fire from the infantry in *Lowositz* and *Sulowitz*, which obliged them to return to their posts at the foot of the mountain; and it was now first apprehended, that the enemy were in front with their whole army. The king was then for placing his cavalry behind in a second line, but before his order could be given, they charged a second time, bore down all opposition, passed through the same flank fire as at the first charge, pursued the enemy above 300 paces, and, in the excess of their ardour, crossed a ditch ten feet wide; 300 paces beyond this ditch was another, behind which appeared the *Austrian* infantry, in order of battle. Immediately 60 pieces of cannon play'd upon the *Prussian* horse, which therefore repassed the ditch, and returned to the infantry at the foot of the mountain, without being followed. The king would not admit of any more such



such sallies, and therefore ordered the cavalry to post itself in the rear of the infantry. About this time the fire on the left wing began to increase: Marshal *Browne* had successively brought on 20 battalions, who, passing by *Lowositz*, lined the banks of the *Elbe*, to support the *Pandours* in the vineyards, where the *Prussian* infantry drove them from one wall to another; and, continuing to pursue, several of them threw themselves into the *Elbe*; whilst another body sheltered themselves in the first houses of *Lowositz*, and made a shew of defending them. The second line of infantry then mixed with the first, the left stretched itself to the *Elbe*; and in this disposition advanced towards *Lowositz*. The grenadiers fired in through the doors, windows, and roofs of the houses, and set them on fire. In this action, tho' only the attack of a post, every soldier of the left wing fired 90 shot. The ammunition for their cannon was quite spent; notwithstanding which, the regiment of *Itzenplitz* and *Manteufel* entered *Lowositz* with their bayonets fixed, and drove before them nine fresh *Austrian* battalions, which Marshal *Brown* had just posted there. The battle concluded with the flight of the *Austrians* in great disorder, but the cavalry was prevented from taking advantage of it, first, by the broad ditch, and secondly, by the masterly disposition of Marshal *Brown*, in taking all the left of his infantry, which had not been attacked, to cover his broken troops as they fled; and in this order he waited the approach of night to retreat. At an hour after midnight he began his march towards his camp at *Budin*, breaking down all his bridges over the *Egra*.

The next day the prince of *Bevern* was detached with a body of 8000 men to *Schirkowitz*, on the right; whence he sent out parties along the *Egra*, to reconnoitre the passes. The intention of this army in *Bohemia* being only to cover the blockade of the *Saxon* camp, it was not thought proper to make any farther progress in *Bohemia*, to take *Leutmeritz*, or pass the *Egra*.

This action lasted 7 hours, during which the cannonading was incessant on both sides; yet the *Prussians* lost no more than 653 men, among whom is Gen *Ludritz*: the wounded were 800, but many of them are already well. They took from the enemy 500 prisoners, 4 pieces of cannon, and 3 standards.

Marshal *Brown* took 249 of their horse prisoners, whose horses being killed after leaping the ditch, could not rejoin their regiment. The *Prussian* army encamped on the field of battle, where, without molestation, it foraged within cannon shot of the enemy. So early as the 6th, advice came, that Marshal *Browne* had made a detachment of 6000 men, which had moved to *Raudnitz*, and were advancing towards *Bobmischleipe*. Tho' this detachment could cause little apprehension, it was thought that the *Prussian* army in *Saxony*, consisting only of 30 squadrons, might want a reinforcement of horse; the king therefore went thither in person, with 15 squadrons of dragoons.

On the tenth, the *Saxons* in the camp of *Pirna* endeavoured to throw a bridge of boats over the river at *Wilstead*. The *Prussians* had there a redoubt, from whence Capt. *Dickwede*, with fifty of *Bevern's* grenadiers, fired on the boats. He took seven or eight of them, and others he sunk; so that the design miscarried. The enemy then loaded their pontoons on horses, and carried them to a place near *Königsstein*, opposite to the village of *Halbstädte*. This outlet of their camp had attracted the attention of the *Saxons*, as being the most easy, on account of the succours they expected from the *Austrians*. The post of *Pirna* has this defect, that it is as difficult to come out of it as to force it. The *Saxons* could attempt to force a passage out only by *Hernsdorf* and *Hellendorf*. This would have been attended with great loss, though there was a probability of saving at least a part of their men. They appear to have been entirely unacquainted with the situation of *Habstadt*, *Burgersdorf*, *Ziegenruck*, and *Schandau*, and with the disposition of the *Prussians* in these posts. Gen. *Leschwitz*, with eleven battalions and fifteen squadrons, were posted between *Schandau*, and a village, called by the people of the country, *Wendischeferre*; and opposite to him, in the villages of *Mitteldorf* and *Altendorf*, encamped marshal *Brown* with his detachment. *Leschwitz* was stronger than *Brown*. The impracticable situation of these rocks hindered the *Austrians* from advancing to *Burgersdorf*. This could not be done without attacking a body double their number, or filling off two a-bread, in sight of Gen. *Leschwitz*, towards *Alstadt*. The place by which the *Saxons* intended to pass is a small plain, in the center of which stands *Lilienstein*, a steep rock. On

both

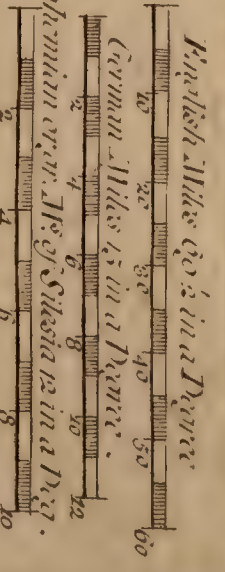


both sides of this rock, five battalions of granadiers guarded an impracticable barricado of felled trees. Behind them, at the distance of 500 paces, two brigades of foot were placed in the defile of *Burgersdorf*, supported by five squadrons of dragoons; and behind this defile is *Ziegenruck*, a perpendicular rock, sixty feet high, which forms a semi-circle round these difficult posts, joining the *Elbe* at its two extremities. From this inconvenient place however it was, that on the eleventh, the Saxons began to form their bridge. The Prussians instead of disturbing them, suffered them to finish it. The descent from *Tirmsdorf* towards the *Elbe* is tolerably practicable; but, after they had finished their bridge, the great difficulty remained of climbing up the rock, from whence they could go only by one foot-path to *Alstadt*. On the twelfth in the evening they began their march. Two battalions of grenadiers, after infinite difficulty, got on the other side. On the thirteenth this road was destroyed by rains; so that their cannon was left behind, and their cavalry, baggage, and rear were confusedly embarrassed, one being stopped by another. The van could only file off one by one, whilst the main body and the rear were obliged to remain on the place. Early on the thirteenth, prince *Maurice* of *Anhalt* received the first advice of the retreat of the Saxons. The Prussians without delay, marched in seven columns, and climbed the rocks, without opposition. Upon gaining the height they formed; the *Hussars* fell upon four Saxon squadrons, which composed their rear, and drove them to their infantry near *Tirmsdorf*. The independant companies of hunters, lodging themselves in a wood, on the flank of these troops, extremely galled them with their fire. At the same time prince *Maurice* ordered the foot regiment of *Prussia* to advance on an eminence to the right of the Saxons; and two pieces of cannon being brought to play on their rear guard, a general flight ensued. The *Hussars* plundered the baggage, and the hunters got into the woods near the *Elbe*; whence they galled the rear guard in its retreat. The Saxons now lost all presence of mind, and cut down their bridge, which was carried away by the current to the post of *Rader*, where it was stopped. The Prussian army encamped on the eminence of *Struppen*, its left joining to the *Elbe*, and its right extending along a large hollow way terminating near *Hennerdorf*.

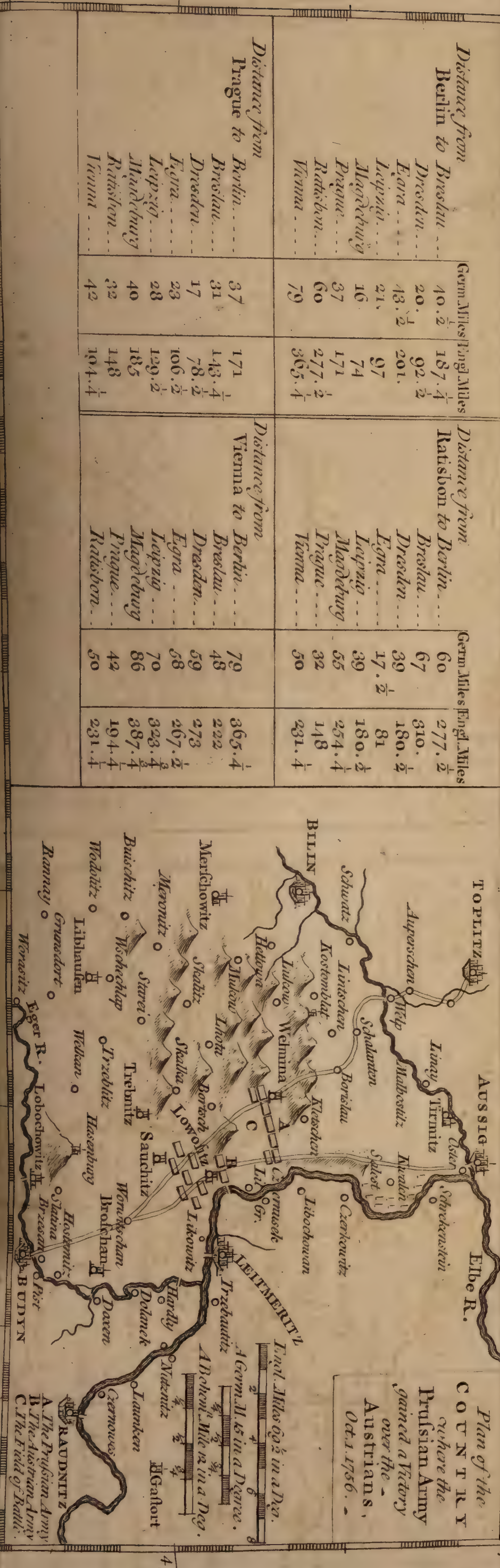
Such were the situations of the *Prussian*, *Saxon*, and *Austrian* troops, when the king arrived on the fourteenth with his dragoons at the camp at *Struppen*. The Saxons, depended on the *Austrians* making vigorous efforts to relieve them. The *Austrians* waited for the notice of a certain signal to begin the attack, which was not given. The Saxons were in a place through which there was no passage, where they laboured under unsurmountable difficulties; so that tho' the king of *Poland*, who was at *Konigsstein*, was ardent for making an attack, his generals convinced him that it was impossible. Marshal *Brown* retreated, on the 14th, towards *Bohemia*. *Warneri*, with his *Hussars*, fell upon the rear of the *Austrians*, consisting of 300 *Hussars* and 200 *Pandours*; and, routing them, the *Hungarian* infantry was put to the sword. The king of *Poland* seeing his army in such a situation, that it could not force a passage and without all hopes of provisions or succours, permitted his troops to surrender themselves prisoners of war. Count *Rutowski* was appointed to draw up the capitulation. (which see p. 539) The king of *Poland* being desirous of removing into his kingdom, he was supplied with horses, both in *Saxony*, and those parts of the king's dominions through which he was to pass. On the 16th the *Saxon* army marched out, and was conducted to the *Prussian* camp, where most of the soldiers entered, and the officers were permitted, on their parole, to depart. On the 18th the king of *Poland* set out for *Warsaw*. The troops were withdrawn from all the places in this road; and the same regard shewn to his person, as crowned heads observe to each other in the most profound peace. The queen of *Poland*, and royal family, still continue in their capital; and have the same honours paid them from their enemies as from their subjects. After the surrender of the Saxons, the king returned into *Bohemia*, to bring back his army to winter in *Saxony*. On the 25th Marshal *Keith* broke up his camp at *Leosnitz*, and posted himself in *Linai*, his rear-guard not seeing the face of an enemy. On the 28th the *Prussians* marched to *Newendorf*. On the 29th, at *Schouwalde*, the cold was increased to such a degree, that the piquets for the tents could not be driven into the ground. On the 30th the army re-entered *Saxony*, where it was cantoned between *Pirna* and the frontier along the *Elbe*. Gen. *Zostrow*, with his brigade, was posted at *Gisubel* and *Gotilube*, where



A Map of  
BOHEMIA MORAVIA  
SILESIA LUSATIA  
with great part of  
SAKONY & BRANDENBURG  
Shewing the  
Present seat of War, in  
GERMAN Y.



Plan of the  
COUNTRY  
where the  
Prussian Army  
gained a Victory  
over the  
Austrians,  
Oct. 1756.



Distance from  
Katisbon to Berlin.

|           |      |
|-----------|------|
| Breslau   | 60   |
| Dresden   | 67   |
| Egra      | 39   |
| Lupat     | 17.2 |
| Magdeburg | 39   |
| Prague    | 55   |
| Tenna     | 32   |

Distance from  
Berlin to Berlin.

|           |       |
|-----------|-------|
| Breslau   | 187.4 |
| Dresden   | 92.2  |
| Egra      | 20.1  |
| Magdeburg | 97    |
| Prague    | 74    |
| Ratisbon  | 171   |
| Tenna     | 277.4 |

Distance from  
Vienna to Berlin.

|           |       |
|-----------|-------|
| Breslau   | 277.2 |
| Dresden   | 310   |
| Egra      | 180.2 |
| Lupat     | 81    |
| Magdeburg | 180.2 |
| Prague    | 254.4 |
| Tenna     | 148   |

Distance from  
Prague to Berlin.

|           |    |
|-----------|----|
| Breslau   | 37 |
| Dresden   | 31 |
| Egra      | 17 |
| Lupat     | 23 |
| Magdeburg | 28 |
| Ratisbon  | 40 |
| Tenna     | 32 |







where he was attacked by the Pandours; but they were repulsed with loss, and pursued beyond *Peterswalde*; since which the advanced posts have been disturbed no more.

At the same time that the army at *Lorvositz* was quitting *Bohemia*, Marshal *Schwerin* was ordered to return into *Silesia*. He had passed the *Elbe* at *Jaromitz*; and, after procuring all the forage possible, he marched towards *Scalitz*, to which place some thousands of Hungarians followed him, but a body of his troops attacked and drove them as far as *Smirnitz*, after which he marched unmolested. On the second of Nov. he entered the county of *Glatz*, and put his army into places of cantonment.

The campaign is concluded, and the army is gone into winter quarters.

Mr URBAN, *Gloucestershire, Dec. 25.*

I Have been your constant reader these five and twenty years; and it is with pleasure I look on those many volumes which have given so much satisfaction to all parts of this and other nations, and to which we are frequently beholden, for a knowledge of those things we had been otherwise strangers to.

You must know, I live in a country happy to a proverb, being close to one of the finest vales for corn in the world; I mean, the vale of *Evesham*: A vale, having the advantage of a navigable river to *Bristol*, but which, to the misfortune (at this time) of the country in general, and the poor in particular, has drained us of all our corn. You may see, even at this time, contrary to the intentions of the legislator, at a remarkable borough in that vale (or within its precincts) wretches, who ten years ago were not worth a load of corn, buying in a clandestine manner, 40 or 50 loads on a market day, and sending it privately down the water; infomuch that in this country they have raised wheat to 8 s a bushel, and have brought all the poor in the neighbourhood into a starving condition.—And if these are the evils we feel, in a country which affords so much grain; with what pity! what concern! must we think on the condition of the poor, that are 50 or 60 miles to the northward, who, this wet season, have been in great measure, deprived of the benefit of an harvest, the corn they have reaped, being of very little use! I plead the cause of the poor, to whom, indeed, the rich stand indebted, for all the comforts and conveniencies of life;

and shall speak briefly of their wrongs, and endeavour to point out some means for their redress.

'Tis the misfortune of the poor to be the prey of many, but more particularly of those of whom they buy their bread. The first principle laid down by a baker, when he comes into a parish, is, to get all the poor in his debt; he then makes their bread of what weight or goodness he pleases, and I have seen a twelve-penny loaf so badly manufactured, that it was almost impossible for any human being to eat it, and the weight but 7 pounds and a half. A man, his wife, and perhaps 4 or 5 children, are not able to earn above 6 shillings a week by any labour, and are to be fed only with this bread moisten'd with water? 'Tis worthy therefore the consideration of those in power to redress this grievance. There should be, I think, an inspector into the weight and goodness of the bread in every parish, who should be obliged, under a severe penalty, to examine these particulars himself, and make a true report of every bakers practices to a magistrate; for the odious name, as it is called, of an *Informers*, has deterr'd many a one from doing justice to himself, and country. As to the weight indeed, that ought to be fixed in every county at the quarter sessions, because the prices of corn vary so often, as well as the measure. With us the baker buys 9 gallons to the bushel: He has therefore one 9th part more at his setting out, than the bakers who are obliged to make to the common assize of bread in the metropolis. He has labour, house-rent, fire, and every thing else in proportion, upon so much easier terms, that these ought to be considered. Besides I have seen a combination, betwixt the baker and farmer to lay the country under contribution; thus they make a private bargain to give a sack of wheat into a load; that is, over and above a load; they then go into market, and the wheat that should or would be bought for 12 l. the load, is publickly sold for 13 l. to enhance the price, which the persons who buy by retail are obliged to give; and this they call making a market. But were the assize given out for each county at the quarter sessions, this could not be done. Yours, &c. A. B.

H P. S. Within these four years, I have seen, within six miles of me, 2 or 300 old wheat-ricks; you will scarce see now two in a parish; so that unless timely care be taken wheat must be, before harvest, 10 or 12 s. per bushel, and barley in proportion.



Since the military operations of the King of Prussia have rendered him the object of universal curiosity, a great variety of prints have been published as his portrait, which are so different from each other, that they may all be reasonably suspected as spurious. For this reason, we have not contented ourselves with copying any of them however attested, but we have procured one of those medals that were struck upon his reformation of the law in 1748. This is said, by those who have often seen him, to be a most exact and striking resemblance; it is indeed probable in the highest degree, that a medal struck in honour of a prince, who values himself as a patron of the polite arts, has preserved such a likeness as will do honour at once to the artist and the patron. The bust on this medal we have procured to be engraved with the utmost exactness, and as a farther gratification to the curious, have also added the reverse of the medal, to shew the motto and device. There are however, several particulars in his personal appearance which a bust and a graving cannot express; it is therefore necessary to supply the unavoidable defect of the print by a description. The

king of Prussia will on the 24th of next January be four and forty years of age; he is rather shorter than the middle stature, and somewhat inclined to be fat, but, he is extremely well proportioned and perfectly strait; his face is smooth, his complexion fair, his hair light brown and his eyes full, grey, and sparkling: his aspect is pleasant but majestic: his constitution is robust, and his make is strong. He is extremely active, can, without inconveniencies, bear the fatigue of close study, long watching, and severe exercise. As to his mind, he has great good nature, quick sensibility, and a strong understanding, he is well skilled in the antient and modern languages, in history, and in politics; but his favourite study is the mathematics, particularly astronomy, in which he is a very great proficient. He is however, one of the very few instances, that the mathematics and poetry are not incompatible, as appears by his ode upon death, (*See Vol. xxv. p. 516*) and several other compositions in verse of various kinds. His court has long been the asylum of learning and genius from persecution or neglect, and in this honour he seems to be almost without a competitor.

*Meteorological Journal of the Weather, in  
Ludgate-street, by Ja. Ayscough.*

| Days<br>N | Baro-<br>meter | Th.<br>L. | H. | Wind | WEATHER.                 |
|-----------|----------------|-----------|----|------|--------------------------|
| 24        | 30,3           | 30        | 36 | N W  | M. hard frost, fair day  |
| 25        | 30,7           | 31        | 40 | S W  | M. frost, foggy day.     |
| 26        | 29,76          | 35        | 44 | S W  | M. sunsh. clo. & rain A. |
| 27        | 30,26          | 38        | 40 | N    | M. foggy, sunsh. Aft.    |
| 28        | 30,45          | 32        | 36 | S W  | M. frost, fair day.      |
| 29        | 30,53          | 35        | 40 | S W  | M. frost, foggy day.     |
| 30        | 30,34          | 40        | 44 | S W  | Morn. sunsh. rain Aft.   |
| D         |                |           |    |      |                          |
| 1         | 30,36          | 42        | 44 | N    | M. fair, cloudy Ev.      |
| 2         | 30,29          | 39        | 43 | N    | Fair all day             |
| 3         | 30,28          | 43        | 43 | N E  | Morn. foggy, fair Aft.   |
| 4         | 30,18          | 40        | 41 | S W  | M. rain, foggy & r. A.   |
| 5         | 30,15          | 38        | 39 | S E  | Rain and snow all day    |
| 6         | 30,5           | 37        | 40 | N E  | Morn. fair, clo. day     |
| 7         | 30,40          | 36        | 38 | N E  | M. foggy, fair A.        |
| 8         | 30,51          | 38        | 40 | N E  | Fair all day             |
| 9         | 30,45          | 37        | 41 | N E  | Ditto                    |
| 10        | 30,49          | 35        | 37 | S E  | M. sunsh. clo. Aft.      |
| 11        | 30,10          | 33        | 36 | N E  | M. frost, clo. Aft.      |
| 12        | 29,29          | 35        | 36 | N E  | Foggy day                |
| 13        | 29,81          | 36        | 40 | N E  | Ditto                    |
| 14        | 29,59          | 41        | 45 | N W  | M. r. foggy & clo. day.  |
| 15        | 29,80          | 40        | 45 | S E  | Clo. day, fm. r. Ev.     |
| 16        | 29,34          | 43        | 45 | N E  | Fair all day.            |
| 17        | 29,87          | 38        | 47 | S E  | Morn. fair, rain A.      |
| 18        | 29,65          | 48        | 51 | S W  | M. windy, much r. A.     |
| 19        | 29,91          | 46        | 48 | S W  | Fair all day             |
| 20        | 30,1           | 44        | 48 | S W  | M. sunsh. rain Aft.      |
| 21        | 29,93          | 47        | 50 | S E  | Sunshine or fair all day |
| 22        | 30,19          | 44        | 44 | N E  | Morn. rain, clo. After.  |
| 23        | 30,24          | 41        | 42 | S E  | Fair day                 |

*Meteorological Journal of the Weather in  
Cumberland near Carlisle.*

| Days<br>N | Baro-<br>meter | Th.<br>L. | H. | Wind | WEATHER.                   |
|-----------|----------------|-----------|----|------|----------------------------|
| 24        | 29,55          | 32        |    | N W  | Hard frost all day.        |
| 25        | 29,60          | 40        |    | S W  | Thaw all day, but pleasant |
| 26        | 29,20          | 35        |    | S W  | Rain from 9 M. till 4 Ev.  |
| 27        | 29,90          | 29        |    | W    | Hard frost all day         |
| 28        | 30             | 30        |    | S E  | Ditto, thaw at 4 in Ev.    |
| 29        | 30,2           | 45        |    | S W  | M. fm. rain, fair day      |
| 30        | 29,75          | 47        |    | S W  | Rain from 9 till 12 M.     |
| D         |                |           |    |      |                            |
| 1         | 30,2           | 36        |    | S W  | M. gentle frost, fair day  |
| 2         | 30             | 40        |    | W    | Ditto                      |
| 3         | 29,95          | 37        |    | S E  | Ditto                      |
| 4         | 29,78          | 38        |    | S E  | Rain from 10 till 12 M.    |
| 5         | 29,90          | 34        |    | N E  | Gentle frost, fair all day |
| 6         | 29,78          | 31        |    | S    | Ditto                      |
| 7         | 30,5           | 35        |    | S    | Hard frost all day         |
| 8         | 30,20          | 24        |    | S E  | Ditto                      |
| 9         | 30,10          | 37        |    | S W  | Thaw all day               |
| 10        | 29,98          | 35        |    | S    | Ditto, snow on the hills   |
| 11        | 29,60          | 27        |    | S E  | Hard frost all day         |
| 12        | 29,60          | 35        |    | S E  | Ditto till 4 in Evening    |
| 13        | 29,40          | 41        |    | S E  | Thaw all day               |
| 14        | 29,10          | 38        |    | S E  | A shower at 10 and at 1.   |
| 15        | 29             | 44        |    | S E  | Fair day, rainy night      |
| 16        | 29,80          | 40        |    | S W  | A shower at noon, fair A.  |
| 17        | 29,10          | 32        |    | S E  | M. hard frost, rain night  |
| 18        | 29             | 46        |    | S W  | M. showery, fair Aft.      |
| 19        | 29,40          | 36        |    | S    | Rain between 9 & 10 M.     |
| 20        | 29,21          | 43        |    | S E  | Rain at 10 M. fair day     |
| 21        | 29,0           | 39        |    | S E  | Fair all day.              |
| 22        | 29,80          | 46        |    | E    | Ditto                      |
| 23        | 29,85          | 39        |    | S E  | Ditto                      |











Mr UREAN,

THE drawing of the faint in the Plate, which is done with the utmost accuracy, (all but the legend on the label, which for the greater exactness is copied separately) was transmitted to me partly as a matter of curiosity, for my own private amusement, and partly from a desire of receiving in return, a few lines of illustration, which, as was hoped, might arise from the circumstances of the place where the figure was found, together with the words of the legend. And conceiving that the image, which is of alabaster, has merit enough in it to deserve to be more publicly known, I purpose, by your leave, to comply with the latter part of my friend's intention by the canal of your far-spreading and valuable Magazine.

This figure, which is very elegant and capital, is, it seems, but one of a large number, all which, some in alabaster, and some in wood richly ornamented with painting and gilding, and very antique, were found the last May, in the roof of a small chapel at Wakefield in Yorkshire. The figures are attended with their proper attributes, to distinguish them one from another, and to betoken to us the persons whom they respectively represent. This is a requisite which undoubtedly makes it the more valuable, since otherwise, at this distance of time, for they have lain as long concealed as since the reign of K. Henry VIII. and are, no doubt in themselves much older, we should have been greatly at a loss to have known to whom each figure appertained.

To go on then with the effigies in question; 'tis apparently the representation of a prelatial saint; the mitre and the crozier do evidently denote the prelate, and the posture of the monk or priest at his feet do as clearly evince the saint. But who was this saint? doubtless one of the great northern patrons, and the legend I think will discover which; for I read it thus, *S. Wllam janc price procures aydane*; and after observing that the language is old French, (which by the way is a token of the antiquity of these figures) and that *Wllam* can stand for nothing but *William*, which was written in those times *Willem* and *Wilam*\*; that *janc*, *sauce*, or *saunce*, occurs for *sans* in Chaucer, Skelton, and the *Mirrouir j'ir Magistrates*,

and that the last word *aydane* wants nothing but the mark of abbreviation over it, (which I suppose was worn out) to be the old French *aydaunce*; I say, after thus clearing and settling the words, I interpret it *St William, you procure us help without need or reward*.

But was *St William* a Saint of such high estimation in the north, as to have a representation of him in a chapel at Wakefield? Certainly; he was the 30th archbishop of the province of York, and a saint of the greatest request there, as appears from the following short narrative concerning him †.

*St William* was nephew to our king Stephen by his sister Emma, and was a man no less noble in mind and virtue, than stock and lineage. Upon his election to the see of York, the pope then sitting thought proper to favour another person, one Henry Murdac, and consecrated him. This pope afterwards dying, William went to Rome, and moved his suit to the new pope; but in the mean time Henry Murdac died, so that William obtained a restitution of his honours without much difficulty. At his entrance into York, A. D. 1154, he wrought a very notable miracle, for the wooden bridge over the river Ouse breaking down, by means of the numbers of people upon it, *St William*, as the story goes, fell down instantly upon his knees, and obtained by his prayers the life of every individual person; and thereupon, I suppose after his death and canonization, he had a chapel erected to his honour upon the bridge at York. He sat in his see but a short time, and there were some circumstances attending his death, that made it suspected he was poisoned; however, he was buried in his own cathedral, and many miracles are said to have been wrought at his grave, upon which he was canonized about 150 years after, and his festival was the 8th of June, which was the day of his death.

This in brief, Sir, is the account which a very good antiquarian has given us of this eminent prelate, whose effigies we are now contemplating; to which I shall only add, that according to my information, the other figures of this collection are equally beautiful with this, especially the alabaster ones, one of which is very large, and represents *St Ann*, the mother of the virgin Mary, teaching the young virgin to read, and the other two saints under

\* See Bp Nicholson's Hist. Library.

(GENT. MAG. Dec. 1756.)

† Mr Drake's Eboracum. p. 417, et seq.

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the



the act of martyrdom. This is a group of fifteen figures in *alto relievo*. There are in all, I find, no less than 25 different pieces, taken chiefly out of the *Old Testament* and the *New*, and if one may judge of their goodness by this drawing, they must afford a most pleasing entertainment to those who have an opportunity of seeing them together.

Yours, &c. P. GEMSEGE.

*The remarkable Conformity of Circumstances at the Time when the following Letter was written, and the Times we now live in, makes the Publication of it seasonable: The attentive Reader will observe, that the boasted Reign of Q. Elizabeth produced just such Distresses as the Poor now complain of; and he will at the same Time remark that they are attributed to the same Cause; and that the Methods recommended for Relief are not very different.*

John Whitgift, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, to William Chaderton, Lord Bishop of Lincoln, signifying the Queen's great Concern for the poorer Sort, occasioned partly by the hoarding of Corn.

**S**alutem in Christo. Upon advertisement out of all partes of the realme of the dearth of all manner of grayne, and that in most part of the realme the prises thereof are excessively risen; her majesty considering how the same is inanced (especially within these two or three months) doth impute the fault thereof, as well to the covetous disposition of the farmers and ingrossers of corn, (that seek all excessive and ungodly lucre, by hoarding up of corn, and making more scarcity than there is) and in some part to the neglect of the execution of such good orders as have been devised for the due serving of the markets, and avoiding those abuses that are practised by covetous persons to inance the prises of corn. Her majesty, therefore, of her princely care she hath of the poorer sort of people, doth consider that they, (having these two last years suffered great penury and hardness by the dearth of corn and other victuals, whereby they have spent that little they had) should now, by the raising of the prices of grain to so great rates, be driven to very great misery and extremity; if order should not be taken to redress (as much as may be) these inconveniencies; hath of her most princely care she hath of her loving subjects, published a proclamation, and

commanded that the lords and others of her majesty's most honourable privy council, in her name, do recommend by their letters earnestly, the execution of those orders that were set forth the last year to the sheriffs and justices of the peace in the several counties of the realm, to see the same observed. Who (if they shall perform their duty, to see the same observed according to her majesty's earnest desire, and as they ought to do) there is good hope that there will be that plenty found in the realm, as may conveniently serve the land at reasonable prices.

Howbeit, forasmuch as this covetous humour doth grow chiefly by want of that christian charity which men ought to have; and for that also, that of all other kind of lucre that is most ungodly, that is the worst which is gotten by pinching and starving of the poor. It is fit and necessary, that the preachers should generally in their sermons admonish the farmers and owners of corn, of this dishonest and unchristian kind of seeking gain by oppression of their poor neighbours; and also recommend to the richer sort, the keeping of hospitality, for the relief of the poor.

And likewise that housekeepers, being of wealth, would be content in their own diet, to avoid excess; and to use fewer dishes of meat in this time of dearth; and to forbear to have suppers at their houses on *Wednesdays* and *Fridays*, and fasting days; whereby much might be spared, that would be better bestowed a great deal on the relief of the poor.

And, in like manner, to admonish gentlemen, and others of meaner sort, that keep kennels of hounds, that they should do better to forbear the keeping of dogs in these times of dearth, and to convert that which they spend superfluously that way, to the relief of the poorer sort.

And in no case to forget to reprove that intollerable excess of eating and drinking that is commonly used in ale-houses, and other like places of common resort.

These, and other such like exhortations, I earnestly pray and require your lordship, in her majesty's name, to recommend to the preachers and ministers of your diocese, to be used with all earnestness and discretion.

And also, that your lordship give orders, that such as are benefited, reside upon their benefices, to give good example to others, in using hospitality, alms,



alms, and relieving their poor neighbours.

And, that such as reside not upon their benefices, give orders to their farmers that dwell upon them, to keep house therein, whereby the poor may be relieved.

Whereof and of all the premises, I doubt not but that you will have a due and especial care. And so I commit you to the tuition of Almighty God. From Croydon, the 10th of August, 1596.

Your loving brother in Christ,

Jo. CANTUAR. B

To the Rev. Father in God, my loving Brother the Lord Bishop of Lincoln.

*Hoc scriptum est tibi,*

*Qui magna quum minaris, extricas nihil.*

MR URBAN,

I Am very willing to rest your dispute about time on what has been already said, but as instances are not wanting of T. I's readiness to mistake my meaning, 'tis possible he would attribute that silence to the strength of his arguments, which was really owing to their weakness. For T. I's sake therefore, I must beg both yours and your readers patience, till I have given him my thoughts of his reply to my last.

He begins with observing, that though I persist in denying that I have called time a mode, yet, according to me, it is a mode. Now if I am the best judge of my own meaning, what must be the temper of the man, who endeavours to prove that to be my meaning, which I have explicitly declared is not so?

I believe that the existence of matter is successive, and yet has no dependance on, nor immediate relation to, a succession of ideas. This induced me to ask, If time be only a succession of ideas, how can it be applied to the existence of matter? T. I. answers, that if time be a succession of ideas, it does not follow that mankind must be ignorant of arithmetic. Which is nothing at all to the purpose; for if mankind are never so well acquainted with arithmetic, they cannot assign the relation of things which have no such relation.

If a succession of ideas be time, they must be so either as ideas, or as a succession, or as ideas, then every single idea must be time, which has never been pretended: if as a succession, then every thing else which is successive, has the same, and consequently as good a right to be called time. On these grounds I asserted, that because motion is successive as well as thought, therefore, there is as much reason for saying that time is motion, as that it is a succession of ideas; to which T. I. has given an answer so far from the purpose, that it will not bear to be repeated.

I objected, that time being infinitely divisible, and ideas succeeding at certain distances, time, therefore, cannot be a succession of ideas.

T. I. answers, that as I have declared myself a stranger to the essence of time, I cannot know that it is infinitely divisible. Is then infinite divisibility the essence of time? or must I necessarily be ignorant of every property of a thing

to the essence of which I am a stranger? By ideas succeeding at certain distances I did not intend a *petitio principii*, my argument only requires that they succeed at a certain rate, a thousand, for instance, in a minute; for a minute does not consist of a thousand, nor a thousand millions, nor in short of any determinate number of parts, but may be infinitely divided.

In answer to my next objection he says, 'I cannot see why all men must therefore be *contemporary*, that is, why all must have the same succession of ideas?' Pray, Sir, how long has *contemporary* signified having the same succession of ideas? But it seems T. I. does not understand the objection; I will endeavour therefore to explain it to him. It is my opinion, that the same argument which proves that there can be no time between Adam's death and resurrection, will prove equally, that there could be none before he existed, and will likewise prove the same of all other men, and, consequently, that no man can be born or die before or after another; whence, I think, it necessarily follows, that all men, if they live at all, must live together, which is what I meant by their being *contemporary*.

Neither can he discover any meaning in the two next paragraphs, and therefore he passes them over. I know, however, that they have a meaning, and it appears to me so obvious a one, that I despair of making them plainer, for which reason I also will pass them over.

If T. I. could not understand the last of these paragraphs, I do not wonder at his not understanding the next, since the reasoning in both is the same. But ought he then to have meddled with a proposition, the truth of which depends upon the conclusiveness of that reasoning? Yet he has quoted it, and without troubling himself with the proof, or taking notice that I have attempted one, says by way of answer, 'Mr Ties seems to have forgotten that he called himself a stranger to the essence of time. Surely, what the mind perceives it knows, and what it knows it is no stranger to.' But where has Mr Ties talked of perceiving the essence of time? The feeling we have of the manner in which any thing affects us, is called perceiving the thing, but is certainly very different from perceiving or knowing what is the essence of that thing.

He next begs leave to transcribe a passage from the Abbe de Condillac, and then talks of my submitting to authority. I must own I don't like authority instead of argument, yet in the present case I might very safely submit, since all I contend for, antecedent to reflection, is a first perception of time.

But the following sentence bids me attend and tremble. 'If Mr Ties refuses to submit to AUTHORITY, I will shortly produce an ARGUMENT, which I hope will have a better effect.' Poor Mr Ties! how terrible is this! AUTHORITY you might have resisted, but an ARGUMENT, obstinate as you are, will force you to submit. O shocking thought! How will you muster up courage enough to read another line! — Yet, why so hugely frightened?

*Quid dignum tanto feret hic promissor biatu?*  
Have



Have but a little patience; and

*Parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus;*  
For thus he proceeds, "Time, which, according to this sage, is the measure of all successive existence, and which is itself measured by a succession of ideas, cannot be perceived without its seeming either long or short; but prior to a succession of ideas, we cannot judge of the length of time, or time cannot seem either long or short; therefore without reflection, or prior to a succession of ideas, time cannot be perceived at all. THIS, SIR, IS THE ARGUMENT I PROMISED." Is it indeed? then hence ye groundless fears; for I have proved, by an argument which T. I. has not attempted to refute, that time is perceived immediately, or without the help of reflection; and to demolish this objection, I need only observe, that every part of time is time, and, therefore, a perception of any part of it is a perception of time. Yet, without consciousness, our knowledge would never extend beyond a first perception, or, (to speak more accurately) beyond a single perception, which must always appear to be the first, because all former would be forgotten. In order, therefore, to our judging of the length of any portion of time, longer than a single perception, it is necessary that there be (not only a succession of ideas, but also) consciousness, reflection, or recollection.

According to Mr Ties we never, perhaps, judge exactly of the length of time, and therefore never, perhaps, measure exactly by it. But Mr Maclaurin in the motto, tells us, that only true or absolute time serves to measure with exactness the changes of all other things. May it not be asked, wherein Mr Ties's motto contradicts his own sentiments?

Since T. I. has mentioned the motto, he begs leave to make a remark or two on it, and it is curious to observe what a shrewd remarker he has proved himself. His setting out bids one expect to be shewn, both suddenly true or absolute time is CHANGED INTO apparent time, but he only informs us, that the flux, which in the beginning of the period [is said to BE] uniform and unchangeable, is, before we arrive at the end, said to APPEAR as various as the differences of intellectual beings.

— "Amphora caput,

*Insitui! currens rota cur arceus exit?"*

He observes farther, that if time appears various to different intellectual beings, true time can appear to one kind only, namely, the highest; therefore all others, and particularly man, must measure the changes of all things by false measures. How then can time serve to measure with exactness the changes of all other things? In answer to which it might be not impertinently asked, who has asserted that it actually does?

But all these remarks might have been spared, if he had happened to observe, 1. That every appearance depends partly on the thing appearing, and partly on the being to whom it appears, and therefore, supposing no change in true or absolute time, every difference in intellectual beings must produce a different appearance of it. 2. That tho' with respect to one intellectual being, there be a least perceptible

part of time, which therefore must appear to him extremely short, while to some other that same part of time appears a thousand or ten million times as long, yet true time will appear to each of these, so far as they perceive the true and exact relation of one part of time to another, and each may measure the change of things with the most perfect exactness, since that is done, when the time of their happening is accurately assigned, by its true relation to any known standards.

T. I. now returns to Mr Ties, and says what perhaps he thinks very smart, but I challenge him to shew, that it has any thing to do with the paragraph, to which it should have been an answer. Yours, &c. J. TIES.

P. S. If T. I. hears no more from me, he may assure himself it is because I think what I have said a sufficient answer to him.

Of the authentic proofs publish'd by the King of Prussia, we omitted in our last for want of room (see the Note p. 517) a very remarkable letter from the Saxon minister at the court of Vienna to the Saxon prime minister at Dresden, in which the insincerity of the Austrian Court most evidently appears. — Perhaps there never was such a series of court policy laid open to the world before, and therefore we have been the more particular in relating it.

Letter from Count Flemming to Count de Bruhl.

SIR, Vienna, July 28, 1756.

M. Klingraff received last Saturday an express from his court, in consequence of which he sent a note the next morning to Count de Kaunitz, earnestly entreating him to appoint an hour for a conference with him. This note was delivered to the chancellor of state, just while he was in conference with the Marshals Newperg and Brown, and Gen. Prince Piccolomini. And as he intended to wait upon the empress-queen immediately after the conference, in order to make her a report thereof, he sent word to M. Klingraff, that he was indeed obliged to go to Schoenbrunn, but nevertheless he would be obliged to him if he would hasten to him that very instant; which the Prussian minister did not fail to do. Count de Kaunitz told me in confidence, at a conversation I had with him yesterday morning, that M. Klingraff, on his accosting him, gave him to understand, with a certain embarrassed mixed with uneasiness, that he had just received an express from his court, who brought him some orders, the contents of which he was to lay before the empress-queen in person, and for this purpose he was enjoined to demand a private audience of her imperial majesty, which he desired he would be pleased to procure for him. That he, Count Kaunitz, made answer, that being just ready to set out for Schoenbrunn, he willingly took upon him to demand the audience he desired; but could not avoid letting



letting him understand, that it was proper he should be enabled, at least in general terms, to give the empress previous notice of the nature of the insinuations he had orders to make to her majesty. Whereupon M. de Klingraff told him, that he was charged to demand *amirably*, and by way of *Eclaircissement*, in the name of the king his master, what was the tendency of the armaments and military preparations making here, and whether they might not, perhaps concern him; which, however he could not imagine, as he did not know that he had given the least occasion for them. That he, Kaunitz, replied, that he could not just then make any answer to that overture; that he would not fail to make a report thereof immediately to the empress, and procure him the audience he requested; that, nevertheless, he could not forbear telling him, that he was surprised at the explanation which the king his master required concerning the measures taken in this country, seeing this court had expressed no uneasiness or umbrage at the great movements and preparations which had been previously observed in his army. This minister farther told me, *That having set out immediately after for Schoenbrunn, he had reflected by the way on the answer he should advise his sovereign to give M. Klingraff; and having thought he perceived that the king of Prussia had two objects in view, which this court was desirous equally to avoid, viz. to come to conferences and eclairecissements, that might at first cause a suspension of the measures which they judged necessary to be continued vigorously; and secondly, to lead matters further on, to other propositions and more essential engagements; he had therefore judged that the answer ought to be of such a nature as might entirely elude the king of Prussia's question; and that, in leaving no more room for further explanations, it should at the same time be resolute and polite, without being susceptible of any interpretation either sinister or favourable.* That pursuant to this notion, it appeared to him sufficient, that the empress should content herself with simply answering, that in the violent general crisis Europe was now in, her duty and the dignity of her crown required her to take sufficient measures for her own security as well as for the safety of her friends and allies. That the empress-queen had approved of this answer; and to shew that the king of Prussia's step and demand did not occasion the least embarrassment here, her majesty immediately ordered the hour of M. Klingraff's audience to be fixed for the next day, which was the day before yesterday; and after hearing that minister's proposition, just as he had imparted it the preceding day to Count de Kaunitz, she had answered him precisely in the terms abovementioned, and then suddenly broke off the audience with a nod, without entering into any further detail. It is certain that all Vienna, being then assembled in the empress-queen's drawing-room, as it

was a day of gala, saw M. Klingraff enter, and depart in a very few minutes, with an embarrassed countenance. I have all these particulars from the mouth of Count de Kaunitz, who on this occasion has talked to me with more openness and confidence than he had hitherto done, and even charged me to make use of them in my dispatches to your excellency, but still with the greatest secrecy.

It is so much the less doubted that this answer, equally strong and obscure, will greatly puzzle the king of Prussia; and 'tis pretended here, that that prince must be under a great deal of uneasiness, and that he has already drawn three millions of crowns out of his treasury, for the charges of his preparations and augmentations.

It is presumed and not without probability, that his design in the demand abovementioned was, that if he had been answered, that he himself had been the cause of the armaments made here, he would have endeavoured to clear himself of the charge, by alledging, in proof of his innocence, that for this very reason he did not only form the camps which he has already traced to exercise his soldiers, but had ordered the regiments to separate; perhaps imagining he should lay this court under this necessity to follow his example by discontinuing likewise his preparations. However I think he would find it no easy matter to divert it from its design by such illusions as these.

We have learned by an express who arrived last Sunday from the Count de Puebla, that notwithstanding the feigned dispositions of the king of Prussia, his troops still continued filing off towards Silesia. Besides, it is very easily understood that that prince, by the local position of his army, which he can assemble in as many weeks as it would require months to do the same here, on account of the distance of the places where the troops are quartered, has too visible an advantage over this court, which he can put to such great expences by long and continual marches, that they would at last become intollerable: I say, it is very readily understood, that it is necessary to pursue, without interruption, the measures already begun, in order to put themselves in the present circumstances, upon equal terms, and in a good condition; that the king of Prussia may be thereby obliged, to keep up his armaments; and the augmentations made and to be made, will exceed his faculties, and waste him gradually; or else, in order to prevent this inconvenience, to take a precipitate resolution, which, I think, is the very thing expected from him,

The return of M. Klingraff's courier, which the said prince, no doubt, waits for with the utmost impatience, will give us more light into his dispositions. There is reason to believe, that if he thinks himself menaced, he will no longer delay coming



to action, and preventing those whom he dreads, in order to take advantage of the situation in which this court will be till the end of the month of *August*, which is the term when all the troops are to be assembled. But on the other hand, if he remains quiet, he may be persuaded that he will not be molested or attacked, at least not this year. However, from all the observations I make, I cannot but imagine, that this court must be very sure of the friendship and attachment of *Russia*. And this seems to me to be farther confirmed by a letter of the 6 D. c. from M. *Swart* the Dutch Minister at *Petersburgh*, to M. de *Burmanna*, wherein he writes among other things, that the French Emissary, the chevalier *Douglas*, gained ground every day.

As this cannot fail of producing an alteration in the old system of *Russia*, it does not appear surprising that the high chancellor Count *Besucheff*, agreeably to what your excellency did me the honour to write to me in your last dispatch, has resolved to retire into the country, under the pretext of recovering his health, and to withdraw a-while from publick business; as he may be willing to wait what turn affairs may take, and perhaps foresees that the hour is at hand, since the whole seems to depend on the king of *Prussia*'s resolution; it being certain, that if he remains quiet, the court of *Vienna* will not begin to act neither, at least this year: but she will endeavour during that interval, to finish her preparations, that she may the next year be in a situation to take a course suitable to the circumstances and events which time may produce.

This confirms me more and more in the opinion which I ventured to take the liberty to communicate to your excellency in my former letters, that our court has no surer means to profit by the present conjunctures, which, perhaps, never were so favourable during the reign of our august master, than by putting itself in a good posture, to the end that its concurrence may be courted. A friend of mine, who pretends to have his information from one of the clerks of the treasury, assures me, that this court has remitted a million of florins to *Russia*.

Count de *Kaunitz* has told me, that the advices which your excellency had conveyed to him of reports spread by the king of *Prussia*, concerning alliances to be made between him and us, as also with *Russia*; and, moreover, that this court was taking upon her to mediate between *France* and *England*; has already been sent to him by other hands, and consequently deserved the more attention, as well as to be contradicted; which the empress-queen's ministers at the courts of *Europe* would accordingly be ordered to do. This chancellor of state further told me, there was advice, that the king of *Prussia* had had an intention to surprize the city of *Stralsund* in *Swedish Pomerania*; and that if this proved true, it was likely to be in consequence of the plot lately discovered at *Stockholm*.

If your excellency has an opportunity to make insinuations with safety at the court of *London*, you might perhaps do it some service by apprizing it of the danger into which it has been led by those who now have the greatest influence there.

It will be a hard task for that court to get out of the distress, which she has plunged herself into; and if she does not detach herself from the king of *Prussia*, by making her peace with *France* on the best conditions that can be had, the latter will go on from success to success, and from one project to another, which in the long run may prove fatal to the house of *Hanover*.

I beg it as a favour of your excellency, that you would not descend to particulars with M. de *Brogie* about anything I have the honour to write to your excellency, because that ambassador holds a correspondence with M. d' *Aubeterre*, who has told me with some surprize, that the Count de *Brogie* was fully persuaded, that mischief was intended against the king of *Prussia*, and even accused him of distrust and too much reserve concerning the designs of the court of *Vienna*.

The Marquis d' *Aubeterre* having long solicited permission to absent himself from his post for a few months, in order to attend his family affairs, which require his presence at *Paris*, has at last obtained his request.

General *Karoli*, and not General *Nadaſti*, as was thought, has just been declared bann of *Croatia*. I have the honour to be &c.

C. FLEMING.

The artifices and stratagems of the profligate and wicked part of the inhabitants of this great metropolis, in order to defraud and impose upon the weak and unwary, being multiply'd to an incredible degree, Mr. *Fielding* has taken the pains to lay before the public a detail of such of them as have fallen under his own immediate observation as a magistrate: in the recital of which he has mark'd the progress of deceit from the lowest pick-pocket to the most accomplish'd gambler. That none may be ignorant of the snares that are continually laid for them, this history of *Gambling* is inserted.

A Pick-pocket, tho' a felon, seems to be in the lowest class of gamblers; but his success rather arises from the dexterity of his hands, than the contrivance of his head; and like rats and other such vermin, appears rather to take the advantage of your negligence and inattention, than to contend with your understanding. The first and lowest class of gamblers, then, who would cheat you with your eyes open, are those who invite you to prick in the belt or garter for a wager; and the certainty of winning at this sort of diversion appears so clear to the novice, that he never fails to bite if he be a proper object. And here I must premise that these gamblers are such exquisite



exquisite judges of their prey, that they seldom fail of success.

The next class are those who find a paper full of gold rings, which they take care to pick up in the sight of a proper object, whose opinion they ask. The gambler of this class appears very mean; which gives him an opportunity of saying he had rather have found a good piece of bread and cheese, for that he had not broke his fast for a whole day; then wishes the gentleman would give him something for them, that he might buy him a pair of shoes, a coat, &c. The cull immediately bites, and, thinking to make a cheap purchase of an ignorant fellow, gives him perhaps 20 shillings, for four or five brass rings wash'd over.

The next set attend at inns, and as porters sometimes entrust their servants to carry boxes or parcels that come from the country, the gambler takes notice of the directions, and sends his comrade immediately to the house, where he waits for the arrival of the porter, meets him within a few doors of the house, or if the door be shut he stands on the steps, and begins immediately to abuse the porter for his delay; damns him and tells him he was just a coming for it; that he had a great mind to give him nothing; the porter asks pardon, the gambler pays him and takes possession of the goods with which he decamps the instant the porter's back is turned. And as tradesmen generally employ country fellows for porters in their houses, two or three of these gamblers are generally waiting at the corner of the streets near some of the great inns, and if they hear one of the porters loaded with a box or bundle, ask his way to the inn, one of them steps up to him very civilly, tells him that he is going that way, and will shew him the house. The countryman implicitly follows his guide, whilst the gambler's comrade takes the hint, marches before, and plants himself at some convenient passage, puts his hat in his pocket and sticks a pen in his wig to re-present a book-keeper; the guide acquaints the countryman that that is the book-keeper of the inn, who immediately lays down his burden, and the book-keeper desires him to go over the way to his wife for the key of the warehouse, and in the mean time the two gamblers march off with the goods.

The next class use the following stratagem: one of them goes in the dress of a footman, and desires some tradesmen to carry goods to his master, which are generally sent by the journeymen, who is carried into a parlour hired for that purpose, by the footman, who tells him he will carry the goods up to his master, and will bring down the amount of what he chuses; but the moment he has got possession of the goods he shuts the parlour door, and marches out of the passage; or if the master has a mind to assist the servant, he sends the

tradesman back for other sorts, but before he returns, makes off with what he has got. Servants who have lived with taylor, mantua-makers, milliners, and other trades that send frequently to the shops, have, when they have been discharged, gone in the name of the masters and mistresses to the said shops, and taken up great quantities of goods; in which they have succeeded the easier, from their being known to the shopkeeper. Might it not then be useful to give notice to the shopkeepers used by the said trades-people of their discharge of such servants.

There is another set who defraud tradesmen, by taking on themselves false names, and by pretending to be related to, or connected with, some persons of credit and fashion, and produce false letters to prove this intimacy. Some of these gamblers attend most of the fairs in the country, where they make it their business to enquire at inns, who serves them with their wines and brandies from *London*; and fish out of shopkeepers the names of the tradesmen here who supply them with goods: furnish'd with this knowledge they come to *London*, and one day appearing in the character of a country Inn-keeper, they go to the distiller, whose name they have learned, telling him he has taken an inn in such a country; that he was recommended to him by one of his customers whose name he tells him, and describes his house and family: the distiller's suspicion being lull'd asleep by this stratagem, he chearfully supplies his new customer with some of his best goods, and sends them to some appointed inn in town, from whence they are convey'd by the gambler, and converted into cash by selling them as run goods for half price. The very same scheme is practised on grocers and other shopkeepers, only by changing their character into that of a country shopkeeper: it is immaterial to them what goods they purchase. A gambler the other day bought of a farmer 10 ton of potatoes, to be delivered one ton at a time, and when 2 ton were delivered they were to be paid for; but when the second ton came, the gambler disappeared; and had not the farmer been a man of spirit, he would have lost his property, but finding himself defrauded he took possession of the gamblers warehouse and rescued his goods out of his hands.

There is another set of gamblers, commonly call'd duffers, who attend at *Chairing-cross*, at *St Clement's Church*, and *Ludgate-bill*, and invite you to go down some alley, and buy some cheap *India* handkerchiefs and waistcoats; but this cheat being grown stale, they use another method, which of late has been very successful: They apply themselves to some young publican to borrow 20 or 30 pounds to make up a sum, and to shew they don't want money in general, they



they produce a large purse well cramm'd with counters and brass medals, which they give the publican a distant view of, that he may take it for money; they then produce some silk waistcoats embroidered with tinsel, which if not strictly examined, may pass for silver; these waistcoats they propose with other *India* goods made in spittle fields, to leave in the hands of the publican, or his wife, as a security for the money they want, who ignorant of the value of the said goods, generally fall into their trap.

The highest rank of cheats who attack the understanding have made use of the following stratagems: one of the gang who is happiest in his person, and has the best address, is pitch'd upon to take a house, which, by means of the extreme good character given of him by his comrades to the landlord, is soon accomplish'd. The next consideration is to furnish it, when Mr. *Sofley*, a young ironmonger just set up, is pitch'd upon to provide the squire's grates; who, glad of so fine an order, soon ornaments the squire's chimneys with those of the newest fashion. This being done, Mr. *Greengoose* the upholsterer is immediately apply'd to for other furniture, and is brought to the house in order that he may see the grates, which he no sooner beholds than he tells his honour that he could have furnish'd him likewise with grates of the best kind at the most reasonable rates; to which Squire *Gambler* replies, that he intends taking some little villa in the country, where Mr. *Greengoose* shall furnish every thing he can. The house being now compleatly furnished, the squire dresses himself in his morning gown, velvet cap, and red *Morocco* slippers, puts one or more of his comrades into livery, then sends for a taylor, linen-draper, silversmith, jeweller, &c. takes upon him the character of a merchant, and by getting credit of one, by pawning the goods the moment he has got them, he is enabled to pay ready money to others; by which means he extends his credit and encreases his orders till he is detected; which sometimes does not happen till he has defrauded tradesmen of goods to a very considerable value. Nay, I have known them sometimes carry their scheme so far, as to fix one of their comrades at some rendezvous in *Wapping*, in the character of the captain of a vessel lying at such stairs, and bound to some of the *American* plantations; by which means the aforesaid merchant procures goods to be sent aboard; and as his credit advances, he makes use of draughts, which are constantly accepted by his comrades, who have as constantly changed their lodgings when the said draughts become due.

There is a set of sharpers who have lately purchased several estates without money, in the following manner; They make a bargain with the seller or his agent for the estate, in consequence of which they draw

articles of agreement, by which they oblige themselves to pay the purchase money at such a time, and give a bond for the performance of covenants: They then immediately go to the tenant to shew him the articles of agreement, and tell him that he will soon have a new landlord; upon which the farmer begins to complain of the old one, and hopes his honour will repair this, rebuild that, and alter something else, which the new landlord promises to do. Credit being thus gained with the tenant, the new landlord, falls in love perhaps with the farmer's daughter, or with a fine horse, or else borrows money of him, and gives him a draught upon his banker in town, who seldom has any cash in hand, and often is not to be found.

A new species of cheat has lately been practised by a gambler and his gang, who to my knowledge have practised every other with impunity, and is what follows: the head of the party calls himself a coal-merchant, in which character he applies to some tradesman to buy goods in his way; tells him he is out of cash, but if he chuses will pay him in coals, of which he is rather overstocked. The tradesmen approving of this, the gambler goes down to some wharf, and orders one or more chaldrons of coals to be delivered at that tradesman's house for his use. Thus far for the gambler who attacks the understanding.

I shall now mention a set of cheats who make a dupe of the heart, and impose on the benevolence and compassion of the charitable; these are called *sky-farmers*, and execute their schemes in the following manner. One of them dresses himself extremely genteel, takes upon himself either the character of a private gentleman, or reputable tradesman; he is attended by two men in the character of country farmers, with clumsy boots, horsemen's coats, &c. the objects pitch'd upon for imposition are good old charitable ladies, to whom the solicitor tells a dreadful story of losses by fire, inundations &c. to the utter ruin of these two poor farmers and all their families; their wives are big with child, their children down in the small-pox, &c. a book is then produced by the solicitor, who undertakes this disagreeable office purely out of good-nature, knowing the story to be true. In this book are the names of several of the nobility and gentry set down by himself, who have contributed to this charity; and by setting out with false names they at length get real ones, which are of great service to them in carrying on their fraud; and well-disposed persons are daily imposed upon by false appearances of distress. And there are persons in this town who get a very good livelihood by writing letters and petitions of this stamp, with which these noblemen and gentlemen who are distinguished for their generosity and benevolence



nevolence are constantly tormented, and these wretches often obtain relief for their false distresses, whilst the really miserable suffer, from their modesty, the acutest afflictions. A woman stuffed up as if she was ready to lye in, with two or three borrow'd children, and a letter, giving an account of her husband's falling off of a scaffold, and breaking his limbs, or being drowned at sea, &c. is an irresistible object.

To enumerate the infinite variety of devices that have been or may be practised by sharpers of all kinds, is impossible; all those I have mentioned have come to my knowledge in the course of my practice as a magistrate; and, I am sorry to say it, that though I have committed many gamblers to prison, most of them have escaped justice. The use therefore I propose in this publication of their artifices is, to stop the progress of their imposition on tradesmen, until the legislature shall provide some effectual remedy to bring them to justice, as often as they shall offend; and as I have drawn an act of parliament for this purpose, I shall here set down the causes of their escaping justice, with what, I think, may in some measure be a remedy for the evil.

In the first place, tho' a fraud be an offence against the public, and differs only from a felony in the manner of obtaining the goods, yet the person injured may accept of restitution, and discharge the prisoner; whereby the public example is lost, and a body of villains, who have succeeded twenty times, to the ruin perhaps of as many families, if they can make the last person injured satisfaction, are immediately let loose to cheat other people; and, as they act in a body, have treasurer, solicitor, &c. they always have it in their power to make it up with the party that detects them, who has generally more regard for himself than the public. If therefore the magistrate had power to bind over the persons agrieved to prosecute, the cheat would be sure of being brought to his trial. Indeed it has sometimes happened, that tradesmen have had spirit enough to pursue a gamester into the first court of justice, namely, quarter-sessions; but when the cheat finds this, as he is as slippery as an eel, he removes his cause by certiorari into some higher court, where the prosecution becomes more expensive, and the tradesman, who was willing to sacrifice a little for the good of his country, does not chuse, or perhaps is not able, to go on further. Preventing then these sort of causes from being removed by certiorari, would put an entire stop to this method of escape, as it has, in a great measure, of persons for keeping disorderly houses. Lastly, as the law now stands, the highest punishment in the power of any court to inflict on a cheat is, either fine, imprisonment, or pillory, or all three. The general place for

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imprisonment on these occasions is *Newgate*, an excellent academy for the improvement of morals. As to the pillory, as it exposes men to public infamy, without ridding society of them, it too often obliges them to change fraud for violence, and converts the gambler into an highwayman. The effects of public shame, while the party remains in the kingdom, is, in no instance, seen in so true a light, as in the general fate of those who have been admitted as evidences against their accomplices, by which means they have saved their own lives, which they always make use of in raising another gang, as soon as they have obtain'd their liberty: and I scarce know an instance of an evidence's living more than one or two sessions after his comrades; for being become infamous, he is drove out of society, and as it were necessitated to follow his old trade. If therefore the quarter sessions had power given them to transport gamblers when their characters are notorious, and the injury great, as they have in cases of perjury, it would strike a terror on this body of harpies, and if it did not prevent frauds entirely, would rid the nation of some notorious villains. And as to evidences in robberies and in other capital offences, if after the conviction of their accomplices, they were to be try'd on their own confessions and transported for life, the public would be relieved from a dangerous nuisance, and the motive for the discovery of accomplices remain sufficiently strong to answer the end.

JOHN FIELDING.

*A little Tract having appeared in an English Dress, which has been greatly approv'd in France, where it was first publish'd, and which promises success in the Cure of that most dreadful of all Distempers, the Hydrophobia, but more particularly in the first stages of the Distempers proceeding from the bite of mad Animals, we have with great Care selected the Author's whole Process, omitting only some particular Cases; one of which is very extraordinary and singular, which we have inserted, of a woman, who was seiz'd with the Hydrophobia, and continued in that condition three Days, and yet recover'd. Take the Author's Method in his own Sense.*

**I** Begin, says he, with rubbing a dram of mercurial ointment upon the wounded part, keeping open the wound, as much as possible, that the ointment may penetrate into it. The next day I repeat the unction on all the bitten member, and purge my patient with a dram of the mercurial pills. The third day, after rubbing in the ointment on the bitten part, I give a small mercurial bolus,

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bolus,



bolus, or the fourth part of the dose above-mentioned. I continue thus for ten days to rub in a dram of the ointment every morning, and to give the laxative bolus, which commonly procures the patient two or three stools, and hinders the mercury from affecting the upper parts. At the end of ten days, I purge again with the same pills, and dismiss the patient.

#### The MERCURIAL PILLS.

Three drams of crude mercury, extinguished in a dram of turpentine. Choice rhubarb, colloquintida, and gambooge, in powder, of each two drams.

I make up the whole with a sufficient quantity of clarified honey. The dose one dram.

#### MERCURIAL OINTMENT.

One ounce of crude mercury, extinguished in two drams of turpentine. Mutton suet, three ounces.

I make use of mutton suet here at Pondicherry, because the heat of the climate hinders the hog's-lard, which would do better, from having the consistence necessary for an ointment.

The method I have described, and the time mentioned, are only proper for those who come to be taken care of immediately after being bit: For, when two or three weeks have passed after the bite, it is evident, the dose must be increased, and the use of the medicines continued for a longer time. For children I cause small quantities of the ointment to be rubbed in every day for fifteen days, and purge them once in three days with syrup of rhubarb.

I have remarked that children and young people are, in general, most susceptible of the venom of this disease.

As to regimen, I forbid my patients nothing but things tart or acid, and such meats as are hard to digest. Bathing in the sea, which has hitherto been looked upon as an infallible preservative against the Rabies, experience has taught me to reject, as entirely useless in the cure of this disease.

Though this method rarely occasions a salivation, yet it sometimes does. This gives me no uneasiness: I go on in my usual way. I had rather see a patient under a salivation for a few days than mad.

I have never seen any mad person mimick the creature that bit him, as is generally believed: Nor is it true that the frothy Saliva of a mad person infects those who touch it; for in my presence, several persons have

walked barefoot on the Saliva of a child that died the same day raving mad, without the least injury.

As to the furious desire which some patients have of biting those who approach them, I saw it in one young man, who bit two women, his relations; one about 60, the other 30 years old.

The eldest of the two was very careful to come every day for my medicines, after having bathed herself in the sea. I treated her in the manner before mentioned, and she has always enjoyed good health for the two years and a half since this accident happened. The other woman came to me the two first days, but did not return for three or four days. I sent for her, and acquainted her with the danger. She submitted to a third unction, and then left off, contenting herself with bathing in the sea twice a day, for fifteen or twenty days, when she thought herself free from danger, by her bathings, because she had been well from the 28th of March to the 7th of May at night, which was the 39th day from the bite: But she then began to feel a heavy pain in her head, as she informed me by message. I sent her half a dram of ointment to make a slight unction immediately upon the arm that had been bit; and when she came to me next morning, I made her take a dram of mercurial pills. She vomited twice, and was purged nine or ten times. Next day, having bathed herself well in the sea, (for she had such a fancy to this bathing, that I let her use it as much as she pleased) she came, and told me the pain and heaviness in her head still continued; and that her head was like a piece of wood (these were her own words). She added, that she had pains in her neck, breast, belly, and particularly all down her back. I gave her a laxative mercurial bolus, and ordered three drams of the ointment to be rubbed into her back, and the arm which had been bit. The day following, May 10, I repeated both these. A cup of water, which I then made them present to her, raised her stomach, and made her draw back. The hydrophobia characterised the disease too plainly to doubt it's being the true rabies. However, without despairing of a cure, I caused three drams of mercurial ointment to be well rubbed in at night, all over her body. Next morning it was repeated: At this time the patient kept herself in a corner of the



the chamber, and would neither eat nor drink. Under these circumstances a salivation began, which I looked on as a favourable omen. I repeated the unction again at night, with three drams of ointment: In the night-time she salivated much, and next day found her head considerably relieved. Two slight unctions, which were afterwards made with two drams of ointment each time, kept up a plentiful salivation all that day. The day following, which was Sunday, May 13, she found herself so well, that she went to bathe in the sea: She came also to hear mass, and to ask medicines of me. The sight of her, and the change in her condition, surprised me agreeably. I had the curiosity to try if the *hydrophobia* was gone: She drank, though, indeed, with some difficulty, half a cup of water. I again repeated the unctions, (but made them slighter) morning and evening, for two days longer. The second day, at night, there came on a dysenterick purging. I was not in the least alarmed at it: I strengthened the patient inwardly with a little confection of hyacinth. The salivation, purging, and dysentery continued until next day; when, not observing any further signs of illness, and the *hydrophobia* being quite gone, I gave her an ounce of *catholicon*, made with a double quantity of rhubarb, which purged her gently, and stopped the dysentery and purging, occasioned by the mercury. At night she took a dose of *diascordium*, and next day repeated the same remedies morning and evening. Lastly, by means of an astringent gargle, I fastened the patient's teeth, which had been a little loosened, and she did not lose one of them. The cure was in this manner happily compleated. She is now in perfect health.

There is not, in any author I know, mention made of so much as one person who has had the *hydrophobia* three days and has survived it. This, however, is a cure, in which the Lord has permitted me to be the instrument.

I can truly declare, that I have treated, with equal success, men, women, children, *Indians*, *Portuguese*, blacks, *Melattoes*, and *Armenians*, more in number than three hundred persons, without one of them being afflicted with the least symptom of madness. I do not pretend to say, that all those whom I treated, would have become mad, but since so many persons, bit by mad animals, have been kept free from the

symptoms of madness; the matter is beyond all dispute, since the cure of the greatest part cannot be attributed to any thing but the effects of the remedy I have constantly made use of on all those occasions.

*Some Account of the Answer to the Defence of the Ministry, (see p. 529) by the Author of the Four Letters to the People of England.*

**A** S The Defence of the Ministry is chiefly an answer to the charge brought against them in the *Fourth Letter to the People*, this is chiefly a support of that charge in reply to the answer.

The charge brought against the ministry in the 4th letter, for tacitly giving up our right to the contested part of *America*, by *soliciting* instead of *demanding* the release of three men who had been imprisoned by the *French* for trading on the *Ohio* is obviated in the defence, by producing two letters from lord *Albemarle*, and part of a memorial by him delivered, in which the imprisonment of these men is called an *unjust proceeding*, and their release, and restitution of their goods is DEMANDED as MATTER of right. But the charge is supported in the answer, by producing the following extract from the *French* memorial of justification.

“The *marquis de la Jonquiere* sent these four men to *France*, and being some time detained in prison at *Rachelle*, they implored the protection of lord *Albemarle*, the *British* ambassador there, and lord *Albemarle* SOLICITED their liberty, WITHOUT COMPLAINING OF THE MOTIVES UPON WHICH THEY HAD BEEN DEPRIVED OF IT. Upon this sollicitation his most christian majesty not only ordered them to be discharged from their confinement, but directed some money to be given them; for which lord *Albemarle* returned THANKS to the minister of the marine AS A PERSONAL FAVOUR DONE TO HIMSELF.”—The writer of the answer insists, that more credit is due to this memorial, signed by the *French* ministers, published in all the foreign *Gazette's*, and hitherto uncontradicted, than to any pretended letter unauthenticated, and produced by a ministerial writer for a ministerial purpose; he also supports his assertion by the following argument. The *French*, if they released the prisoners in consequence of a demand, as a matter of right, admitted by this very act, that their goods



goods also ought to be restored; but of their goods no restitution is pretended to have been made, though the *French* cannot be supposed to withhold what they had acknowledged to be our due; it follows therefore, from the non-restitution of the goods, that the releasement of the prisoners was asked and granted as a favour; and upon this supposition, and this only, it is easy to account, not only why the goods were not restored, but why no farther application was made about them after the prisoners were released, the truth of this fact being too notorious to be contested. Besides, it is equally notorious that the three men who were retained at *Canada*, seized at the same time, and on the same account, were never released, as they certainly would have been if the court of *France*, by releasing the others on a demand had acknowledged them to have been unjustly confined.

This writer also insists, with respect to the grant to the quaker, which in the defence is denied, that though it be true that *no order has yet been made on application of the Ohio Company for a settlement of limits*, yet lands had been granted; for if lands had not been granted, there could be no such thing as an *Ohio Company*; and to conclude, that because the company had sued for a settlement of limits, that therefore they had no grant, is just as absurd as to conclude, that because two neighbouring gentlemen quarrelled about the boundaries of their estates, therefore one or both of them had no estate at all.

In answer to that part of the defence which is written to prove, that the war was begun with alacrity, and carried on with propriety and vigour, it is observed, that no attempt which the *French* have made, either in *Europe* or *America*, has been frustrated; and that no attempt made by us has succeeded, notwithstanding it is admitted by the author of the defence, that we had a fleet which was thought sufficient both for defending ourselves and disappointing our enemy. It is also insisted; That the ill success of our cruises arose from their destinations being injudiciously directed, and that for this the ministry only is answerable, as their orders to admirals and commodores are always explicit to cruise between two specified latitudes and longitudes, as near as the longitudes can be known. That the escape of

the *French* fleet through the straits of *Belleisle* ought to have been foreseen, and guarded against, according to the defender's own account, who admits, that single vessels were known to have passed it, and therefore it was passable for a fleet, which is under no necessity of sailing abreast; and, however dangerous the passage might be, the navigating it was known to be a more probable means of safety than the navigating any other part of the sea in which our fleet might intercept them, and for this reason their chusing this passage was a probable event.

It is denied that the same plan which was successfully pursued in the last war was adopted in this, because, during the last war no ships were sent to cruise on the banks of *Newfoundland* in the foggy months; nor was the *Mediterranean* left destitute of a force sufficient to protect *Gibraltar* and *Mahon*.

It is also insisted, that the capture of the *French* merchantmen before war was declared, was a cruel and unjustifiable measure, which has rendered us odious to all *Europe*, and was not of sufficient importance to prevent the success of any attempt which it might provoke the *French* to make against us; it is added, that our treatment of the captives is yet more cruel and infamous than the capture, the privilege of feeding them being let out from one to another, till, instead of sixpence allowed by the government, 3d. only is paid to the person that actually furnishes these wretched prisoners with food; which, as it must be furnished at a price so low, can be but little better than poison; so that, by unwholesome provisions, close confinement, and putrid air, they are suffered to perish, without redress and without pity.

The assertion, that by this attack on the *French* trade, the home insurance is raised to more than 50 per cent. is denied; and it is affirmed, that the insurance was never more than 40 guineas; and the safety of our own trade is so far from having been secured, that when the merchants have applied for stronger convoys, they have been refused, with false accounts of the enemy's force; the effects of which has been such, that the approaching spring will demonstrate our trade to have suffered much more than that of the *French*.

In answer to the pretence, that the expedition to the westward was intended to intercept *Salvert* and *La Motte*,



as well as *Du Guay*, whom it was supposed they would join; it is shewn that the junction of *Du Guay* with *Salvert* and *La Motte* could not be supposed without the grossest ignorance and absurdity. *Du Guay* was at *Lisbon*, *La Motte* and *Salvert* were to go from *Louisbourg* to *Brest*. *Lisbon* was 136 leagues distant from this course, and *Du Guay*, as if he had not been sufficiently out of the way, failed to *Cadix*, which was 20 leagues farther out of the way both in latitude and longitude, yet from this particular alone the ministry supposed a junction with the northern squadrons to be intended.

That, allowing our fleet to be so weakened by sickness, as not to furnish the proper equipments, this very sickness was the effect of criminal negligence; it was the effect of forcing men to sea who had never been used to that element, of the want of ventilators, and of good provisions.

But, that a squadron might have been sent time enough to preserve *Minorca*, appears even by the very attempt to shew the contrary; because, it is allowed that there was a sufficient number of ships for this service ready victualled and manned, under sailing orders, and as no foreign service could be equally pressing with the preservation of *Minorca*, because no other place was equally in danger, nothing more was necessary than to recall these sailing orders, and send the fleet that had been destined to other less necessary service on this.

It is also alledged, that the ships which were said to be necessary for the defence of our own coasts might as well have been at *Mahon* as where they were; by lying at *Spithead* they gave the m—e m——r an opportunity to go on board and hoist his flag for one day, and then, as an admiral absent upon leave, receive a thousand pounds *per Annum* ever since; but they could not prevent an invasion from *Flanders* and *Picardy*, in small craft; and the small craft in the French ports furnished the pretence for dreading an invasion; an invasion from *France* in small craft can never come but from the nearest ports, and the wind that would have brought them from these ports to the coast of *Kent*, *Sussex*, or *Essex*, would have prevented the fleet at *Spithead* from opposing them. A fleet in the *Downs* only could have prevented the invasion that we were taught to expect; but as there was a

fleet at *Spithead*, where it could not act, there was no fleet in the *Downs*, where it could.

It is said in the defence, that if 15,000 *Frenchmen* had landed, the consequence might have been fatal even to our capital; but it is remarked in the answer, that this once opulent and powerful island, containing two millions of men able to bear arms, must be reduced very low indeed, if 15,000 *Frenchmen* could force their way to our capital, and produce such scenes of ruin as cannot be conceived without horror.

The suggestion, that the *French* fleet at *Toulon* might sail through the streights of *Gibraltar*, and either succour the colonies in *North America*, or invade *Minorca*, is shewn to be without any foundation in probability; the vessels for transporting the troops that were assembled there, were such as were only fit for the smooth seas, and short voyages in the *Mediterranean*, and were no more fit for the *Atlantic* ocean than a wherry.

The assertion, that Mr *Byng's* fleet was well manned and equip'd, is also shewn to be false, as he had neither storeship, fireship, nor hospital ship, and several of his vessels, particularly the *Intrepid*, was not fit for the sea. *Galissonniere*, on the contrary, whose fleet is said to have been manned with old men and boys, was at the time of action in a very different condition; for, supposing him to have been ill manned when he left *Toulon*, he had the ablest sailors from two hundred transports to take on board his fleet.

But, as it is now too certain that *Minorca* is lost, this writer asserts, that it was not intended to be kept, for the following reasons:

1<sup>st</sup>, The general and subaltern officers of the regiments at *Mahon*, to the number of 60, were suffered to remain in *England* during the whole time of the equipment at *Toulon*.

2<sup>d</sup>, An offer of 6000 troops by the *Modenese* minister, for the defence of *St Philip's* was refused.

3<sup>d</sup>, No reinforcement of any other troops was sent, notwithstanding the application and remonstrances of the commanding officer on that head. And

4<sup>th</sup>, TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY FOUR THOUSAND POUNDS sterling was remitted to *Mirepoix* from *France*, just before he left this kingdom.

Such is the substance of the answer to the defence of the ministry; and upon this



occasion we hope our readers will observe, that we state what is said on each side, without entering into the merits of the cause which either has espoused; leaving the facts alledged by both, to stand on such proofs as they have brought to support them, and leaving the publick to determine on which side the ballance of evidence turns.

The well attested reports of many extraordinary Cures performed by the Malvern Waters near Worcester, having encouraged Dr Wall of that City to make some Experiments and Observations on their component Principles, in order, as it should seem, to determine with more Certainty their medicinal Properties, an extract from the little Treatise which that ingenious Gentleman (whose Observations on a then reigning Disease has formerly done honour to our Collection, see Vol. xxi p. 497) has lately published on the Occasion, cannot fail of attracting the Attention of the Public; particularly of those who may be in want of such Assistance.

There are two most notable springs, one rises about a quarter of a mile below the village of Great Malvern and is a light and very pleasant challybeat; the other higher up the hill distinguished by the name of Holy Well, famous for more than a century, for the cure of many obdurate diseases.

Both these are of uncommon purity, which seems their distinguishing characteristic; greatly exceeding in this respect any that have hitherto come to our knowledge.

The purest waters in Worcester city, contain above 50 times as much earth as the Malvern Holy Well does. The hot well at Bristol 20 times as much. And the Henwick-Hill spring near Worcester, 12 times as much.

The earth here meant is the matter left upon evaporation of mineral waters, when perfectly cleared of all salts; being soluble only in part by the strongest acids, the much greater portion of it eluding their force, and even the violence of fire; whence those waters must, *ceteris paribus*, be most salutary which hold the fewest of these insoluble particles.

The challybeat spring, in two quarts, holds only one grain of earth, one grain of iron, and nearly the same quantity of a muriatic salt, which grows moist in the air, and appears to be bitter. And though it is not so highly impregnated with Iron as some, yet it is sufficiently so to answer all expectations as a chally-

beat: and, being less loaded with earth, the ferruginous particles will be more readily and intimately mixt with the blood and juices.

Pouhon Spa water, at the spring head, contains four times more of the challybeat principle than this, but then it is loaded with four times as much earth. Tunbridge water contains 3 times more iron, but 6 times more earth. Cheltenham and Scarborough waters have only the same quantity of iron, but are very much loaded with earth. The Cheltenham contains 88 times more than this spring; and Bathwater, to instance no more, holds 9 times less of the challybeat principle, and 28 times more insoluble parts, than the Malvern water does.

But these springs, besides their purity, are possessed also of a mineral spirit, and some other principles, not so easily discoverable by experiments, to which their virtues may yet probably be in a great measure owing.

The water of the challybeat well, at the spring head, instantly strikes a fair purple with galls, which property, if close corked, it retains several hours, then loses it; whence it should be drank at the source.

The Holy Well drank on the spot leaves a pertness in the throat approaching the taste of brass or allum. But this soon vanishes, and the water grows softer by keeping, though the bottles be ever so well stopped.

With this water either acids or alkalies mix, without the least alteration in transparency, and without any precipitation or conflict. Yet it seems to contain a latent acid, for iron laid in it will be corroded; and a solution of silver by standing in it some time will grow whitish, then muddy, and of a dirty reddish purple, and at last deposit a deep purple powder, the effect of a vitriolic acid. A solution of soap in spirit of wine, poured into it, produces a pale pearl-colour without curdling.

Dr Wall suspected that this water receives a slight impregnation from copper, the volatile spirit of sal ammoniac seeming to give it a light tincture of blue, but the colour was so feint, that he cannot be positive. This water, after keeping some time, acquires an offensive taste, and sometimes grows very foul, though taken up with the greatest care, and this probably from some latent substances which experiments have not as yet discovered.

Upon the whole, its efficacy seems chiefly to arise from its great purity, where-



whereby it is enabled to pass through the smallest vessels, and being clear from salts and earth, is a better dissolvent than those waters which are already saturated with them. Its external effects in lotion and bathing may chiefly depend upon this property, as we know fluids may enter the body this way by the absorbing vessels, and that the purest will be the most easily admitted.

This water, besides its extreme purity, must be assisted in its action by its volatile mineral spirit, and by its bituminous and oily parts; and probably by some others not yet discovered; for the most active parts of waters may lie so far out of our reach, as not to be the objects of sense, or discoverable by any experiments.

But whether the principal contents of this water be discovered or not, so long as it is found to produce such extraordinary effects, we may there rest satisfied. Herein experience speaks loudly in its favour, having been long used with great success, particularly in disorders of the eyes, scrophulas, old ulcers, leprosy, and other diseases of the skin.

An eminent citizen of *Worcester* had, when a boy, several sinuous ulcers above and below the elbow, which communicated through the joints; the bones much enlarged and foul, and the arm emaciated, so that amputation was thought necessary by the surgeons. By a few months use of this water all the ulcers, but one below the elbow, were healed; this continued to discharge a small quantity till the next summer, when the water wrought a compleat cure, and he has continued well ever since.

A poor woman of *Powick* near *Worcester* was covered with a most frightful leprosy, the scabs very large, and in many places half an inch thick. Her eye-brows gone, and her voice so hoarse that she could scarce be understood. Many medicines had been tried ineffectually by *Dr Wall*, and others. At last, a little hut was built for her at *Malvern*, where she used the water internally and externally. In a few months her skin was cleared, she recovered her voice by degrees, and was at last perfectly cured.

A young woman of *Bewdley*, had for eight or nine months, a scrophulous opthamly in each eye, and could not bear the light. *Dr Wall* advised her to the *Malvern* waters, which she had not

used more than a week, before she could see a flea leaping on her bed. Her eyes have continued perfectly clear, and her sight good. She was cured in 1754.

A tradesman's son of *Worcester* of three years old, had the glands of the neck much hardened and enlarged, a scrophulous opthamly in each eye, swelled lips, the upper projecting beyond the end of his nose, and was turned out, and excoriated with several very deep fissures. After the unsuccessful endeavours of *Dr Wall* and an eminent surgeon, he went to the *Malvern* spring, and in two or three months returned home with his eyes and lips quite healed, and reduced to their natural appearance, and the glands of the neck much lessened. The disorder of the eyes returning again slightly, next spring he went again, and there now remain only two or three hardened glands under the chin, and those very small. The lips and eyes have continued perfectly well ever since.

Numerous instances might be produced of the sanative effects of these waters, and doubtless every year's experience will furnish many more, especially when proper accommodations are made near the well for the reception and relief of the diseased.

From the *WORLD*, No. 207.

To *Mr FITZ-ADAM*.

S I R,

I Am a plain country gentleman, possessed of a plentiful fortune, and blest with most of the comforts of life; but am at present (not through any fault of my own, that I can recollect) in great distress; which I am as much at a loss how to remedy, as I was unable to prevent. Tho' I have loved peace and quiet all my life, and have endeavoured constantly to maintain good order and harmony in my family, I owe my grievances to the intrigues and jealousies which have unhappily subsisted, for some time past, amongst my servants. I give them good wages, which I pay punctually; I indulge them in every reasonable request, from a desire to make them happy; and I have been told by all of them in their turns, that I am, without exception, the very best of masters.

Yet, with all my care and kindness, I cannot establish a proper subordination amongst them; without which, I am sensible, no family government can

long



long subsist; and for want of which (as they cannot find a decent and reasonable cause of complaint against me) they are perpetually quarrelling with one another. They do not, I believe, intend originally to hurt me: on the contrary, they pretend, my advantage alone is the occasion of their disagreement. But, were this really true, my case is no less deplorable; for, notwithstanding the zeal they express for my service, and the respect and affection they profess to my person, my life is made miserable by their domestic squabbles, and my estate is mouldering away daily, whilst they are contending who should manage it for me. They are so obliging as to assure me, upon their honours, that their contests are only who can best serve so good a master, and deserve and claim the first place in his favour: but, alas! I begin to be a little apprehensive that their struggle is, and has been, who should get most *vails*, and have most *power* under me; or, as you may think perhaps, *over* me.

The first appearance of this intestine discord was upon the following occasion:

I have a very troublesome neighbour, who is continually committing encroachments upon my lands and manor. He attacks me first with his *pen*, and pretending to have found out some flaw in my settlements, he commences a suit of trespass against me; but at the same time, fearing lest the law should happen to decide in favour of *right*, he sends me word *he wears a sword*. Not long ago he threatened that he would break into my park, steal my fish out of my canal, and shoot my hares and deer within my pales. Upon the advice of my steward and other servants, I sent to my estate in the north for a trusty game-keeper (whose bravery and fidelity I could rely upon) to come to my assistance, that he might help to preserve not only my *game* but my *family*, which seemed to be in no small danger. These orders were no sooner dispatched, than, to my great surprize, my *postilion* bolted into the parlour where I was sitting, and told me with all the warmth of a patriot, that he could not consent to *Ferdinand* the game-keeper's admission into the house, for that he humbly conceived it was neither for my honour nor my interest, to be indebted for any part of my protection, or even safety, to a *foreigner*: for you must know, Mr *Fitz-*

*Adam*, that, very unfortunately for me, my poor honest *Ferdinand* did happen to be born somewhere or other in *Germany*. You may imagine, however, that I paid little attention to this remonstrance of my *postilion*; but dismissing him from my service, I sent for *Ferdinand*, who, upon the first summons, travelled night and day to come to my relief.

The next fit of affection that embarrassed me, broke out in my ambitious *helper*. He professed himself so excessively careful of my person, that he did not think it safe for me to be driven any longer by my old *coachman*; on which account he grew impatient to ascend the box himself. But his contrivances to facilitate this removal, were plain indications that he attended to his own advancement, more than to my preservation; for I have been informed, that he has often frightened the horses to make them start unexpectedly out of the quarter. At other times he has been detected in laying great stones in the way, with a design to overturn the coach; and in roads of difficulty and danger, was sure to keep out of the way himself: nay, at last he tried to persuade the servants, that it was the *coachman's* intention to drive headlong over them, and break all their necks. But when he found I had too good an opinion of old *Thomas* to entertain any suspicion of his *honesty*, he came one morning in a pet, and gave me warning. I told him with great temper, he was to blame, paid him his wages, and bid *Thomas* provide himself with another *helper*. But I leave you to judge of my grief, as well as surprize, when *Thomas* answered me with tears in his eyes, "That he must intreat my permission to retire from my service: he found, he said, he had many enemies, both within doors and without; my family was divided into various parties; some were favourable to the *helper*, and others had been wrought upon by the late *postilion*; he should be always grateful for the goodness I had shewn him; and his latest breath should be employed in praying for my prosperity." It was with great reluctance that I consented to his request; he had served me honestly above thirty years, from affection more than interest; had always greased my wheels himself, and upon every one of my birth-days had treated all his brother whips at his own expence: so that, far from being a gain-  
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er by my service, he had spent above half of what he had saved before he came into it. You may imagine I would willingly have settled a comfortable annuity upon him; but you will wonder at his behaviour on this occasion. Indeed I have never met with any thing like it, in one of his low station: he declared, that he would rather live upon bread and cheese, than put my honour to any expence when he could be no longer useful to me.

Thus have I been reduced, contrary to my inclinations, to hire another coachman. The man I have now taken bears a very reputable character; but he happens to be so infirm, that he is scarce yet able to get upon his box; and tho' he promises, and I believe intends, to take all possible care of my horses, I fear he has not been accustomed to drive a set so restive as mine are, especially in bad roads. I have also been persuaded to take my *postilion* again, as he is a great favourite of my present coachman. Between them they are new-modelling my family for me, and discharging those servants whom they happen to dislike. My experienced *bailiff*, who used to hold my courts, has left me; and my game-keeper, who has been obliged to lie during this hard winter in a tent in the garden, is ordered back again into the north, tho' he has given no sort of offence, but on the contrary, has been greatly instrumental in protecting me from the insults of my blustering neighbour; so unpardonable a crime is it to be born in Germany.

Good Mr *Fitz-Adam*, advise me, as a friend, what course to take. We *masters*, as we are improperly called, are become of late so subservient to our servants, that I should apprehend this universal want of subordination in them, must at last be detrimental to the state itself: for as a family is composed of many servants, cities and countries are made up of many houses and families, which together constitute a nation. Disobedience in the majority of individuals to their superiors, cannot fail of producing a general licentiousness, which must terminate at last in anarchy and confusion.

GEORGE MEANWELL.

#### Description of the SHELLS in Plate XI.

NUMBER I. from its slender make and acuminate extremity, is called the Arrow-head.

(GENT. MAG. Dec. 1756.)

No. 2. Is a Skrew, remarkable for its indented mouth, and a row of small teeth within it.

No 3. Is a naturally fine polished shell, and known by the name of the Smooth Marsh Skrew.

No 4. From its sharp point, and peculiar conformation of its mouth, is aptly called the augur or wimble.

No 5. Is named the indented pyramid.

No 6. Is called by *Rumphius* and others, the drum skrew.

No 7. Is called by some the rustic steeple, by others, the ear of *Indian* corn.

No 8. Is named the press skrew.

No 9. Is one of the rarest of shells, & seldom larger than this Figure. One of them was sold in a late auction for 22 guineas. It is the *Buccinum scalare verum*, or Wentel-trap of *Rumphius*, which latter name it goes by in *England*, tho' some call it the hollow stair case: It has seven spiral white threads or ribs distributed thro' its whole length, winding about upon a dirty white ground.

No 10. Is distinguished by the name of the ribbon: It is variegated towards the top only, being white below, except the spiral band that is thrown round it.

No 11. Is another ribbon skrew, but of a more simple & uniform complexion.

MR URBAN,

SINCE his majesty has been graciously pleased to recommend from the throne, to both houses of parliament, the suffering case of the poorer sort of his subjects, on account of the high price of corn; I have been sorry to find those wise measures, that were immediately taken, have not fully answered the intended purpose: I mean the embargo, which has not reduced the price as was expected. The farmers and dealers in corn, who have some of them large quantities in hand, expected the embargo would soon be taken off; and not doubting they should have orders from many parts of *Europe*, as soon as the ports were open again, have held back from market more than they would have done, if there had been no embargo; but I am pleased those avaritious men are like to be disappointed, by the bill now enacting to continue the embargo for a limited time and I wish that may be so long as wheat sells for 35 s. per quarter, or upwards, at *Mark-lane*: for it may be observed, the price there influences, in some degree, most, if not all the corn-markets, in *England*, especially the west and north western counties, which are

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obliged to buy here; and if they could purchase in at 35s. per quarter, they could not sell it under 5s. per bushel to their poor neighbours in the country, high freights, insurance, and other incidents considered. Another reason for the price keeping up, may be the consumption by the distillery\*, and it appears to me a very principal one; wheat can never be too dear for them, as they can add 4l. per ton to the price of spirits (as they have done of late) whenever they please: but the parliament will, no doubt, consider the expediency of converting the wheat into a sort of poison, at a time when it is greatly to be feared there is not enough for bread in the kingdom till harvest; but if there is enough, which cannot be certainly known, the distillers increase the number of buyers, which at a time when the market is scantily supplied, cannot fail to enhance the price, to the great oppression of the poor of this metropolis, and the whole nation, which suffers deeply thereby. I would therefore humbly propose to prohibit the use of wheat in distilling till *September* next at least, under some great penalty; and if the distillers were prohibited the use of all unmalted corn or grain, I conceive many advantages would arise to the publick, not to enlarge on the quality of the spirit, which I think is allowed by all, even the distillers themselves, to be less hurtful to the people when distilled from malt, than from raw or unmalted corn or grain, of which 'tis

\* A writer in the *Gloucester Journ.* says, that having gone to *Bristol*, in order to find out if he could, the just cause of the late and present clamours, occasioned by the extravagant rise of corn in that part of the country, to his great astonishment found that there were above 5000 bush. of wheat & barley made use of per month at one house for making distilled liquors, which on a moderate computation, is supposed to be more than all the inhabitants of ten large and populous towns make use of, in the alimentary way of bread and beer, in twice that time. He was likewise well inform'd, that ever since the new great distillery at *Worcester* has been erected, but small quantities of wheat and barley have been brought from that plentiful county to *Bristol* market as heretofore; and that throughout the whole county, and parts adjacent, there is scarce enough brought to market to supply the inhabitants, such large quantities being continually monopolized by the proprietors of the said distillery: He adds, that some nice calculators affirm, that there is more corn consumed at that work in six months, than would supply all the inhabitants of *Worcester*, and ten miles round, in bread and beer for 12 months and upwards.

computed they use more than 445,000 quarters yearly, which answers to 700,000 quarters of malt or thereabouts, the duty whereof would be 140,000l. annually added to the revenue. And if it be considered that the consequence of our distillers not using malt, is, that our barley is chiefly malted for the distillery and brewery in *Holland* and *Ireland*, which receives a bounty for the like quantity abovementioned of 140,000l. instead of paying that sum to the government, as it would if used in malt by our distillers: this makes a difference of 280,000l. to the revenue yearly; which is no inconsiderable article, and may be thought worth attending to at this juncture.

It may be alledged by some, that the distillers take off the ordinary corn that would otherwise be difficult to vend; but that argument has not so much in it, when duly considered, as may be generally thought. The inferior corn would be bought up for fattening hogs, &c. and would make much wholesomer flesh for the navy and all occasions, than that fed with distillers wash. But it is a mistake to think the distillers don't buy good corn; the best is heaviest and has most flower in it, and consequently will produce the most spirit, perhaps so much more than ordinary corn, as to render it cheapest to them in the end, as well as other consumers or manufacturers. But if it were true, that they use only the worst of the wheat, that is the occasion of great hardships to the poor at this time, for the reasons before mentioned. A. B.

E *His Majesty's most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament.*

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

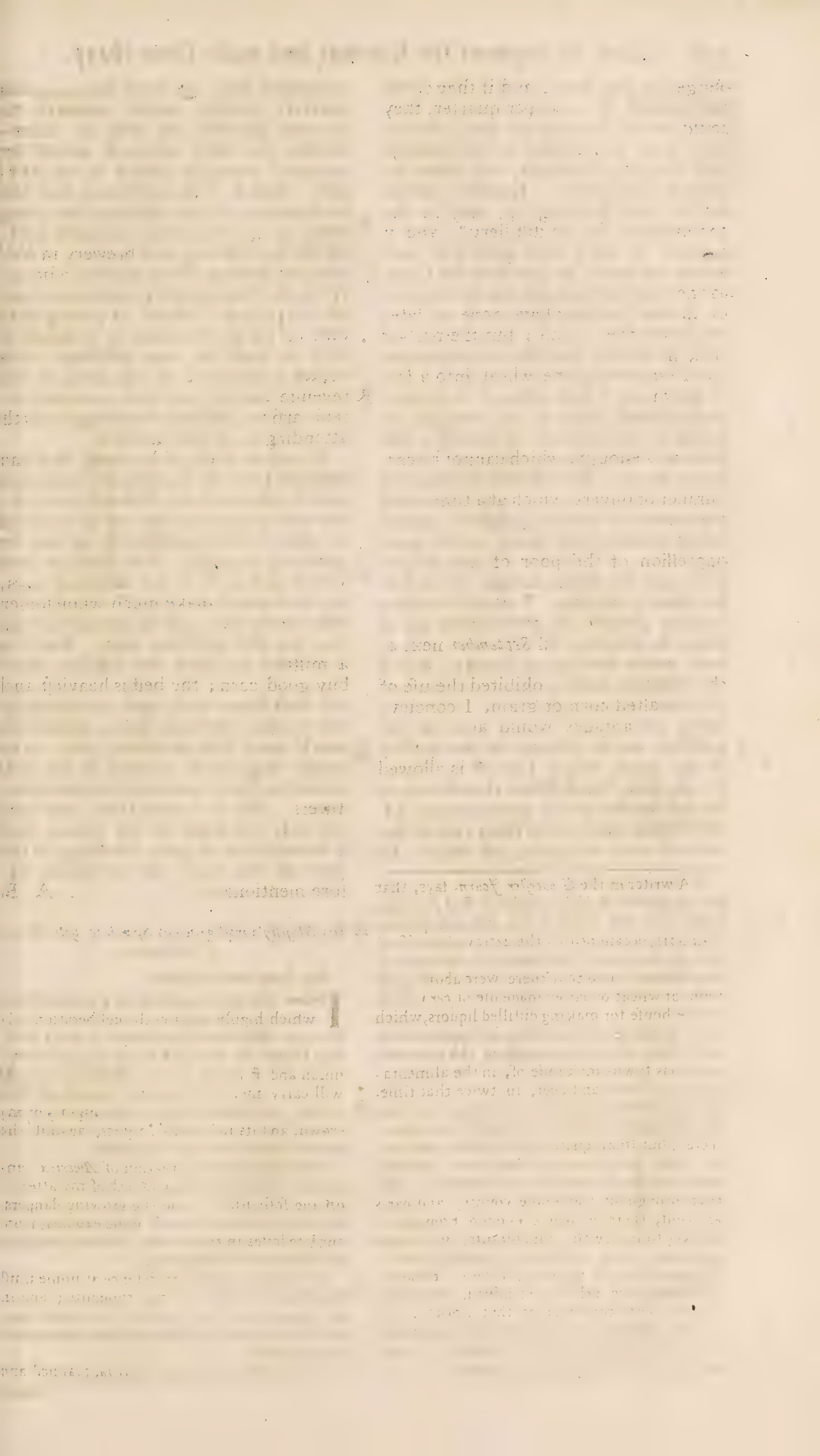
I Have called you together in a conjuncture, which highly requires the deliberation, advice and assistance of parliament; and I trust, that (under the guidance of divine providence) union and firmness in my affectionate people will carry me, with honour, through all difficulties; and finally vindicate the dignity of my crown, and its indubitable rights, against the antient enemy of these kingdoms.

The succour & preservation of *America* cannot but constitute a main object of my attention and sollicitude; and the growing dangers, to which our colonies may stand exposed, from our late losses in those parts, demand resolutions of vigour and dispatch.

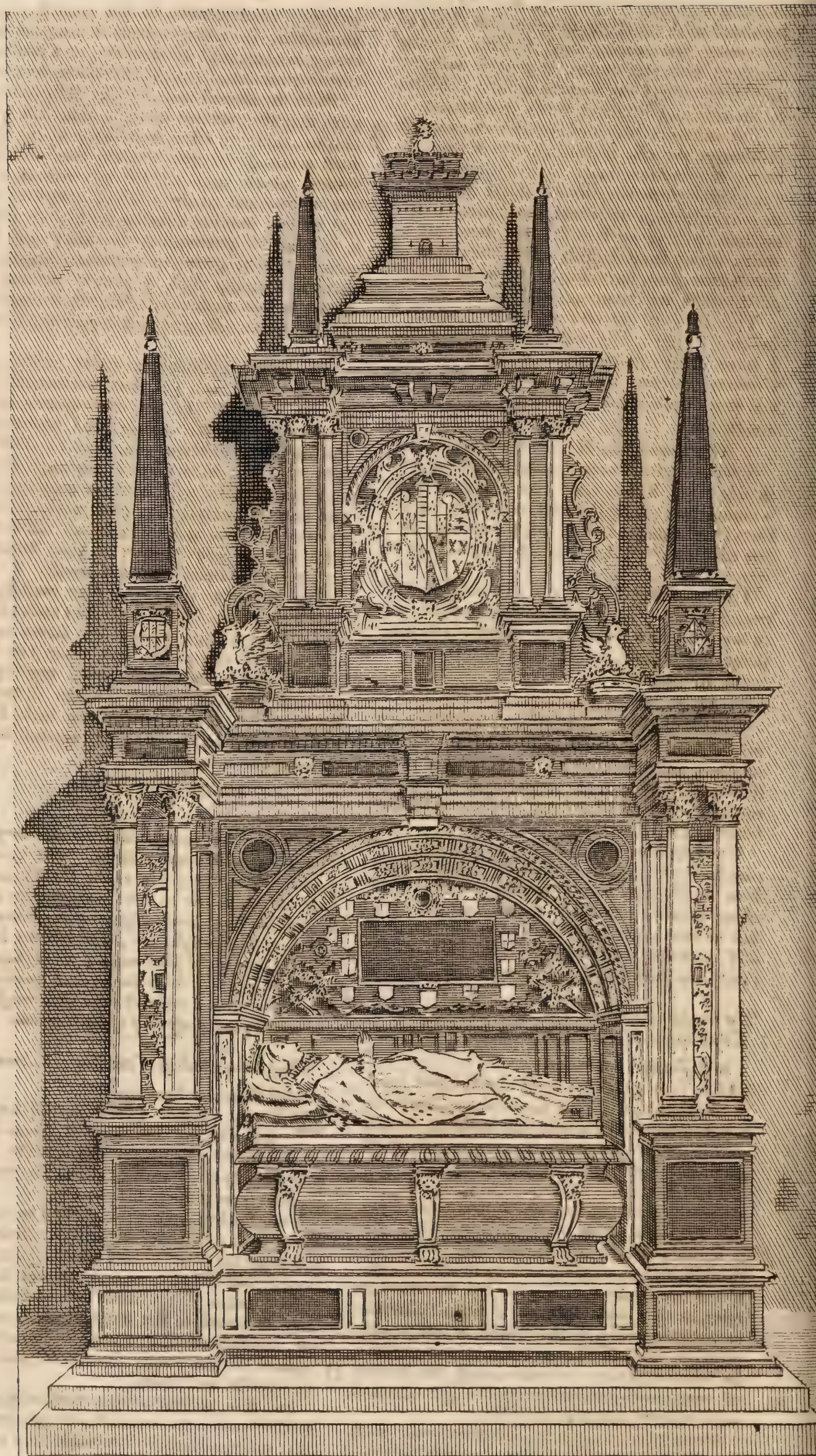
G An adequate and firm defence at home must have the chief place in my thoughts; and in this great view, I have nothing so much at heart as that no ground of dissatisfaction may remain in my people.

To this end, a national militia, planned and regulated









*The Lady Anne Dutchess of Somerset*



regulated with equal regard to the just rights of my crown and people, may, in time, become one good resource, in case of general danger; and I recommend the framing of such a militia to the care and diligence of my parliament.

The unnatural union of councils abroad; the calamities, which, in consequence of this unhappy conjunction, may, by irruptions of foreign armies into the empire, shake its constitutions, overturn its system, and threaten oppression to the protestant interest there, are events, which must sensibly affect the minds of this nation, and have fixed the eyes of *Europe* on this new and dangerous crisis.

The body of my electoral troops, which I ordered hither at the desire of my parliament, I have directed to return to my dominions in *Germany*, relying, with pleasure on the spirit and zeal of my people, in defence of my person and realm.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

I will order the proper estimates to be laid, in due time, before you; and I rely on your wisdom, that you will prefer more vigorous efforts (tho' attended with large expence) to a less effectual, and therefore less frugal, plan of war.

I have placed before you the dangers and necessities of the public; it will be your care to lay, in such a manner, the burdens you may judge unavoidable, as will least distress and exhaust my people.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

I cannot here be unmindful of the sufferings of the poorer sort, from the present high price of corn, and the disturbances which have arisen therefrom; and I recommend to you to consider of proper provisions, for preventing the like mischiefs hereafter.

Unprosperous events of war in the *Mediterranean* have drawn from my subjects signal proofs, how dearly they tender my honour, and that of my crown; and they cannot, on my part, fail to meet with just returns of unwearied care and unceasing endeavours, for the glory, prosperity and happiness of my people.

*The humble Address of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parl. assembled.*

*Most gracious Sovereign,*

WE, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal in parliament assembled, beg leave to return your majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

The importance of the present crisis, and the dangerous consequences which may result from the unnatural union of councils in *Europe*, are so sensibly felt by this house, that we should think ourselves wanting in duty to your majesty and our country, if we did not beg leave to offer, at your royal feet, our strongest assurances, that we will, to the utmost of our power, promote and effectuate such measures, as shall be found expedient for vindicating the honour of your crown; and asserting the just rights of your majesty and your subjects.

Permit us to return your majesty our most humble and grateful thanks, for your majesty's

gracious condescension to the request of your parliament, in causing a body of your electoral troops to come into this country, at a conjuncture so critical to its preservation and defence.

With the deepest sense of our obligations to your majesty, we beg leave to approach your throne, there to offer the tribute of our warmest gratitude for that paternal care and sollicitude, which your majesty has expressed for the succour and preservation of *America*; nor are we less sensibly affected with your majesty's gracious attention to the safety and honour of this kingdom, by recommending to our care the forming such a plan of defence at home, as may enable your Majesty to exert the power of *Great Britain* with vigour and success abroad.

The many blessings we enjoy under your majesty's mild and gracious government, call for the warmest and sincerest acknowledgements of our hearts; and demand, on our part, the most firm and loyal assurances to your majesty, that, not discouraged by any unprosperous events of war, we will, with the greater ardour and alacrity, employ our most zealous efforts to extricate your majesty from all difficulties, with honour and dignity to your majesty's crown, and prosperity to your people.

We beg leave to return your majesty the thanks of this house for the tender and compassionate regard your majesty has shewn to the sufferings of the poorer sort, from the high price of corn; and to assure your majesty that we will take that matter into our immediate consideration, in order to provide such speedy and adequate relief, as the nature and importance of the case require.

*His Majesty's Answer.*

*My Lords,*

I Return you my hearty thanks for this very dutiful and affectionate address. The warm expressions with which you repeat the assurances of your determination to exert yourselves in the defence of the rights and possessions of my crown, give me the greatest satisfaction; and you may be assured, the only use I shall make of the confidence you repose in me, will be to pursue such measures, as the present critical conjuncture renders necessary for the welfare and prosperity of my kingdoms.

*The humble Address of the House of Commons.*

*Most Gracious Sovereign.*

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of *Great-Britain* in parliament assembled, beg leave to return your majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

Your faithful commons, excited by duty, and warm with gratitude, do from our hearts acknowledge the paternal care and royal condescension of your majesty, in pointing out, from the throne such a plan of force for our defence, as may best tend to the satisfaction of your people, and in particular, a well modelled national militia, as one proper security for your majesty's person and realm.

In this present arduous conjuncture, your faithful commons, next after divine providence, rely on your majesty's wisdom and magnanimity;



mity; remembering *British* efforts in time past, under princes, whose first glory was to found like your majesty, the strength of their government in the contentment and harmony of their subjects.

Thus united, and thus animated, this house will cheerfully support your majesty through all difficulties, and vindicate, to the utmost, the dignity of your crown, and its undoubted rights, against the antient enemy of these kingdoms,

We trust, your majesty, strong at home, will find yourself revered abroad, and in a condition to support that weight and consideration in *Europe*, which belong to a king of *Great Britain*, notwithstanding the unnatural and unhappy union of councils, which have formed, on the continent, so new and dangerous a crisis.—This house thinks, with pain, on the said events of war in the *Mediterranean*, and in *America*; they will take these affecting matters into their most serious consideration, not imputing blame to any unheard; and will with all confidence, alacrity, and dispatch, second your majesty's royal care for the speedy succours and preservation of *America*, under the growing dangers to which those invaluable possessions stand exposed.

We beg leave to assure your majesty, that your faithful commons will consider of proper provisions for the relief of the poorer sort from the present high price of corn, and for preventing the like mischiefs hereafter, according to the royal and compassionate recommendation of your majesty.

*New Reflections on the Conduct of the War, and the present State of public Affairs, particularly the Loss of Minorca, and the Behaviour of Mr B. from the Preface to Three Letters relating to the Navy, Gibraltar, and Port Mahon, which were written in the Year 1747 and 1748, and are now first published. Of the Letters, which appear to be written with great Candour, Impartiality, and Knowledge of the Subject, an Epitome will be given in some future Magazine.*

Whoever reflects upon the fatal events, which this year has produced, cannot blame that impatience, which the people express for a strict enquiry into the causes of them.

The nation has reason to hope, that they who preside, will gratify these expectations both from a sense of their duty to their king and country, and from the prudence and necessity of the thing. If the war is not carried on with vigour, our ruin is unavoidable: and to carry it on as it ought, will require such immense sums, that it cannot be expected, the people will submit with patience to that grievous load of taxes, which must be imposed upon them, if the ministry do not give them this mark of their good intention.

Indeed some methods have been lately used to perplex and confound the people. Mr B—accuses the late M—y, and the late M—y Mr B—; but it is to be hoped, that the people will not suffer themselves to be so perplexed by this, as to lose the pursuit of the real criminals. There are at least such appearances of guilt in both, that whoever is innocent must wish for a strict enquiry that his innocence may appear—and it is the duty and the interest of the minister, and of the nation to detect the guilty, that punishment be a terror to others.

Two enquiries are to be made, which are perfectly distinct and independant of each other. First, why the security of *Minorca* was not sooner attended to, and not only a reinforcement sufficient for the defence of it, but a fleet strong enough to prevent its being attacked, sent to the *Mediterranean*. Secondly, whether admiral B—when he was there did his duty in the engagement, and afterwards used all the means he could to reinforce the place.

*Minorca* is at such a distance from *England*, and so near the *French* coast, that, as soon as we began to take the *French* ships, it was very natural to expect, that the *French* would endeavour to dispossess us of it, if there was any probability of succeeding. Considering then the length of the navigation from hence to that place, and the uncertainty of the sea, prudence surely required an immediate reinforcement to be sent to the garrison, especially as the M—y could not but know, that the regiments there, if full and complete, were much too weak to defend the place, and that many of their officers were absent from their posts; and that no assistance was to be expected from the inhabitants, but the contrary.

It is very probable, that the *French* threatened an invasion of *England*, only to alarm us, and oblige us to keep our ships at home; but 'tis possible that if we had weakened our fleet too much by sending large squadrons to *America*, they might actually have made a descent here, which it was the duty of our ministry to provide against; but this could be no objection against sending a strong fleet to the *Mediterranean*; for, if our whole fleet be superior to that of the *French* as 4 to 3 (and I believe it is superior in a greater proportion) then if 25 sail of the line had been sent to block up 20 sail of the *French* at *Toulon*, it is evident that we should still have preserved our superiority.



riority here, even in a greater degree, than we have in the whole.

When our ships cruize off *Brest*, or any of the *French* ports in the channel, they may by the weather be driven away, and the *French* have it in their power to sail out unmolested; but our Squadron might have lain secure in *Hieres Bay* which is so near *Toulon*, that it would have been impossible for the *French* fleet there to have sailed out without their knowledge, and our ships might easily have been supplied with fresh provisions from *Italy* or *Sardinia*, and two at a time gone to *Minorca* to be cleaned, so that not a ship there need have been more than nine or ten months without cleaning; a few cruizers then would have made us masters of the *Mediterranean*, and not only protected our own trade there, but destroyed the *French*.

And, as our fleet was sent too late, so was it likewise too weak for the purpose. When such a valuable place, as *Minorca*, was at stake, as little was to be left to chance, as possible; it could not be depended upon, that *Commodore Edgewcombe* would join *Mr Byng*; the *French* admiral might probably have prevented it, and without that junction, *Mr B—* would have been too weak indeed, and the fault would have been imputed to the *M—y* only. They could not be ignorant of the weakness of the garrison of *Minorca*, nor of the advantages of *Hieres Bay*, and the convenience it afforded for a fleet's lying there in safety from the winds; one would think too, that they might have known the number of ships at *Toulon*: that therefore, *Minorca* was not more timely and more powerfully succoured, seems to carry in it too strong an appearance of reachery and corruption, or at least, a shameful neglect at home. And the manner, in which the intelligence of the *French* landing there, was received in *England*, gives too plausible an appearance to this presumption. Every body immediately gave the island over or lost; not one of the ministry offered to say, that any care had been taken for its security; and *General Blakeney's* holding out so long, seemed to be, what they did not expect.

Some indeed say, that it is absurd to suppose that any of our *M—y* could be guilty of corruption or treachery, because it was their interest to be faithful to their king and country, who reward their servants so munificently, that they need not seek for rewards elsewhere. I all very readily allow, that the real

interest of a minister is the same with that of his country; but real interest and apparent are not always the same, and it is too common a thing to prefer appearances to reality. When we are told that *Count Bruhl*, prime minister to the king of *Poland*, elector of *Saxony*, is a pensioner of *France*, we do not scruple believing it; tho' it may be supposed that his master pays him so well, that it is both his duty and interest to be faithful. And, when we read in *Burnet* or *Eachard*, that a cabal sold themselves to the *French* king, in *Charles the II's* time, we give credit to the historians, without seeing any absurdity in their assertion. And, if a strict enquiry be not made here, to demonstrate what were the real causes of this shameful neglect, whatever the present age may do, posterity will probably believe, that *Minorca* was lost by the influence of *French* gold, or the most amazing series of negligence. But whatever oversights or faults might have been committed at home; whatever might be the causes of these faults, *Admiral B—'s* conduct may not be justified. It is then to be enquired, how he behaved, when he got there, and whether he did all in his power to destroy the enemy, and relieve the place.

Both he, and *Gen. Forcke* seem to have acted on the same presumption, that the *M—y* did in *England*, that *Minorca* must be immediately lost, and that any succours thrown into it, if that were practicable, would not preserve the place, but add to the loss, and therefore the troops intended, or said to be intended, to be sent from *Gibraltar*, were refused, the fact has shewn, that this opinion was wrong, and that succours timely landed would have saved the place.

*Mr B—'s* apologists have given a very circumstantial account of his prudent behaviour and zeal to succour the garrison till the 18th or 19th of *May*.

But this gives us no satisfactory account of his behaviour in the action, or after it.

*Mr B—* says, 'We may justly claim the victory' And what use did he make of that victory? — Why, to go back again to *Gibraltar*, and to have the PLEASURE of telling *Mr C—d*, that he left *Minorca* upon the point of being taken without endeavouring to throw any succours into it. Strange use of a victory! conquerors usually pursue the conquered— But that would have been to no purpose; for they sailed three feet to his one, therefore they could have got away from him.—They might perhaps; but *St. Phil.*



*Phillip's* castle could not have failed away; that ought to have been the object of his attention: then he ought to have endeavoured to have sent a letter to Mr *Blakeney*, and have learned from him who knew the state of the place, whether it was practicable to land any succours, rather than from a council of war, who delivered their opinion upon uncertain reports. But Mr *B—* says, two of his ships were so much damaged, that they could not at sea be made fit for another engagement. But is it not reasonable to suppose that since the enemy retired, and left the victory to us, they had sustained as much damage as we had? they had no harbour to retire into any more than we had, and consequently laboured under the same disadvantages in refitting. But Mr *B—*'s apologist tells you, the *French* fleet was greatly superior, if not in number of ships, yet, at least, in number of men and weight of metal, and gives you a dreadful account of the horrid mischief they can do, more than the *English*. The account he gives is false, both as to the number of guns, and the proportion of the balls. Part, and only part, of our squadron engaged the enemy, and made them retire: It would seem then, that our balls did at least as much execution as theirs did. Mr *B—*'s ship, as he says, was engaged with the *Foudroyant*, the dreadful *Foudroyant*? and what damage did he sustain? not a man either killed or wounded.

One of Mr *B—*'s advocates gives us the determination of a council of war, upon their being called to give their opinion upon several queries. Before the members of this council are blamed for their determination, it should be enquired what influence was used, and what representations were made to them, I shall insert the queries and resolutions in their order, with the remarks on each.

I. Whether an attack upon the *French* fleet gives any prospect of relieving *Minorca*?

*Unanimously agreed, that it would not.*

If this determination proceeded from the opinion of the engineers given under their hands, as mentioned by Mr *B—*'s apologist, (*See p. 481*) that it appeared to them extremely dangerous, if not impracticable, to throw succours into *St. Philips*, two questions are to be asked. Whether the principal of those engineers did not change his opinion in that particular, after he left *England*? and if he did, what induced him to change his opinion? how-

ever, as they did not determine it to be absolutely impossible, it was surely worth while to attempt it, as *Minorca* was inevitably gone without succours. —There are many competent witnesses now in *England* who can tell, whether it was practicable to land any succours in *Minorca*, or not; if it was, an hasty determination of a council of war, procured perhaps upon a false representation, or by undue influence, will be no justification;—nor can it be thought a vindication of Mr *B—*, if it proceeded from a bad opinion of his conduct\*.

Q. II. Whether if there was no *French* fleet cruising off *Minorca*, the *English* fleet could raise the siege.

*Unanimously agreed, that the fleet could not.*

Undoubtedly the fleet could not have forced the *French* army to have raised the siege directly; but if by throwing succours into the garrison, Gen. *Blakeney* would have been enabled to man the works, and allow his soldiers some respite from fatigue, the *French* troops could never have taken it, and must at last, if we had been masters of the sea, have been made prisoners themselves.

Q. III. Whether *Gibraltar* would not be in danger by any accident, that might befall the fleet?

*Unanimously agreed that it would be in danger.*

*Minorca* was in the most imminent danger, and the more valuable of the two, and therefore its relief to be attempted first. The *French* would not leave *Minorca*, before they had taken *St. Philip's*, and then they would want transports, and a reinforcement of troops likewise, before they could attempt *Gibraltar*; and it would have been very strange indeed, if before they could do all these things, succours did not arrive from *England*. In fact they did arrive.

Q. IV. Whether an attack with our fleet in the present state of it, will not endanger the safety of *Gibraltar*, and expose the trade of the *Mediterranean* to great hazards?

*Unanimously agreed that it would.*

To palliate the cowardly behaviour of some in the fleet, the way of reasoning was, to consider the worst, that could possibly happen, then to conclude it

\* 'Tis probable, it will appear, that tho' Mr *B—* had landed no succours, but had only prevented the *French* from landing any more troops, *St. Phillip's* would not have been taken



certainly would happen, and to act accordingly: this is the way of reasoning here.

Mr B—'s apologist quotes one of Mr *Fouquiere's* maxims, that a general ought not to fight, if he can gain nothing by the victory; but here every thing concurred to urge him to fight at all events. In desperate cases desperate remedies must be applied. *Minorca* was upon the point of being lost. Nothing could save it, but throwing some succours into the place, nor could this be attempted, without beating the *French* fleet, which if done, the *French* army would not have been sufficient without further reinforcements to carry on the siege, which our victory at sea would have prevented; the *French* army themselves must have been made prisoners, and an attempt, which has now been too successful, would then have been looked upon as rash and ridiculous.

Permit me now, to propose another set of queries, which might not improperly have been offered to the council of war, and would have set the thing in a very different light.

I. Whether *Minorca* would not be inevitably gone unless some succours were thrown into *St Phillips*?

II. Whether there be any possibility of doing this, but by beating the *French* fleet?

III. Whether it is not reasonable to suppose, that as the *French* retired before the *English*, their squadron was not at least as much damaged, as ours in the action?

IV. Whether, it might not be possible, if the *French* fleet was beaten, to throw some succours into the place, which would enable general *Blakeney* to hold out against a much greater force, than the *French* had in *Minorca*?

V. Whether, if the *English* squadron should be beaten, it might not reasonably be supposed, that at least one half of the *French* fleet would be so much damaged in the action, as to be obliged to return to *Toulon* to refit?

VI. Whether it could be supposed that the *French* would leave *Minorca*, to attack *Gibraltar*, before they had taken the castle of *St. Phillip's*; and when they had taken that, whether more men, ships of war, and transports would not be absolutely necessary, before they could make that attempt, and in the mean time whether a supply from *England* to *Gibraltar*, might not reasonably be depended upon?

Whether the *Mediterranean*, trade

was likely to be most exposed by admiral B—'s continuing in the *Mediterranean*, or going out of it?

VIII. Whether in the desperate situation of things, it was not absolutely necessary for admiral B— to run some hazard, and rather to attend to the immediate preservation of *Mahone*, than the remote danger of *Gibraltar*?

Which of the two sets of queries was the most proper to be laid before a council of war, and to put things in a true light, and what answer must have been given to them, is left to the judgment of the candid reader.

MR URBAN,

Whatever right the *British* electors may have to instruct their representatives, I hope we may deny, without being guilty of treason against the majesty of the people, that they are perfectly qualified for directing the administration of our public affairs. I would by no means call in question the natural abilities of our mayors and aldermen, &c. I will suppose their penetration as great as that of the most sagacious statesmen; yet, without giving offence, I imagine we may assert, that there are some few things necessary to be known, which possibly may have escaped the attention of these profound politicians. Nay, we may safely go a step farther, and affirm, that these venerable personages have interposed their judgment, and dictated to their representatives in some matters, of which it is impossible that they should be proper judges.

"Foreign mercenaries must instantly be dismissed; our militia must be armed; they will strike terror into our enemies; or, should *France* dare to invade us, would soon make her repent so desperate an enterprize."

Yet, they who so confidently insist upon these measures being pursued, were they to be examined, would be found deficient in the first rudiments of politics. How many, or rather how few, of our wisest aldermen, know what number of land forces are at present in the kingdom; what is the condition of our navy; how many ships and sailors are at hand to defend us; or when this militia can be raised; or what time it will take to discipline them; or indeed, whether, consistently with their attention to other business, they can ever be disciplined. On the other hand, what is the strength of the *French* navy, what new accession of power our ene-



mies may derive from their neighbours; whether a descent upon *England* is practicable or not. A determination of these several questions would any man ask of the freemen of our several corporations? Many of them never saw a ship; not one of them, possibly, was ever in a battle, (unless over a bottle) some of them never read a description of one; yet these are the gentlemen who undertake to direct, in some degree, our military affairs: They can determine better than our most experienced generals, that we are able to fight our own battles, and need no foreign assistance.

But farther; to do them justice, they have added their reasons for the dismissal of foreigners—"Their continuing with us reflects dishonour on the nation."—Yet *France* keeps in pay, and without reproach, several foreign regiments. Besides, it is better to be disgraced, than to run the risk of being destroyed.

"But these foreigners will trample upon our laws and liberties. — Shall then *Englishmen*, who defy the whole power of *France*, be afraid lest 15,000 *Germans* should enslave them? Shall we despise (as we affect to do) the most mighty prince in *Europe*, and dread an handful of men? Are we so brave, and yet so timorous?"

But our militia will answer every purpose. Be it so; Yet why so zealous to dismiss 15,000 men trained up to arms, before even the plan of a militia is settled? or, if the wisdom of parliament had laid the best regulated scheme, can their commands instantly make soldiers? They must long be a mob, before they can be an army.

"Still *America* must not be neglected."—A strong reinforcement, probably 5000 men at least, must be sent thither.—Now I would, with deference to the wisdom of our superiors, humbly enquire whether, when 20,000 soldiers are sent out of the kingdom, we shall be able, with the few which are left, to stand against an enemy, who is as crafty as he is powerful. Such a disgrace in our own channel, as hath twice happened to us in the *Mediterranean*, may lay us open to be invaded by the whole army of *France*. Besides, the vigilance of the wisest administration, and courage and conduct of the bravest admirals, cannot command the winds and waves. When the prince of *Orange* came over, the elements were thought to fight for him. But alas! we cannot depend on their

friendship; those very winds and waves which wafted over the fleet of the guardian of liberty, and suffered not the *English* navy to approach him, may conspire to enslave us, and expose us to the resentment of a nation, which always hated us, but is now enraged to the last degree, and bent upon our utter destruction.

Yours, &c. A. B.

Mr URBAN,

As so much pains is taken, in applying annually to parliament, from various parts of the nation, that laws may be enacted, for the laying out of new roads, amending old ones, erecting mile stones, &c. I have often admired, that the due execution of one ancient necessary established law has been so long overlooked and neglected.

By Stat. 8 & 9 *Wm III.* it is enacted, That for the better convenience of travelling, in such parts of this kingdom as are remote from towns, & where several highways meet, it shall be lawful for the justices of the peace at their respective sessions, to be held, as authorised by Stat. 3 & 4 *Wm & Mary.* so often as they should think necessary, to direct their precept to the surveyors of the highways, in any place where two or more cross highways meet, requiring them to erect in the most convenient place where such ways join, a stone or post, with an inscription thereon in large letters, containing the name of the next market town, to which each of the said joining highways leads, and in case any surveyor shall neglect, after three months notice, to erect such stone or post, such offender shall forfeit 10 s.

The surveyors are annually elected, & it is the practice of the justices, year after year, to direct the observance of this clause amongst others; but certainly something further than a bare charge is necessary: For, as I have travelled most of the principal roads in this kingdom, I can, from observation and experience assert, the surveyors are guilty of almost a total neglect of this material part of their duty, except in some parts of the North. The utility and necessity of setting up these particular marks of direction, in the places abovementioned, is so apparent to every one whose occasions require them to travel, that arguments to prove it are needless. Great must the perplexity of the weary traveller be, when, after labouring along in an unknown road, without any opportunity of information, he at length finds himself benighted and bewildered, many miles out of his way, and perhaps in danger, as well as in fear, of being robbed and murder'd! What a distressing situation is this, for the many thousands who have occasion to travel, to be continually subjected to, thro' the indolence of those, whose duty it is to prevent it, and who may do it, by the plain and easy means pointed out by the act; and who, indeed, subject themselves to a penalty for not doing it.



## The COUNTRY WEDDING.

Well met, pretty nymph, says a jol - ly young swain, To a

beau - ty - ful shep - herdes cross - ing the plain, Why so much in

haste, now the month it was May, Shall I venture to ask you, fair

maiden, which way, Shall I venture to ask you, fair maid - en, which

way. Then strait to this question the nymph did re - ply, With a

smile in her look, and a leer in her eye, I am come from the village,

and homeward I go, And now, gentle shepherd, pray why

would you know.

I hope



I hope, pretty maid, you won't take it amiss,  
If I tell you the reason of asking of this.  
I would see you safe home, (now the swain was  
in love)

Of such a companion if you could approve.  
Your offer, kind shepherd, is civil, I own,  
But I see no great danger in going alone;  
Nor yet can I hinder, the road being free,  
For one as another, for you as for me.

No danger in going alone it is true,  
But yet a companion is pleasanter, too;  
And if you could like, now the swain he took  
heart,  
Such a husband as me, we never should part.  
O that's a long word, said the shepherdess then,

I've often heard say, there's no minding you  
men;

You'll say and unsay, and you'll flatter, 'tis true,  
Then leave a young maiden the first thing you do.

O judge not so hard, the shepherd reply'd,  
For to prove what I say, I will make you my  
bride;

To-morrow the parson (well said little swain)  
Shall join both our hands, and make one of us  
twain,

Then what the nymph answer'd to this is not said,  
But the very next morn to be sure they were wed.  
Sing hey diddle, ho diddle, hey diddle down,  
Now when shall we see such a wedding in town?

### *The GOUT.*

*A Mock-Heroic Poem, in Imitation of the Splendid  
Shilling.*

**H**appy the man, who free from cares and  
pain,  
Neither in hand, nor leg, nor foot retains  
The gout corroding; he no envious sees  
His neighbour walk; nor sighs for absent love.  
But when the sun dispels the clouds opaque,  
To *Datchett*, park, or terraces high repairs;  
Where some neat nymph, whose half-way-meeting  
smiles

Gladden approach, attracts his hastening steps,  
*B—df—d* or *S—y—r*; he each circling day  
Improves, now musing o'er th' instructive tale,  
Now hinting love oblique with accents low,  
Or wit ambiguous, by design mistook.

But I, whom *Ate*'s twitching throbs torment,  
And passion, (sure attendant upon gout)  
Estrang'd to wine, whose gen'rous purple draughts  
On tiptoe keep the spirits, pine and mope,  
Chain'd, as by magic, to my elbow-chair;  
There lonely sit for hours, and days, condemned  
To count the tardy clock; or gaze at fire,  
Where fancy'd pictures please the dazzled sight:  
Save when a book, (sure comfort in distress,  
But relish'd least when by compulsion us'd)  
The ling'ring hours beguiles; or when a friend  
By social presence smooths the ruffled brow,  
He then, with jocund and well-meaning mirth,  
Derides my state, by his derision cas'd.  
Not wittier jeers th' insulting amorous sop  
On *Delia* casts, when injur'd love has rais'd  
A pimple red, or morpew on her cheek,  
Or the arch'd promontory of her nose  
To vex the cruel fair: He, skill'd in taunts,  
Cull'd out from chronicles of slighted knights,  
Reviews his mem'ry's ample magazine;  
Then in a mirror's faithful surface shews  
Her boasted face now hideous to herself;  
Or jokes of sweethearts frighten'd at her sight,  
Those who at humble *Eton* vent their sighs  
To father *Thames*, or pine in *Windsor* shades,  
Fit haunts for dying swains; where spreading  
elms

Their am'rous arms in close embrace unite,  
Whispering their loves with ev'ry gentle breeze,  
(Emblem of those they shade) they well may vie  
With myrtle groves, or amaranthine bow'rs.

Thus, while some happy minutes rapid flow,  
With sudden rage, and unexpected ire,

*Ate*, by Gods, by mortals gout yelep'd,  
Thro' all my inmost nerves, like lightning, darts  
Her baleful shafts, and kills without a wound:  
With tort'ring rack thrice vellicates my foe,  
With hideous accent thrice I scream, and feel  
Her whole divinity enrag'd within.

What can I do? to bathe my tortur'd limb  
But adds new pangs; the gout invincible  
Derides and baffles all the pow'r of herbs.  
Patience alone remains, she, peaceful maid,  
Time's meekest daughter, by complacence mild  
And assiduity, the goddess calms,  
And brings her flannel'd votary to ease.

*Windsor.*

*On the fashionable Pompons with Chariots, Post-  
Chaises &c.*

**H**OW dull the age, when ladies must express  
Each darling wish in emblematic dress!  
See how the wheels in various colours roll,  
Speaking the hope of ev'ry female soul.

O let a windmill decorate the hair;  
A windmill, apter emblem of the fair!  
As ev'ry blast of air impells the vane,  
So ev'ry blast of folly whirls their brain.

### PROLOGUE to the MISER.\*

*Writ by Mr. Derrick, and spoke by Mr. Smith.*

**W**hile *Gallia*'s arms triumphant trophies  
boast,  
And hostile banners brave *Britannia*'s coast;  
While tyrant pow'r asserts a lawless reign,  
Usurps new worlds, and arrogates the main;  
What *British* heart but glows with gen'rous rage!  
What *British* arm but trembles to engage?  
The peasant hand the peaceful flail disdains,  
Now grasps the sword, and pants for nobler plains.  
The merchant cries, "revenge your country's  
wrong."

'Revenge' re-echoes from each honest tongue.  
Rouze Britons, rouze! at *George*'s great com-  
mand,

Now form the free born phalanx thro' the land;  
Too firm to fear,—too generous to betray—  
Who fight for freedom; and thro' love obey.

\* This play was acted to augment the charity be-  
gun by the marine society for cloathing poor boys, and  
fitting them for the sea.

Hail,



Hail, virtue's sons! be such, and such alone,  
Th' immortal guardians of a *Brunswick's* throne!  
While *Gallia* slaves in martial bondage bred;  
Whose war is murder,—and whose glory bread;  
Fight for a monarch whom no laws can bind,  
And roam the vaillant butchers of mankind.

Such hosts in vain shall menace freedom's  
Be Britons still what Britons were of yore, [I]fore,  
When royal *Edward* broke the tyrant line;  
And captive crowns pass'd current on his coin;  
The patriot fire from breast to breast shall run,  
Our sons shall finish what our fires begun.

Nor can we doubt *Britannia's* future fame,  
Whilst her fair daughters fan the rising flame;  
Whilst youthful bands your pious care confess;  
Snatch'd from the tempting dangers of distress;  
Rais'd by your bounty, infant warriors spring,  
Wage early war, and vindicate their king,  
O'er subject seas assert his lawful reign  
And rise the future *Warrens* of the main.  
Then echoing cheers from each victorious crew  
Shall hail the hero whom they owe to you.

# PROLOGUE to AMPHITRYON.

*A Play of Mr Dryden's, now revived with Alterations.*

**T**HIS night let busy man to pleasure spare:  
Far hence be searching thought; and pining  
care;

Far hence what'er can agonize the soul,  
Grief, terror, rage, the dagger, or the bowl!  
The comic muse, a gay propitious power,  
To dimpled laughter gives this mirthful hour.

The scenes which *Plautus* drew, to-night we  
show,

Touch'd by *Moliere*, by *Dryden* taught to glow.  
*Dryden*!—in evil days his genius rose,  
When wit and decency were constant foes:  
Wit then desil'd in manners and in mind,  
Whene'er he sought to please, disgrac'd mankind.  
Freed from his faults, we bring him to the Fair;  
And urge once more his claim to beauty's care.  
That thus we court your praise, is praise bestow'd;  
Since all our virtue from your virtue flow'd.

But there are some—no matter where they sit  
Whom smack'd their lips, and hop'd the luscious bit.  
These claim regard, deny it they that can——  
“The prince of darkness is a gentleman!”

Yet why apologize; tho' these complain,  
They're free to all the rest of *Drury-Lane*.

To these bright rows we boast a kind Intent;  
We sought their plaudit, and their pleasure meant.  
Yet not on what we give, our fame must rise;  
In what we take away, our merit lies.  
On no new force bestow'd we found our claim;  
To make *Wit Honest*, was our only aim:  
If we succeed, some praise we boldly ask——  
To make *Wit Honest* is no easy task.

*On a Place near Edengburgh called the Hermitage.*

*Rura mihi et rigui placeant in vallibus amnes,  
Flumina amem, Sylvasque, inglorius.* VIRG.

**R**Emote from noise, and veil'd from public  
view,  
Lies the lone *Hermitage*; on either hand  
Swells a proud hill, whose flaggy sides the fir  
Has mantled o'er with never-fading green,  
Bosom'd amid the trees, an antique rock  
Exalts its head with youthful ivy crown'd.  
Two more gigantic than the rest arise,

Whose feet the lowly vale supports; but these,  
Proud of their strength innat, imperial stand  
Alone, nor deign to touch the neighbouring hills;  
With heads uplifted, and with age grown white,  
They bid defiance to the rudest blasts,  
That sweep the wint'ry sky.—Nor fear high *Jove*,  
When by his mighty hand from pole to pole,  
His dreadful thunder rolls, and from their dens  
Affrights the savage monsters of the wood.

Beneath their feet the humbler chrystal waves,  
(Over whose banks fair *Flora* has diffus'd  
In nature's mystic order all her charms)  
Now in soft numbers gently glide along,  
Now grown impetuous, dash th' audacious stones,  
That dare oppose their course; then from the  
rocks [foam,  
Plunge headlong; wearied then, and white with  
They seek, with languid pace, old Ocean's bed.  
These various bounties nature's lib'ral hand,  
To deck this place bestow'd, which still preserves  
Its virgin charms; from the proud hand of art  
Inviolat. Here downy silence reigns,  
Here undisturb'd enjoys his balmy sleep,  
Lull'd by the gliding stream, whose blue-ey'd  
nymphs

So sweetly murmur; and by whisp'ring gales,  
That steal, unseen by mortals, thro' the trees,  
Whose waving tops in close embraces join.

Here may the lover breathe his fond complaint,  
And tell the hills, the rocks, the woods, his pain;  
The hills, the rocks, the woods, will hear his  
woes,

And sigh for sigh, and groan for groan return.  
O, my fair *Stella*, would th' immortal gods,  
Indulgent to my pray'rs, but place me here,  
Crown'd with thy love, no other bliss I'd ask.  
Each day, soon as the blushing morn appear'd,  
From downy indolence we'd rise, to view  
The dewy rose expand its crimson leaves;  
The yellow crocus dye, th' enamell'd meads,  
The woodbine twine around the barren elm,  
Exhaling sweets thro' all the ambient air;  
We'd lop the spreading vine's luxurious growth,  
And prop its arms when overcharg'd with grapes.  
We'd shade with care the sweet carnation's blow,  
Which from the light steals ev'ry vary'd tint,  
Yet by the sun is robb'd of half its charms.  
Sometimes we'd hasten to the waving boughs,  
Thick spread with leaves to form a pleasing  
shade;

And when bright *Sol* from his meridian height  
On earth's scorch'd bosom darts his fiery rays,  
To some cool fountain's mossy bank we'd stray,  
Or seek the covert of a shady bow'r.  
Then with the choicest fruits of ev'ry kind,  
Cull'd from each tree, we'd make a sweet repast.  
Again we'd hasten to our pleasing task,  
Mark how the trees shoot forth their infant buds;  
Observe the bee that from each various flow'r,  
Noxious or pure, extracts mellifluous dews.

Thus should the halcyon hours enchanted pass,  
Till Vesper's shades involve the world in night.  
Sometimes we'd walk when *Cynthia* highly  
[sits  
mounts.

The heav'ns, and, with unnumber'd worlds, re-  
A light divested of each scorching beam.  
Amongst the groves, the fountains, and the  
[low meads,  
Where charms unseen at noon enchant the sense,  
“And shed a charming languor o'er the soul.”



To a LADY, on her MARRIAGE.

WHILE thoughtless fair ones with vain  
passion float,  
On the gay plume, or military coat;  
While the fond heart, or giddy fancy's smit,  
With slaught'ring chief, or the more slaught'ring  
wit:

You, Madam, sway'd by reason's sacred voice,  
Made the humane philosopher your choice;  
Wisely bestowing on the man of truth,  
The charms of beauty, innocence, and youth.  
Virtue with temper, wit with candour join'd,  
Honour, that flows from rectitude of mind;  
The head judicious, heart still kind and true,  
Distinguish him, whom heav'n reserv'd for you.

The royal Sage, unrival'd in renown,  
Whose wisdom shone far brighter than his crown,  
Has, more than once, this certain judgment giv'n,  
'A prudent wife's the gift of bounteous heav'n.'  
The heav'nly gift your spouse receives with pride,  
Views the good wife in the dear blooming bride.  
While you with pleasure may his worth regard,  
And sign this maxim of our famous bard:—  
'A wit's a feather, and a chief's a rod;  
'An honest man's the noblest work of God.'

Your prudence in your well-judg'd choice is  
shown;  
Rewarding merit, you enhance your own.  
That union, sure, compleatly blest must prove,  
Which sounds on virtue, just esteem and love!  
Happy, thrice happy! may ye be thro' life;  
He, the best husband; you, the kindest wife.

Accept these gratulations, void of art;  
My hand transcribes the language of my heart.  
Nor wait I for Apollo's tuneful aid,  
Nor inspiration of Pierian maid;  
Nor Hymen call, to bless the nuptial day,—  
But ardent wishes in few words convey.  
Soft, light, and easy, be the marriage yoke,  
May the next cent'ry see the chain unbroke!

### The FLY and TROUT.

*Omnes eodem cogimur.* Hor. Od. 2. B. 2.

AS near yon stream, the other day,  
Sooth'd by the murmur'ing current's play,  
I thoughtless stroll'd along;  
Behold I of largest growth, a fly,  
Adown the stream came glitt'ring by,  
The smaller flies among.

In sportive air it spread the sail,  
And, o'er the rest, the flying gale  
It caught with seeming pride;  
Swiftly it skims the chrysal wa'es,  
Now in the purling eddy laves,  
More smoothly now it glides.

What joy! it said, or seem'd to say,  
Thus on the sparkling stream to play,  
And quit the fields of air;  
How dull, because on wings they rise,  
Is yonder crowd of vulgar flies,  
To float for ever there.

Still let the timid sordid crew  
The same old beaten track pursue,  
Nor tempt one new delight;  
I dare to live, to live I know,  
And grasp at ev'ry joy below;  
No fancy dills affright.

While thus he tun'd his idle song,  
Born by the chrysal stream along,  
A trout descried the prize;  
And upward darting, swift as thought,  
The vain, the boasting insect caught;  
The boasting insect dies.

I mark'd his fate, I smote my breast,  
Deep be the lesson there impress,  
Which thus my genius gave;  
The wretch who quits the path assign'd,  
To taste forbidden joy, shall find  
New ways to reach the grave.

An Elegy on R—— R—— of Q. College, Oxon.

WHILE feather'd songsters warbled through  
the grove.  
And twilight tipt the trees with darker green,  
How grateful once in solitude to rove,  
And taste the pleasures of the rural scene!

While vocal rills in sweet meanders play'd,  
And gentle gales to fan the landscape rose,  
While rich perfumes profusely Flora shed,  
How oft my muse and I have snatch'd repose!

Alas! how chang'd!—the moon withdraws her  
light,

And fable clouds the starry prospects shield;  
Pale horrid ghosts my sinking soul affright,  
And baleful mildews blast the hapless field.

The chatt'ring magpy's voice, and noisy jay's,  
The birds that cease to chirp their carols o'er;  
The nightingale that mourns in pensive lays,  
Forebode some fatal, some important hour.

The croaking frogs and screech owl's sullen note,  
The dogs that at yon distant village howl;  
The nightly raven's never-ceasing throat,  
Are the presages of a parting soul.

Lo! mid' the tombs yon bat in airy rings,  
Some dread event ill-boding to portend;  
In dreary transport flaps his leathern wings,  
Around the mansion of a dying friend.

Hark! hark! I hear, or seem the knell to hear,  
That sounds the sequel of terrestrial joys:  
Peal after peal assaults the doubtful ear.  
While hopes and fears in mixt confusion rise.

Doubt'st thou, vain man! has heav'n these omens  
sent,

But to perplex a busy mortal's brain;  
Nor will thy doubts forestall the dire event,  
For heav'n, sure heav'n, will never act in vain.

Hark! 'tis confirm'd; fame has her pinions  
spread,

Her brazen trumpet unfolds the doleful tale;  
"R—— lies number'd with the mighty dead,  
"And fate at last o'er friendship must prevail."

My dearest friend, that could no longer stay,  
Cou'd not afford an ever-parting kiss,  
Conduct, ye saints, to realms of endless day,  
To happy regions of immortal bliss.

Plant daffodils, ye swains, around his tomb,  
Bestrew with odoriferous flow'r's his hearth!  
Deplore, ye virgins fair, his early doom!  
Mourn, mourn, ye bards, in never-dying verse.

A. A. OXONIENSIS.



of the War in Germany we have already given a very ample Account, as well as of the Motives that induced the King of Prussia to prevent the Designs of his Enemies: but the Declaration which the Court of Vienna caused to be published in answer to those Motives has hardly been seen in England; we shall therefore embrace this Season of Inactivity to give it our Readers at full length, tho' some part of it has already been inserted.

In answer to the King of Prussia's Motives &c.

After over-running the electorate of Saxony with Prussian troops, and tearing it from its legal possessor, after violating the law of nations, and trampling under foot the respect due to a queen, and whilst the king of Poland is still threatened with a deplorable fate, the lust of domination and aggrandizement, by which the king of Prussia is guided, has led him to attack the kingdom of Bohemia, and again open here the theatre of his hostilities.

The circumstances and consequences of this double infraction of the peace by the court of Prussia, being quite extraordinary, the impartial public could not but be extremely impatient for the publication of the fundamental motives of such a strange proceeding, and expected to see the most profound mysteries of the cabinets of state fully revealed. Never was expectation more disappointed. The last memorial or declaration of war of the king of Prussia contains nothing but expressions that palpably contradict each other; and after invention had been stretched to the utmost, no motives are assigned that have the least air of probability. The king of Prussia, being utterly unable to find matter to fill a declaration of war, the very singular and extraordinary idea occurred to him after he had invaded Saxony, that possibly he might pick out of the private papers, which he took out of the king of Poland's cabinet at Dresden, some proofs to confirm what he had advanced of an offensive treaty between the two imperial courts, and thus give the lye to the empress-queen's assertion, that the imputation of such a treaty was false and forged.

The court of Vienna having strictly adhered to truth, had nothing to apprehend from all these researches. It hath even demonstrable reasons for believing, that if the contents of the cabinet of Potsdam could be laid before the public, they would therein see, with inexpressible astonishment, projects for corrupting faithful servants, bound to their masters by the obligation of oaths; for stirring up foreign subjects to rebel; for oppressing very considerable co-estates of the empire; for reviving illegal claims to whole provinces; and for fomenting horrible rebellions in powerful kingdoms.

What would all Europe and the most distant posterity have thought, had the empress-queen of Hungary and Bohemia, knowing such dangerous designs of a neighbour, deferred proceeding to counter preparations

of war, when her sworn enemy had been employ'd for some weeks about the most serious warlike preparations: or had her majesty, yielding to the indecent menaces of Prussia, discovered so much meanness as to declare, that in the time of public peace she accepted of a truce for two years? scarce would she have fulfilled on her part, such a misplaced declaration, when the king of Prussia, pleased to find that he had played off his artifices so successfully, and rendered our defensive preparations useless, would have notwithstanding attacked Bohemia, and still have pursued his hostile designs.

Our judgment of the king of Prussia's designs is only the natural consequences of actions several times committed by that prince in the sight of all Europe: and at the very time when he was making these proposals to us, he gave a new instance of his manner of acting, since in entering Saxony he acted diametrically contrary to the assurances he had given; thus abiding neither by his formal engagements, nor by his royal word when it serves his secret ends.

The public have already seen, in the rescript sent by her imperial majesty to her ministers at foreign courts, in what manner the king hath presumed to call the empress-queen repeatedly to account concerning her defensive measures; in what manner he has attempted to make a crime of them; and what turn he wanted to give to the situation of affairs. In his manifesto he advances things equally void of foundation. He maintains, that scarce was the treaty of Dresden concluded when the court of Vienna studiously endeavoured to elude and make it void.

The only grievance alledged against us, however, is only this, that seven years after the conclusion of the treaty, that is in 1753, the duty on goods manufactured in Prussian Silesia was augmented. It is astonishing that Prussia should touch upon this string, since the king was the first to augment the customs, and was guilty of divers other contraventions, not only against every article of this treaty, but also against that of Breslau; in so much that had not her imperial majesty been accustomed to sacrifice her most just motives of resentment to her love of peace, she would have long ago, especially after her representations proved ineffectual, had recourse to arms to revenge herself, which she does at present only to defend herself. To justify fully all that is advanced here we shall soon lay before the public a detail of our grievances, without, however, including all. In the mean time, that every one may judge of the commercial differences that have arisen, we shall only observe, that the whole affair consists in this, that the king of Prussia wants, on his part, to confine the words expressly stipulated in the 6th article of the treaty of Breslau, and the 8th of that of

Dresden.



*Dresden, respective dominions, countries, and subjects, and reciprocal dominions and subjects, to Silesia and the county of Glatz, which were ceded to him; and pretends that the meaning of these words ought to extend, on our part, to all our hereditary dominions, and thence infers that Silesia and Glatz, tho' ceded to the said king, and thereby ceasing to be a part of our hereditary dominions, ought nevertheless, with regard to trade, to be considered on the same foot as these, and enjoy the same advantages. It is unnecessary to enlarge farther to prove that such an interpretation is manifestly repugnant to the two passages above cited.*

*In the same Prussian manifesto some other complaints are brought against the court of Vienna. They have formed, it is said, projects of extreme consequence; they have dangerous views; and the court of Prussia endeavours on their part to develope and expose them in a proper light. To do this they are forced to go back to the time of the emperor Ferdinand II. for at present they find not enough to charge the court of Vienna with, and it is from those distant ages that they want to borrow motives for going to war at this time.*

*But this same archducal house of Austria, which still exists, is not afraid to maintain, that in all the annals of their monarchy no traces will be found of any enterprizes on their part tending to set aside the primary laws of the empire; to oppress its members; to seize their dominions for the sake of conveniency; to persecute by unheard of oppressions a whole royal family under assurances of a dissembled friendship; to overturn the peace and tranquillity of the empire; to attack in an hostile manner a neighbouring state of the empire, because it puts itself in a posture of defence; to endeavour to impose upon the whole Germanic body, at the expence of its constitution, arbitrary laws; to carry off men every where, notwithstanding the reclamations made by all; to revenge by unheard of acts the complaints made thereof; in fine, to attempt to introduce, by the oppression of the weak and defenceless states, a formidable despotism over all the empire. Unhappily this same archducal house is not forced to rumage the records of antient times, in order to shew such like imputations on Prussia. The house of Prussia and Brandenburg furnishes in the times in which we live, ample proofs, that the reigning king hath, on all occasions, studied to diminish, and even totally to destroy, the independance of the states, as he hath done in the county of Mecklenburg and in Saxony.*

*The king of Prussia strives in vain to charge her majesty the empress queen with designs similar to his own. He thereby but augments the general distrust which all impartial people have conceived of his declarations, to which he cannot give the least*

*air of probability. He wants to deprive the states of the empire of their discernment and feeling, by which they acquire a proper idea of multiplied oppressions, of violent attacks on their rights of independancy, of menacing enterprizes, and of the insignificance of his sugared speeches. There are but too many states of the empire of both religions, who know from experience, that if they have hitherto escaped Prussian oppression it is wholly owing to the support they have received from the archducal house of Austria. Hence the king of Prussia finding always this house in his way when he sets about his encroaching exploits in the empire, has long conceived such a violent hatred against it, that, devoured by his burning desire to be revenged on it, he employs every means that seems to tend to that end, and in his passion often forgets what he owes to his own royal dignity and to amiable truth, which can never long remain veiled.*

*He calls God; but not his actions, to witness, that he makes war only to divert from his dear country the calamities of war, at a time when not a soul in Germany would discover the least disturbance in it, if the King of Prussia had not stirred up such furious disturbances in two states of the empire, and intended to continue them by fire and sword. In all that he has published relating to the pretended motives of his conduct, he has intermixed so many contradictory circumstances, that he plainly shews he is not desirous of the public approbation, and sufficiently proves that he satisfies himself with his own ambitious imagination, and glories in not being bound by any laws, under whatever name they are known. For otherwise, how is it possible that he should tell us a story of a camp pretended to be mark'd out long ago on the frontiers of Silesia near Holzplotz and Jaromitz, and of upwards of 80,000 Austrians that were there to be assembled? how, otherwise could he positively assert sometimes the actual existence of an offensive alliance between the imperial courts of Vienna and Russia, and at other times, by the assistance of a warm imagination, suspect offensive Concerts, and ascribe to the empress-queen's designs what every one will easily acknowledge to belong to the king of Prussia, whilst it is notorious to the whole universe, that the empress-queen hath always made her happiness essentially consist in seeking to live in peace and union, with every power, and in religiously fulfilling her engagements.*

*It was with these upright views, and to make still further provision against a fourth infraction of the peace by Prussia, that in 1746, and consequently before the peace of Aix la Chapelle, a treaty of friendship and defence, prejudicial to no power whatsoever, was concluded between the two imperial courts.*



courts. The court of *Vienna* had no occasion to awaken the sensibility of that of *Russia* to the contemptuous behaviour of *Prussia*, seeing the king himself is so indifferent about keeping up the appearance of friendship with his neighbours, that they have no other way to avoid those causes of chagrin which *Prussia* is continually giving them; but by having very little or no communication with the court of *Berlin*. The public cannot have as yet forgot, how count *Bestuchef*, high chancellor of *Russia*, laid before him in the most convincing manner in 1750, the extraordinary proceedings of the *Prussians*. The court of *Vienna* will not undertake in this place to defend that of *Russia* against the imputations laid to its charge in the *Prussian* manifesto, but leave that to the good pleasure of the court of *Petersburg*.

It is a fresh piece of deceit in the said king to endeavour, from sinister views easy to be guessed, to load our innocent defensive engagements with the odious title of an offensive treaty against the *Ottoman* porte. He also plainly shews the crown of *France* by his infraction of the peace, that the union of the most christian king with the house of *Austria* excited him to produce so much the sooner, by his hostile aggression the *Casus Fœderis*, and so proves what little regard he hath for the father in law of the dauphin. All that the king of *Prussia* assumes to charge the court of *Vienna* and others with, relating to a conspiracy, is an ill-judged imputation, which never has place between sovereigns, and which can only be laid on rebel subjects. Such conspiracies ought to be ranked with the projects of those who in their plans of aggrandisement admit, without distinction, all means that serve their ambition.

Her imperial majesty declares the king of *Prussia's* imputation, that she wanted to engage the crown of *England* in a conspiracy against him, to be false and forged. Her imperial majesty appeals to the testimony of the crown of *England* itself, and will at no time scruple to print the whole negotiation then depending with the court of *London*.

The court of *Vienna* did not refuse fulfilling her engagements with the crown of *England*, because it is notorious that the *British* possessions in *America*, and the quarrels arising on account thereof, could never occasion on her part a refusal to comply with the engagements entered into. To overthrow in few words the imputations of *Prussia* against the court of *Vienna*, charging them with seeking to find motives in the differences in *America* for lighting up a general war, the *British* court itself will do justice to truth on this head, and acknowledge the pains taken by the empress queen to stifle the *American* differences in their birth. In general, the sum of all that the court of *Prussia* scatters throughout its manifesto relative to those of *France* and *Great Britain* is this, that the

former hath not sufficiently reflected on the nature of things and its own interest of state, and that the latter hath not fathomed the designs of the ministry of *Vienna*, or wanted penetration on that head: Expressions that greatly affect the honour of those two courts.

As to the rest, the king of *Prussia* might have passed over the mention of gratitude; he who has forgot what he owes to the archducal house of *Austria*, to whom he is indebted for the regal dignity. He hath long mortally hated it, and verifies the prophecy of the king his father, who foretold to the magnanimous preserver of the life of the reigning king, what the august house of *Austria* was to expect for this good turn and many others.

The king of *Prussia* must not imagine that the court of *Vienna* doth not know with what animosity he hath since the peace of *Dresden*, stirred judicious powers against her. The hostile projects which he cherished in his breast, were to seem the consequences of that zeal with which he pretended to be filled for the support of the protestant religion, which was disturbed or threatened by none: whereas the persons of best sense of that very religion are convinced, that if only the support of religion was in question, the king of *Prussia* would not sacrifice one private soldier to the cause. Nevertheless in these unhappy times his *Prussian* majesty charges his minister at *Ratisbon* and his other emissaries to make an offer of his assistance to the protestant estates, who it is pretended are oppress'd; scarecrows are every where set up; and by all these artifices he throws dust in the eyes of the public in order to blind them or divert their sight from what is acting in *Saxony* and *Bohemia* against two of the principal states of the empire; where so many thousand protestants have been strip, in the former of those countries, of their liberty and properties; and where the flames of war are spreading from country to country.

From a pretended greatness of soul, and with a pomp of words, it is given out that the king of *Prussia* is ready to sacrifice his person and dominions, rather than suffer the liberties and prerogatives of his dear co-estates to be destroyed; but may he not be reproached, that these precious liberties are in much greater danger from him than from any person whatsoever? he certainly has not the welfare of the empire so much at heart, that with a view to it alone he should conclude, as he pretends, his well-known treaty with *England* and *Hanover*. He was induced to this by his policy and artful designs; he wanted to gain favour in the eyes of *France* and *Great Britain*, and to keep the archducal house of *Austria* continually in exercise. This is the true motive of that convention, just as the hopes of appropriating to himself a fair district of *Bohemia*, and some other advantages, induced him to break the peace in 1744.



To speak properly, the king of *Prussia* doth not know himself what led him to the steps he has just taken. In the conclusion of his manifesto, which is the only place where he has not disguised the truth, he acknowledges that he began hostilities. All the suppositions with which he endeavours to remove this stain, are merely imaginary. The methods he employs are evasions and stratagems. The project of the *Prussians* to attack the house of *Austria* a fourth time is of a more antient date than the public has been informed of. It was with a view to this that the sacred law of nations was violated by corrupting and carrying off the secretary of count *Puebla* the imperial minister at *Berlin*, who formally reclaimed him; and when the equitable and pacific convention concluded between her imperial majesty and the most christian king gave him a reason to think that he had missed his aim, the most sacred bonds of society were too weak to restrain him from proceeding to an open rupture. War was commenced before it was declared. And thus her majesty the empress-queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia* finds herself attacked in her *German* dominions by an unjust and implacable enemy; and thus she is obliged to repel force by force, and to draw out all the forces that heaven hath given her.

Her majesty confidently promises herself that her faithful allies will furnish her with the necessary succours; and she doubts not that all other potentates, seeing how much the law of nations and the majesty of sovereigns is violated, will espouse the cause of the party offended. She hopes that in particular her co-estates of the empire will remember their social obligations, and the danger they themselves are in. They will doubtless give proofs of their zeal for their country, and evince how dear they hold the support of their inestimable liberties: they will shew that *German* blood still runs in their veins; they will take vigorous resolutions against the disturber of the public peace; they will unite all their forces to support the independency, to restore to their country its former tranquillity, and to the laws their lustre and vigour, as becometh *German* bravery and the dignity of the empire. Her imperial and royal majesty sets them the example. With these pure and innocent views, she lifts up her eyes to him who alone strengtheneth hosts, revengeeth innocence, and giveth a blessing to arms solely employed for its own defence, to him who knows the appointed time for humbling the proud, and confounding their mischievous devices.

After comparing the motives, which the king of *Prussia* has set forth, with the above reply of the empress queen, the reader may judge how great the enmity must be, that at present subsists between the con-

tending parties. In this situation we shall leave them to take notice of an incident which deserves to be remember'd.

A "His *Prussian* majesty having heard great encomiums of the superintendant of the *Lutherans* at *Dresden* as a preacher, went one day accompanied by the prince of *Prussia*, the princes *Henry* and *Ferdinand*, Marshal *Kaib*, and several other general officers, to hear him. The superintendant, tho' he knew nothing of his coming, nevertheless adapted his discourse to the occasion, & without entering into those political views which are foreign to the pulpit, he considered the invasion and present situation of *Saxony* as the consequence of the Almighty's decrees, who when he stretches out his hand over the nations brings about the most unforeseen events. He slightly passed over the singular circumstance of two monarchs at peace with each other, one of whom entered the territories of the other, who was thereby compelled to leave his dominions. He besought the Almighty with the utmost fervour to put an end to the misfortunes of *Saxony*, by inclining the hearts of the two princes to a perfect re-union, that mutual peace and confidence might reign between their respective subjects. Then turning to the king of *Prussia*, he recommended *Saxony* to his royal clemency and goodness. He conjured him to take compassion upon its deplorable state, by all those extraordinary talents with which heaven had so liberally endowed him, and which were given, he said, to the few who possessed them, with no other intent than to be employed in contributing to the happiness of their fellow creatures. His sermon was so pathetic as to draw tears from the whole audience. His *Prussian* majesty appeared not unmoved, and when it was ended, sent for the preacher, and told him, 'Sir, your discourse equally pleased and edified me: and I wish your prayers may be heard.'

F Another incident of some speculation happen'd soon after the publication of the authentic papers found in the *Saxon* cabinet. — *M. Henebar*, under secretary of state at the court of *Hanover*, suddenly disappear'd; upon which a report every where prevail'd that he had purposely withdrawn himself to the court of *France*, and had taken with him papers of a very extraordinary nature, which would be productive of discoveries still more alarming than those laid open by *Prussia*. But a little time has clear'd this matter, and poor *Henebar*, so far from being guilty of infidelity, is said by his great application to the duty of his office, to have impair'd his understanding; inasmuch that he left the service in a fit of melancholy, but has since returned, and called upon the publishers of some foreign gazettes to retract their charge.



# Historical Chronicle, Dec. 1756.

WEDNESDAY. Nov. 17.



Bout ten minutes before twelve at night, a shock of an earthquake was felt at *Inverballan* in *Argyleshire*, which lasted about 20 seconds, preceded with a great rumbling noise like thunder at a

great distance: it was felt at several places, and at *Rathesay* the shock was so sensible, that the chamber-bells, in some houses, rang.— There were two shocks two days after. It was also felt in the parishes of *Kilsinnan* and *Glenda Rowal*. The truth of this is attested by several persons, among whom is the minister of *Inverballan*.—On the 1st of *November* another most extraordinary shock was predicted at *Lisbon*, which being the anniversary of the great earthquake, so alarm'd the inhabitants, that they were preparing to leave the city, when the king sent some regiments of horse to prevent their design. A violent shock, threw down part of a public edifice in the parish of *St. Andrew* on the 10th of *October* and much terrify'd the neighbourhood.

THURSDAY Dec. 2.

Both houses of parliament met at *Westminster* for the dispatch of business, when his majesty opened the sessions with a most gracious speech.

FRIDAY 3.

The Rt Hon. the house of peers waited upon his majesty with their address. (See p. 577)

Vice Adm. *Boscawen* (from the board of Admiralty) acquainted the Hon. H. of C—s, That the king and the said board having been dissatisfy'd with the conduct of Adm. *Byng*, in a late action with the *French* fleet in the *Mediterranean*, and for the appearance of his not having acted agreeably to his instructions for the relief of *Minorca*, he is now in custody in order to be tried by a court martial.

SATURDAY 4.

A committee of the whole house of commons waited upon his majesty with a most loyal and affectionate address. (See p. 577)

A bill was brought into parliament for prohibiting for a certain time, the exportation of corn, malt, meal, flour, bread, biscuit, and starch.—Leave was also given to bring in a bill for better ordering the militia; the house adjourn'd to the 13th.

It was this day ordered by his majesty in council, that an embargo be forthwith laid upon all ships laden or to be laden, in the ports of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, with corn, malt, meal, flour, bread, biscuit, and starch, to be exported to foreign parts.—The new act of parliament only extends, to the prohibition of exporting corn and meal of all kinds to the 25th of *December* 1757. However, the exportation within that time may be permitted by his majesty's royal proclamation, or by order of council. In this general prohibition corn to our settlements abroad are excepted.

SUNDAY 5.

A letter of this day's date was written from the *Downs*, by Mr *Shomberg*, Lieut. of the *Intrepid*, to Mr *Cleveland*, secretary of the Ad-

miralty; acquainting him, that out of 29 sail of merchant men, that sailed from *Spithead* under his convoy, only one ship obey'd his signal. It is not therefore to be wondered at that so many merchantmen fall into the enemy's hands.

WEDNESDAY 8.

Was burnt by the common hangman in *New-Palace* yard, *Westminster*, in the presence of the sheriffs, a printed paper, which was cried about the streets on the first day of the meeting of parliament, under the title of his majesty's most gracious speech; the said paper being voted by the lords an audacious forgery, a false, scandalous libel, a high contempt of his majesty, his crown and dignity, a notorious violation of the privilege of parliament, and tending to poison the minds of his majesty's good subjects, and to create and foment jealousies and animosities among the people at this time of common danger.

THURSDAY 9.

A corn vessel, called the *Worcester* galley, having on board 2000 bushels of wheat for the *Worcester* distillery, was stop'd a few miles below *Gloucester*, by a mob of colliers from the forest of *Deane*, who, being joined by the country people, were preparing to carry off the corn, when a party of Col. *Wolfe's* regiment, advancing unexpectedly, soon dispersed the rioters, and rescued about 600 bushels of the corn out of their hands. Some thousand bushels of wheat, flour, peas, and barley, have likewise been seized by the colliers near *Ross*, and carried off in bags.—They have also pull'd down a corn mill near *Ross*.

FRIDAY 10.

The Sessions at the *Old Baily*, which began on *Tuesday*, ended; when five prisoners receiv'd sentence of death: *Edward M Alister*, *John Milnard*, *Wm Palliser*, *Bartholomew Ball*, and *John Jolly*. (See their crimes hereafter)

Four batallions, part of the body of *Hanoverian* troops that were in *England*, arrived at *Stade* in their way home in 28 transports.

SUNDAY 12.

The postboy carrying the *Worcester* mail was robb'd by a footpad near *Shepherd's bush*, who open'd a great number of the letters, strip them of their bills, and then made off. He afterwards, by travelling post in post-chaises with four horses thro' *Barnet*, *Hatfield*, *Stevenage*, *Bygden*, *Caxton*, *Roydon*, *Ware*, and *Enfield*, put off several of the bills and notes, which he endors'd by the name of *James G Wilson*.

MONDAY 13.

An address was agreed to be presented to his majesty, That he would be graciously pleased to give directions to the proper officers to lay before the house an account shewing how the monies given for the service of the year 1756, have been disposed of, distinguishing the several articles under their respective heads.

The parliament of *Paris* was this day, as it were, dissolved, 160 of its members having resign'd their places; in consequence of which all public business was suspnd; the a lvo-



cates and attornies shut up their chambers; and the greatest agitation appear'd at court on this occasion.—The king's attachment to the clergy is said to have produced this memorable event.

## THURSDAY 16.

A resolution pass'd the Hon. House of Commons that 55,000 men, including 11,419 marines, be employed for the sea service for the year ensuing; and that 4*l*. per man per month be allow'd for maintaining them, reckoning 13 months to the year.

The cloathworkers company sent a donation of 100 *l*. to the marine society for the cloathing of poor vagrants for the sea service.

## FRIDAY 17.

A bill for quartering the foreign troops in his majesty's service, and now in this kingdom, pass'd by commission into a law: by this act these foreign troops are in every respect to be treated as the native troops of this kingdom till their return home.

Four shillings in the pound wss fixed for the land-tax for the year 1757.

## SATURDAY 18.

His majesty's proclamation for a general fast to be held the 11th day of February next, was issued out, and directions given that a new form of prayer suitable to the occasion, be composed, for the better and more orderly solemnizing of the same.

Also a like proclamation for a general fast, to be held on the 10th day of February in that part of Great Britain called Scotland.

## MONDAY, 20.

An account was call'd for of the gross produce of the additional duty on ale licences; on cards and dice; and on silver plate; from the commencement of the said several duties to the 2d of this instant, together with the charge of collecting the same, which was accordingly order'd to be laid before the house:

Seven malefactors were executed at Tyburn; Francis Mugford, for returning from transportation; Bartholomew Ball, for stealing a silver tankard; John Jolly for the highway; Edward M. Allister, for a street robbery; John Milward, for publishing a bill of exchange, with intent of defrauding Mr Swallow of 60*l*. and John Cartwright for house-breaking.—John Hughes, for forging a bill of exchange, and William Pallister for stealing a silver mugg were reprieu'd on Saturday.

## TUESDAY 21.

The trustees of the Foundling Hospital were ordered to lay before the house an account how the money granted last sessions in aid of that charity, had been expended, what numbers of children had been received, and what number were now maintained in the said hospital.

The Centaur man of war arrived in the Downs with a French dogger privateer, call'd the Danger, carrying 10 carrage and 8 swivel guns with 76 men; she was taken after a chase of 11 hours, sailing sometimes 11, 12, 13, and 14 knots an hour. This is insert'd to shew that English ships can sail as fast as French when after an inferior force. This dogger is said to be the best sailing ship they had in the Channel, and tho' launched but five weeks had taken five prizes.

## THURSDAY 23.

The drawing of the state lottery ended at Guild-Hall.

The land forces voted for the service of the ensuing year amount to 49749 effective men, commission and non-commission officers included, and the sum of 1,213,746 *l*. is already granted for maintaining them; also 423,963 *l*. for defraying the charges of guards and garri- sons in the plantations, Gibraltar, &c. also 47,000*l*. for the pay of general and staff-officers; 23,333*l*. for the payment of 6544 Hessian foot with the general and staff-officers and train of artillery from Dec. 25 to Feb. 24.

The Hessian camp began to break up. Col Watson with other English officers, were appointed to conduct the several regiments to their respective quarters; namely, prince Isenberg and the Artillery, to Winchester; the Hereditary Prince's, to Chichester; the Lief regiment to Andover; Prince Charles's to Farnham; the Cantitz regiment, to Croyden and Bromley; Gen. Furstemberg's to Basingstoke; Gen. Wolfe's, Salisbury; and the grenadier regiment to Southampton. The castle at Winchester is fitting up for a magazine, and two officers guards constantly do duty there.

Adm. Byng arrived at Portsmouth in a coach and six, guarded by a party of fifty horse, in order for trial. He was lodged at the Boatswain's of the dockyard, where a marine guard constantly does duty.

## FRIDAY 24.

In obedience to his majesty's proclamation the corporation of Gravesend opened the market for the sale of all sorts of grain To L. FREE. When to the reputation of the neighbouring farmers, large quantities of as fine corn as any in Europe were brought to supply it. This market, considering the convenience of water carriage, and the amazing fertility of the lands round about it, will with proper encouragement, become a general benefit to the public; and by its situation bid fair to be one of the most considerable markets in England for hops, as the planters seem determin'd to give all possible encouragement to the purchasers.

The Hon. House of Commons adjourn'd till Friday the 7th of Jan. next.

## MONDAY, 27.

Two matrosses from Woolwich went to visit a brother soldier who was sick in St Thomas's hospital, and after asking him how he did and being told he was very ill, so ill that he wish'd himself dead; and do you wish yourself dead in reality, said one of the visitors. I do indeed! replied the patient. Upon which the fellow pull'd out his sword, and run him thro' the body, so that he died immediately. Being apprehended he was asked how he could be so inhumanly cruel? his answer was, that he thought he had pull'd out scabbard and all; and only did it to fright him.

This morning at nine, the gun fired on board the St. George at Spithead, a signal for court marshal on admiral Byng. Five hours is the appointed time for sitting each day. The admirals and captains who try him are not allow'd to come on shore till the trial is ended.



ended; but *Byng* and his evidences may every night if they chuse it. Gen. *Blakeney* attends the tryal. Admiral *West* is order'd to sea with 12 sail of the line.

TUESDAY 28.

At nine in the morning the witnesses on the the tryal of Adm *Byng* repair'd on board the *St George*, and gave in their depositions each apart, according to the order prescribed the day before, when the forms were settled, and some letters of consequence read. Some accounts take notice, that Adm *West* was first to be examined, as he is order'd out upon a secret expedition; others, that he is to entrust his deposition with Capt. *Baird*, to be by him delivered into court in writing when called for by the judge advocate: Adm *Byng* went on board between nine and ten, staid till two, and then came on shore to his lodgings, where he has had persons continually employ'd in writing for him ever since he has been there.

The court-martial is composed of four Admirals and nine captains; namely, Vice-Adm *Smith*, president, Rear-Admirals *Halbourne*, *Norris*, and *Broderick*; and the Captains *Holmes*, *Geary*, *Boys*, *Moore*, *Simcoe*, *Douglass*, *Bentley*, *Keppel*, and *Dennis*. Among the persons of distinction who attend the tryal are, the right hon the E. of *Essex*, Ld *Robert Bertie*, Ld *Blakeney*, Lieut. Gen *Skelton*, Col *Cornwallis*, &c.

FRIDAY 31.

On the 23d of November in the afternoon, the *St Michael*, of 60 guns, Capt. *Caumont*, and the *Ametyst* of 30 guns, commanded by Lieut. *Herly*, sailed from *Brest* with a strong gale of wind, as did next morning the *Intrepid* of 74 guns, commanded by M. de *Kerjaint* the *Opimatre* Capt. *Moeslein*, of 64; the *Licorne* Cap. *Dugue Lambert* of 30, and the *Calypso*, of 60 guns, commanded by M. de *Cours*, ensign in the navy. *London Gaz.*

On the 2d instant 4000 French troops landed on the island of *Corfica* and immediately took possession of the harbour and fortresses of *Ajaccio*, *Calvi*, and *St. Fiorenzo*; on notice of which, the chiefs of the malecontents forbid under severe penalties, the furnishing them with any sort of provisions. *L. Gaz.*

A pardon is granted to all deserters from his majesty's land forces, who shall surrender themselves on or before the last day of *January* next.

The *Tartar* and *Shark* privateers now fitting out in the river, carry guns of a new construction. The *Tartar* has 12 pounders by boring made large enough to carry 16 pounds shot; and the *Shark* 6 pounders to carry 9 pounds shot. This method of making small guns carry large shot, is said to be first thought of by the late Mr. *Robins*, and by him proposed for the use of our navy, but for certain reasons postponed.

Letter from New York in America. Oct. 27.

"I can just inform you, that 'tis likely our campaign will break up this season before any thing extra be done against the enemy; the weather about this time of the year being generally pretty severe: I, not an hour since, asked a principal officer of lord *Louden's*,

what he thought of my lord's attacking the enemy. My lord will be in *New York* in a little time, answer'd he; and unless he is attacked in his trenches, there will be no engagement this year. *I am, &c.*"

List of Ships taken from the French.

A THE *Intrepide* privateer of Nantz, of 8 car. guns, 10 swivels, and 75 men, with the *Charming Molly*, *Murry*, from *Malaga* for *Bristol*, whom she took the 16th ult. are both taken by the *Lively* man of war and brought into *Plymouth*.

The *Two Associates*, from *Bordeaux* for *St Domingo*, is taken by the *Boscawen* privateer of *Exeter*, and carried into *Lisbon*.

A large French ship from *Martinico*, is taken by the *Fox* privateer of *Dartmouth*, and carried into *Lisbon*.

A French snow and a Dutch ship, loaded with masts and planks for *Brest*, are taken by the *Good Intent*, letter of marque, capt *Dillon* and brought into *Falmouth*.

C La *Parfaite*, from *St. Domingo*, with 350 Hhds of sugar, and 150 casks of indigo, is taken by the *Onslow* privateer and sent into *Guernsey*.

The *La Reine des Anges*, *Pettauger Bellone*; the *Three Brothers*; the *Lovely Magdalene*; *Le Dauphin*; *Le Vaires*; *Laverge de Lagard*, *La Diligent* privateer; the *St Andrew*; *L'Aimable Lazett*; and the *Betsy*, *Cock*, the *Ogle*, *Nutter*, and *Defiance*, *Jacobs*, retaken, and are all car. into *St Kitts*.

D Le *Murie*, from *Martinico* for *Bordeaux*, car. into *Antigua* by a man of war.

A ship from *Marseilles* for *Martinico*, carry'd into *St Kitts* by a man of war.

E A Priv. of 4 guns, 6 swivels, & 40 men, is taken by the *Saltash* man of war, and carry'd into *Antigua*.

The *Valeur* priv. of *St Maloes* is taken by the *Litchfield* man of war.

F A frigate of 36 guns, with stores for *Canada*, and the *Diligence* from *Bayonne*, are taken by the *Torbay* man of war & car. into *Plymouth*, who has also retaken the *Mary* of *Liverpool*, bound for *Virginia*, and also brought in the *Ann & Sophia*, from *Quebeck*, with 106 English soldiers.

A ship of 350 tons, loaded with wine for *St Domingo*, is taken by the *Constantine*, *Gwyn*, and sent to *Bristol*.

The *Rouille*, of 400 tons, from Nantz for the *West Indies*, is taken by the *St Alban's* man of war, and sent into *Dartmouth*.

A priv. is taken by the *Otter* sloop and sent into *Portsmouth*.

A schooner priv. is taken by the *Gibraltar* man of war, & sent into *Portsmouth*.

The *Leostoffe* man of war has taken a priv. of 12 car. guns, 12 swivels, & 124 men.

G A ship from *St Domingo*, of 300 tons, and a vessel fr. Nantz for the *West Indies*, are taken by the *Harwich* and car. into *Lisbon*.

The *Jane & Joseph*, fr. *Bordeaux* for *Martinico*, is taken by the *Guernsey* man of war.

A priv. from *Havre*, of 10 guns and 56 men is taken by the *Centaur* man of war.

The *Concord*, a letter of marque ship of 300 tons



tons, from St Domingo, is taken by the Greyhound man of war, & brought into Falmouth.

The Syrene, from Bourdeaux for Martinico, is taken by the Ambuscade, & car. to Gibraltar.

The St Jacques, a snow of 180 tons, from Bourdeaux for Martinico, taken by the Antigallican priv. of London and sent to Antigua.

*List of Ships taken by the French.*

**T**HE Sally, Ray, from Leghorn for Gibraltar, is car. into Marseilles.

The Susanna, from Newfoundland for Bilboa, is carry'd into Vigo.

The Otter, Millar, of Pool, from N. Foundland for Spain, was taken by a French privateer, but ransom'd for 400 l.

The Two Brothers, Bowers, from Gottenburgh for London, is taken by a priv.

The Hope, Debell, from Rotterdam for London, is car. into Dunkirk.

The Prince of Wales, Fell, taken by a priv. and ransom'd for 1500 l.

The Preston, Harrison, fr. Preston for London, ransom'd for 200 guineas.

A vessel loaded with logwood, bale goods, & hardware, is car. into Dieppe.

The London packet, Davis, from London for Nova Scotia, is car. into Barfleur.

The New Briton priv. of London, Mallard, is car. into Toulon.

The Unity, Mitchel, of Yarmouth, from Rotterdam, and a vessel with 600 barrels of salmon, is carry'd into Havre.

The Ceres, from Piscataua for Antigua, is carry'd into Guardaloupe.

The Betty, Logan, from Liverpool for Philadelphia; the Crawford, Stokes, from Dublin for N. York, and a sloop commanded by Capt. Warner, car. into Cape Breton.

The York Merchant, Freebairne, from Oporto; the Alexander & Margaret; the John, Forbes, with salmon; the Bradock, fr. Virginia, and the Polly, Baker, for Leghorn, are taken by the French.

The Toby, Ogle, from Malaga for London, is carry'd into Havre.

The Molly, from Carolina for London; the Ellen of Maryland, from Newfoundland, and the Vigilante, from Philadelphia for Bilboa, are car. into Bayonne.

The Swan, Cartwright, from Newfoundland, is car. into Alicant.

A ship in ballast, fr. Ferrol, car. into Cadiz.

The Friendship, Moncrieff, from London for Africa; the Thomas, Harris, from Boston for Antigua; the Concord, Thompson, fr. Malaga for London; the Fox, Robinson, the Wm. Allen, the Seahorse, Hammond, fr. Virginia, and the Providence, Jackson, fr. N. Carolina, all for Barbadoes; the Wm. Conner, fr. Barbadoes for Virginia; the Patty, Lynch, from Maryland for Antigua; the Little Betty, Baynes, from Montserrat for Virginia; the Robert, Sherran, from Cork for St Kitts; the Tryal priv. Thomas, of Antigua, of 10 carriage guns, and the Little Betty priv. Hazell, of St Kitts, of 6 car. guns, all carry'd to Martinico.

A schooner, Taylor, with 73 slaves; a schooner, Taylor, from Rhode Island; a schooner Nichols, from Maryland; a schooner, Hind e

from Marblehead; a schooner, Ayres, from Boston; a brig, Tranee, from Cork; a sloop, Harris, from Boston; a sloop, Lynch, from Antigua; a snow, Anderson, fr. Whitehaven; a snow, Green, fr. Philadelphia; a sloop, fr. Antigua for Boston; the —, Thatcher, fr. Antigua; the —, Moor, from Philadelphia for St Kitts; the —, Lewis, from Cork for Jamaica; the —, Clark, fr. Africa for Nevis, and the —, Heron, fr. Cork for St Kitts, are carry'd into Guardaloupe. — There are besides the above, several vessels from St Eustatia made prizes.

The Neptune, Read, from Newfoundland for Pool, taken by a priv. but ransom'd.

The Peter & Sally, Reeves, fr. Newfoundland for Pool; the Eggleston, Kerwood, fr. Glasgow to Rotterdam; and the Jenny, Hopkins, from Jamaica for London, are car. into Dieppe.

The Postboy, Kelly, from Malaga for Chester, carry'd into Morlaix.

The Knowles, Cowan, from Jamaica for London, with 300 Hhds of sugar, and 60 puncheons of rum, car. into St Andero.

The Nancy, Lewis, from Falmouth, with pilchards, is carry'd into Carthage.

The Anne, Glover; the Adventure, Munday, & the Beaver, Hayward, fr. N. foundland for the Streights, are car. into Alicant.

The Newport, Northcoate, from the Bay of Honduras for Amsterdam, & the Lux, Richardson, fr. Maryland for Dublin, car. to St Maloes.

The Anne, Brocking, of Bristol, and the Elizabeth, Byne, from Newfoundland for Torbay, are car. into Brest.

The Pembroke, Richards, fr. N. England; the Francis, Fagen, fr. Waterford; the Swallow, Bellman, fr. Biddeford; the Andrew, Jefferson, from Galway; the Success, Studdy, from Dartmouth; the George & Eliz. Wallis, from Pool; the Hopewell, Perry, the Parkinson, Rice, the Dispatch, Corbet, and the Maria, Jenkins, from London, are taken by 2 French privateers, and carry'd into St Lucar.

The Friendship, Campbell, fr. N. Carolina for London, car. into St Maloes.

The Vernon, Robertson, fr. Bamf for Gottenburg, car. into Bergen.

The King George, fr. Falmouth, with pilchards, was taken off Corfica.

The Sarah, Hogg, from Berwick for Venice, carry'd into Dunkirk.

The Dieppe packet, Walker, from Seville for London, car. into Havre.

The Unity, Trip, from Bermudas for Carolina, & the King George, Bothaw, fr. Boston for Jamaica, were taken Aug. 15.

The Peggy, Freeman, from Newcastle for Boston, was taken the 29th of October.

The Edinburgh Castle, Riddle, from Gallipoly, and the Wm Wellar, from Malaga, both for London, taken within two leagues of Dover, and car. into Calais.

The Sydenham, Wilcox, from Virginia, and the —, Sweet, fr. Rhode Island for Amsterdam, are car. into Bayonne.

The Horner, Sutton, from Philadelphia for Barbadoes, and the Charming Molly, Montier, from Belfast for Jamaica, are carry'd into Guardaloupe.



*List of Births for the Year 1756.*

**L**ady of Sir Peter Leicester, deliver'd of a son and heir.

Lady of James Chichely, Esq;—of a son.

Lady of Lewis Wey, Esq;—of a son.

*List of Marriages for the Year 1756.*

**M**R Blunt, distiller in Great Trinity lane, marry'd to Miss Massa, with 20,000*l*.  
Richard Heber of Martin, Yorkshire, Esq;  
—to Miss Barnardison of Brightwell, Suffolk.

Rev. Dr Lewis, rector of Little Radnor, Wales,—to Miss Walley, with 5000*l*.

Mr Harding, jun. merchant,—to Miss Jackson of Southgate, with 15,000*l*.

Sam. Cox, Esq;—to Miss Mary Hagen.

Mr Aquilar, son of Baron Aquilar,—to Miss Mendes da Costa of New Bond-street. 30,000*l*.

Earl of Hyndford,—to the only daughter of Benjamin Vigor, Esq;

Tho. Dennison of Leeds, Esq;—to the only daughter of Langdale Sunderland, Esq; 10000*l*.

*List of Deaths for the Year 1756.*

**O**ct. 28. Charles Noel Somerset, Duke of Beaufort, Marquis and Earl of Worcester, Earl of Glamorgan, Visc. Groomont, Baron Herbert, Lord of Ragland, Chepstow, and Gower, all in Monmouthshire, also Baron Beaufort of Caldecot castle, and high steward of Hereford, aged 47; succeeded in title and estate by his only son Henry, now D. of Beaufort, born Oct. 6, 1744.

Lady of Sir Edw. Hawke, commander of the fleet in the Mediterranean.

29. Sam. Burroughs, Esq; at Plafrow.

**N**ov. 3. Wm Fortune of Monmouthsh. Esq;

7. Mr Freke, senior surgeon of St Bartholomew's hospital.

7. Nat. Garland, Esq; at Epsom.

Rev. Mr Fayerman, R. of Thurlton, Norfolk.

11. Rich. Hughes, Esq; late commissioner of Portsmouth yard, aged 86.

Lady dowager of Ellibank, in Scotland.

Dr Colby, physician at Stamford.

18. Rob. Wilmot of Banstead, Surry, Esq;

19. Mr Moses Hart of St Mary Axe, a Jew merchant, aged 80.—He has left 1000*l*. to the London hospital.

22. Lady of Rob. Nugent, Esq; a Lord of the Treasury, and member for Bristol.

23. Rev. Dr Smith, provost of Queen's college, prebendary of St Paul's and Lincoln, R. of St Dionis Backchurch, London, and of the domative of Paddington, Middlesex, aged 87. He was secretary to the treaty of Ryswick under Sir Joseph Williamson, then ambassador there; and was sometime chaplain to Q. Anne.

24. Capt. Pettigrew of the Queenborough.

Rev. Sir Jn Dolben, Bart. a preb. of Durham

27. John Philipson, Esq; member for Harwich, surveyor general of his majesty's woods and parks, and deputy governor of the South Sea company.

28. Tho. Sherwin, Esq; of the war office.

Rev. Mr Cuel, R. of Branston, Devon.

**D**ec. 2. Wm Gill, Esq; J. of Peace for Devon  
Rt Hon. Wm Earl of Dunmore; succeeded in honour & estate, by his eldest son Lt Fincastle  
Relict of late Sir Edw. Blacket, Bt. aged 82.

Rt Hon. Rob. Jocelyn, Baron Newport, Lt Chancellor of Ireland.

Geo. Hammond of Parlington, Yorksh. Esq;

7. Ctefs of Orkney, Lady of E. Inchiquin.

9. Wardell Geo. Westley, Esq; a commissioner of the customs.

Robert Grimstone of Neswick, Esq;

Rt Hon. Wm Stanhope, Earl of Harrington, a general of his majesty's forces, a governor of the Charter House, one of the Privy Council, and F. R. S.—He is succeeded in honour and estate, by his eldest son, Wm Visc. Peterham, member for Bury St Edmund's.

Lady dowager Viscountess Blundel.

John Yeo, Esq; a rear admiral on half pay.

10. Sir John Liveley, Bart. at Henwick Hall, Bedfordshire.

Edm. Strange, Esq; a rear admr on half pay.

Theodore Baron Newhoff, King of Corsica, in the Fleet prison.

13. Hon. Wm Leveson Gower, member for Staffordshire. & uncle to Earl Gower.

17. Lady of Hon. George Bubb Doddington

19. Only son of Sir Joseph Ayloffe, Bart.

Sir Tho. Standish, Bart. at Duxbury, Lancsh

Rev. Wm Mince, R. of Enworth, aged 78.

21. John Clutton of Penfax, Esq; kill'd by his horse falling into a coal pit with him.

23. Rev. Dr Church, vicar of Battersea, prebend of St Paul's, and lecturer of Soho.

27. Mr Henry Rimius, one of the assistant librarians to the British museum.

28. Bar. Horsmanden, Esq; in Chancery lane

*List of Promotions for the Year 1756.*

*From the London Gazette.*

**Whitehall,** **T**HE king has been pleased to

**Nov. 30.** **T**o order letters patent to be passed under the great seal of Ireland, containing a grant unto Percy Wyndham O'Brien, Esq; and his heirs male, of the dignities of a Baron and Earl of the said kingdom, by the name, stile, and title of Baron I. Erickham, and Earl of Thomond.

**St James's, Dec. 4.** The king has been pleased to appoint the Rt Hon. Wm Pitt, Esq; one of the principal secretaries of state, in room of Rt Hon. Henry Fox, Esq;

**War Office, Dec. 2.** Lord Barrington, secretary at war, has appointed Tho. Tyrwhit, Esq; his deputy, in room of Tho. Sherwin, dec.

**Whitehall, Dec. 11.** The king has been pleased to appoint John Forbes, Esq; one of the Lords of the Admiralty, in room of

John Pitt, Esq; appointed surveyor general of all his majesty's woods, &c. north & south of Trent, in room of John Philipson, Esq; dec.

—to appoint Sir John Evelyn, Bart. Rich. Cavendish, Beaumont Hotham, Sam. Mead, Gwyn Vaughan, Wm Levinz, Edw. Hooper, Thomas Tash, and Claudius Amyand, Esqrs, commissioners of the customs.

—to appoint the E. of Halifax, And. Stone, James Oswald, Tho. Pelham, Soames Jennings, Rich. Rigby, Wm Gerrard Hamilton, & Wm Sloper, Esqrs, Lords of Trade and Plantations.

—to grant unto Visc. Dupplin, and Tho. Potter, Esq; the office of paymaster general of all his majesty's guards, garrisons, and land forces (those employed or to be employed by his



his majesty for his service in Ireland, his marine regiments, and such regiments as shall be under the direction of the Admiralty excepted) & also the office of paymaster of Chelsea hospit.

— to grant unto Hon. Cha. Townshend, Esq; the office of treasurer of the chamber.

— to appoint the Earl of Breadalbane, warden, chief justice, and justice in eyre, of all his majesty's forests, &c. on this side Trent, in room of Rt Hon. Ld Sandys,

— to appoint Sir Rich. Lyttelton Kt of the Bath, treasurer of his majesty's jewels, in room of the E. of Breadalbane.

— To order letters patent to be passed under the great seal of Ireland, containing a grant of the dignity of a Baron the said kingdom, unto Sir Wm Blakeney, Knt of the Bath, Lieut. Gen. of his majesty's forces, and his heirs male, by the name, stile, and title, of Baron Blakeney of Castle Blakeney.

*St James's, Dec. 11.* His majesty in council was pleased to declare his grace the D. of Bedford, Lieut. Gen. and Gen. Gov. of Ireland.

*From other Papers.*

**H**on. Mr Barrington, appointed a Welsh judge, in room of

Taylor White, Esq;—2d justice of Chester.

Tho. Daverson, Esq;—collector of the salt duties at Yarmouth.

Mr Lloyd,—secretary of the bankruptcies.

Mr Tho. Smith,—woodward of Salcey and Buckingham forests: And

Joseph Smith, Esq;—woodward of Whittlebury forest, in room of John Warner, Esq;

Rob. Wood, Esq;—under secretary to the Rt Hon. Wm Pitt, Esq;

George Cockburne, Esq;—comptroller of the navy, in room of Digby Dent.

Admiral Boscawen,—Vice-Adm. of White Adm. West,—Vice-Adm. of the Blue.

Rt Hon. John Bowes, Esq;—Lord High Chancellor of Ireland.

George Brown of Coalstoun, Esq;—one of the Lords of Session in Scotland.

John Richardson, Esq;—agent for the out pensioners of Chelsea hospital.

Wm Masterman, Esq; of Lincoln's Inn,—high bailiff of the Savoy.

Philip Carteret Webb, Esq; member for Haslemere,—solicitor to the Treasury.

Capt. Everitt,—commander of the Neptune, a new 90 gun ship.

Capt. Preby,—of the Medway.

Capt. Buckle,—of the Royal George.

Cap. Gordon,—of the Cambridge, in room of Sir Piercy Brett, who is again made Capt. of the Carolina yacht.

John Bentley, Esq;—Capt. of the Barfleur.

James Galbraith, Esq;—Capt. of the Union.

**ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.**

*From the London Gazette.*

*Whitehall, Nov. 30.* **T**HE king has been pleased to grant unto the Hon. and Rev. Dr Nicholas Boscawen, one of his majesty's chaplains in ordinary, the deanry of the free church or chapel of St Borian, in Cornwall, void by the death of Dr Sykes.

— to appoint Wm Baker, A.M. dean of the

cathedral church of Evarys, in the diocese of Raphoe, in Ireland.

*From other Papers,*

**R**Ev. Mr Foxley, St Mary's Church, R. Manchester.

Jn Russell Greenhill—Fringford, R. Oxfordsh  
Mr Hurd, fellow of Emanuel college, Cambridge,—Thurcaston, R. Leicestershire.

Mr Brown,—Horkesley, R. Essex.

Tho. Layton,—Milton, R. Worcestershire.

Mr Forrester,—Ashwell, R. Hertfordshire.

Tho. Ashley,—Limney, R. Bucks.

Mr Collington,—Wimbley, R. Worcestersh.

Mr Leake,—Naughton, R. Suffolk.

Mr Smart,—St John, R. Cornwall.

Dr John Brown, author of the *Essays on the Characteristics*,—Great Horkesley, R. Essex.

Mr Watson,—Ranston, R. Hants.

Mr Billingsley,—Swinecomb, R. Oxfordsh.

John Blair, LL.D.—Barton Coggles, R. Lincolnshire.

Mr Ashley,—Pudsey, R. Dorsetshire.

Mr Stephenson,—Warkton R. Northampsh.

Dr Nichols, master of the Temple,—preb. of St Mary Newington, in St Paul's.

Mr Forrester,—a prebend of St Paul's.

Dr Salter,—St Bartholomew behind the Exchange, 400 l. per Ann.

Dr Brown,—provost of Queen's college, Oxford. (Dr Smith, dec.)

Dr Craddock, rector of St Paul's Covent Garden,—first chaplain to the Duke of Bedford, Lord Lieut. of Ireland.

Mr Plumtree,—prebendary of Norwich.

Dr Hammond,—a prebend of Norwich.

Mr Hanway,—Wively, V. Nottinghamshire.

Mr Long,—Lampton, V. Northamptonshire.

Mr Bradley,—Linbury, V. Wilts.

Mr Ramsay,—Winstone, V. Cumberland.

Mr Watson,—Embsy, V. Hants.

Mr Rogers,—Grays, V. Kent.

Mr Dudley,—Laburn, V. Lancashire.

Mr Bland,—Amesden, V. Wiltshire.

Mr Denton,—Marston, V. Worcestershire.

Mr Atherton,—Huntley, V. Norfolk.

Mr Parker,—St Michael, V. Coventry.

Dr Rutherford, archdeacon of Essex,—regius professor of divinity at Cambridge.

*(Bankrupts in the Supplement.)*

**BILL of Mortality from Nov. 23 to December 28.**

| Buried                |      | Christened               |      |
|-----------------------|------|--------------------------|------|
| Males                 | 1211 | Males                    | 725  |
| Females               | 1286 | Females                  | 694  |
| Under 2 Years old 760 |      | 1419                     |      |
| Between 2 and 5 240   |      | Buried                   |      |
| 5 and 10 — 75         |      | Within the walls         | 229  |
| 10 and 20 — 79        |      | Without the walls        | 652  |
| 20 and 30 — 203       |      | Mid. and Surry           | 1143 |
| 30 and 40 — 258       |      | Cit. & Sub. <i>West.</i> | 473  |
| 40 and 50 — 238       |      |                          | 2497 |
| 50 and 60 — 239       |      | Weekly Nov. 30. 386      |      |
| 60 and 70 — 198       |      | Dec. 7. 509              |      |
| 70 and 80 — 133       |      | 14. 528                  |      |
| 80 and 90 — 66        |      | 21. 497                  |      |
| 90 and 100 — 8        |      | 28. 577                  |      |
| 100 and 101 — 0       |      |                          | 2497 |
| 2497                  |      |                          |      |



## DIVINITY, MORALITY.

1. **M**editations on various and important subjects. By *Ben. Jenks*, late rector of *Harley, Shropshire*. 2 Vols. 8s *Rivington*.

2. Christianity as taught in the scriptures : Sermons preach'd by *R. Keddington*, D.D. rector of *Keddington, Suffolk*. 2s 6d *Beecroft*.

## SERMONS.

3. The parable of the dry bones interpreted. By *Wm Romaine*. 6d *Worrall*.

4. The true national evil, or cowardice the cry, but corruption the grievance, on *Joshua vii. 13*. *Cooper*.

5. Papists no Christians ; or, *England in danger* : addressed to all true *Britons* and firm Protestants, preach'd *Nov. 5*, By *M. Festing*. 6d

6. Safety from God ; preach'd at *Chesham, Bucks*. By *T. Spooner*. 6d *Dilly*.

7. Sinners saved by *Jesus Christ*, as preach'd in holy scriptures ; but church, and fathers, & clergy are no sure guides to heaven : preached at the Archdeacon's visitation at *Oxford, Oct. 9*. By *Edward Lewis*. 6d *Dilly*.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

8. An easy, short, and certain method of treating persons bit with mad animals. (See p. 567) 6d *Johnston*.

9. A new history of the *East Indies* ancient and modern. 2 Vols. 8vo. 10s *Doddsley*.

10. The *Italian* library, containing, an account of the lives and works of the most valuable authors of *Italy*. By *G. Baretti*. 6s *Millar*.

11. A compleat treatise on mines ; extracted from the *Memoires d' Artillerie*. By *Henry Manningham*. 5s *Millar*.

12. A narrative of the proceedings of *Adm. B—*, and his conduct off *Mabon* the 20th of *May*. 6d *W. Owen*.

13. *Memoirs of Frederick III. K. of Prussia*.

14. A collection of pamphlets, sundry detached pieces, &c. relating to *Adm. B.*

15. A plain and candid address to all lovers of the game of cards. 4d *Robinson*.

16. An account of the campaign of 1756, in *Bohemia, Silesia, and Saxony*, by the *K. of P.* In *French & English*. 1s *Griffiths*. (See p. 553)

17. Observations on husbandry. By *Edward Lisle, Esq*; late of *Crux Easton, Hampshire*. Published from the original manuscript, with notes and observations from the best modern writers. By his son, *Tbo. Lisle, D. D.* 18s *Hitch*.

18. *Système & Conduite de la Prusse*. Hooper.

19. Reasons for believing sundry letters and papers, ascrib'd in three late publications to admiral *Byng*, spurious, and an attempt to prejudice the admiral's character. 1s

20. An authentic history of that arch-pirate *Tullagee Angria*, with a narrative of the siege and taking of *Geriab*, by *Adm. Watson*, and some account of his predecessors. 1s *J. Cook*.

21. A new speech from the old trumpeter of *Liberty Hall*. 6d *Griffiths*.

22. A letter from a physician in town to a friend in the country on the subject of inoculation. 1s *Meadows*.

23. The 2d volume of the *Hebrew* concordance adapted to the *English Bible*. By *John Taylor, D. D* of *Norwich*. *Waugh*.

24. A general description of all trades, in alphabetical order. 3s *Waller*.

## POLITICKS.

25. Reflections previous to the establishment of a national militia. 1s *Doddsley*.

26. A scheme for establishing a constitutional militia. 6d *Pote*.

27. A letter from a *Bavarian* officer in the service of the empress' queen to his friend in *London*. 1s *Morgan*.

28. A political discourse upon the different kinds of militia, whether national, mercenary, or auxiliary. By *Joachim Christian of Pomerania*. Translated into *English*, with a preface suited to the present crisis. By *Tbo. Whiston*, M. A. 2s *Whiston*.

29. A scheme for raising 4,500,000 l. with another for the payment of the annuities, without detriment to the public. 1s *W. Owen*.

30. *Great Britain's* true system ; by *Mala-chy Pofflethwayt*. 6s *Millar*.

31. An answer to the pamphlet call'd, The conduct of the ministry impartially examin'd. (See p. 569) 6d *Cooper*.

32. Three letters to a member of parliament relating to the *Navy, Gibraltar, and Mabon*. (See p. 578) 2s 6d *Bladon*.

33. The voice of the people : A collection of addresses to his majesty, and instructions to members of parliament on the present situation of affairs. 1s *Payne*.

34. Calculations of the present taxes for a family of each rank, degree, or class, for one year. 1s *T. Payne*.

35. A letter to a gentleman of the army. 1s

36. A word in time to both houses of parliament. 1s *Griffiths*.

37. The fatal consequences of the want of a system in the conduct of publick affairs. 1s

38. A 2d letter to the duke concerning the present posture of affairs. 6d *Baldwin*.

39. Thoughts on the pernicious consequences of borrowing money, with proposals for raising a supply for the current service ; also for taking off part of our present taxes, and decreasing the national debt, by annuities on lives. 6d *Waugh*.

40. *German* politicks ; or, the modern system examined and refuted. 2s

## POETRY, &amp;c.

41. Northern memoirs ; or, the history of a *Scotch* family. By a lady. 6s *Noble*.

42. The genius of *Britain*. An Iambick ode. Address'd to *Rt Hon. Wm Pitt, Esq*; *Cooper*.

43. *Memoirs of a young lady of quality* ; a Platonist. 3 Vols. 12mo. *Baldwin*.

44. The 15th ode of the 1st book of *Horace*, imitated and applied to Mr —. 6d *Scott*.

45. *Sopbronia* : A poem. 1s 6d *Cooper*.

46. The loss of the handkerchief : An heroic, comick poem. By *Mr Wright, Marshal*.

47. The mirror ; a dramatick satire on the reigning follies of the present age, with the author's life and account of the alterations. 1s

48. The 10th epistle of the 1st book of *Horace* imitated. 1s *Ross*.

49. A poetick epistle occasioned by the late change in the administration. 6d *Hinton*.

50. *Amphitryon* ; or the *Two Sosias*, a comedy alter'd from *Dryden*; with a new interlude of musick, an occasional prologue, and some account of the alterations. 1s *Payne*.



# EACH DAY'S Price of STOCKS in DECEMBER 1756:

| Days          | 29              | 30        | 1         | 2         | 3         | 4         | 5         | 6         | 7         | 8         | 9         | 10        | 11        | 12        | 13        | 14        | 15        | 16        | 17        | 18        | 19        | 20        | 21        | 22        | 23        | 24        | 25        | 26        | 27        | 28 |
|---------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----|
| BANK E-India. | Stock.          | 115 5/8   | 115 1/4   | 115       | 115       | 114 3/4   | 115       | Sunday    | 115 1/4   | 115 1/4   | 115 1/4   | 115 1/4   | 115 1/4   | 115 1/4   | 115 1/4   | 115 1/4   | 115 1/4   | 115 1/4   | 115 1/4   | 115 1/4   | Sunday    | 115 1/4   | 115 1/4   | 115 1/4   | 115 1/4   | 115       | Sunday    | 115 1/4   | 115 1/4   |    |
| South Sea.    | Stock.          | 100       | 100 1/2   | 100       | 100       | 100       | 100       | 100       | 100 1/2   | 100 1/2   | 100 1/2   | 100 1/2   | 100 1/2   | 100 1/2   | 100 1/2   | 100 1/2   | 100 1/2   | 100 1/2   | 100 1/2   | 100 1/2   | 100 1/2   | 100 1/2   | 100 1/2   | 100 1/2   | 100 1/2   | 100 1/2   | 100 1/2   | 100 1/2   | 100 1/2   |    |
| S. Sea old.   | 3 1/2 A. 1st S. | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    |    |
| S. Sea new.   | 2d Subscr.      | 89 1/2    | 89 1/2    | 89 1/2    | 89 1/2    | 89 1/2    | 89 1/2    | 89 1/2    | 89 1/2    | 89 1/2    | 89 1/2    | 89 1/2    | 89 1/2    | 89 1/2    | 89 1/2    | 89 1/2    | 89 1/2    | 89 1/2    | 89 1/2    | 89 1/2    | 89 1/2    | 89 1/2    | 89 1/2    | 89 1/2    | 89 1/2    | 89 1/2    | 89 1/2    | 89 1/2    | 89 1/2    |    |
| S. Sea An.    | 3 1/2 Ba. An.   | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    |    |
| Ba. An.       | 3 1/2 Ba. An.   | 87 1/2    | 87 1/2    | 87 1/2    | 87 1/2    | 87 1/2    | 87 1/2    | 87 1/2    | 87 1/2    | 87 1/2    | 87 1/2    | 87 1/2    | 87 1/2    | 87 1/2    | 87 1/2    | 87 1/2    | 87 1/2    | 87 1/2    | 87 1/2    | 87 1/2    | 87 1/2    | 87 1/2    | 87 1/2    | 87 1/2    | 87 1/2    | 87 1/2    | 87 1/2    | 87 1/2    | 87 1/2    |    |
| India An.     | 175 1/2         | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    |    |
| per Cent.     | 3 1/2           | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2    |    |
| Bank An.      | 175 1/2         | 95 1/2    | 95 1/2    | 95 1/2    | 95 1/2    | 95 1/2    | 95 1/2    | 95 1/2    | 95 1/2    | 95 1/2    | 95 1/2    | 95 1/2    | 95 1/2    | 95 1/2    | 95 1/2    | 95 1/2    | 95 1/2    | 95 1/2    | 95 1/2    | 95 1/2    | 95 1/2    | 95 1/2    | 95 1/2    | 95 1/2    | 95 1/2    | 95 1/2    | 95 1/2    | 95 1/2    | 95 1/2    |    |
| In. Bonds     | prem.           | 44s 4 1/2 | 44s 4 1/2 | 44s 4 1/2 | 44s 4 1/2 | 44s 4 1/2 | 44s 4 1/2 | 44s 4 1/2 | 44s 4 1/2 | 44s 4 1/2 | 44s 4 1/2 | 44s 4 1/2 | 44s 4 1/2 | 44s 4 1/2 | 44s 4 1/2 | 44s 4 1/2 | 44s 4 1/2 | 44s 4 1/2 | 44s 4 1/2 | 44s 4 1/2 | 44s 4 1/2 | 44s 4 1/2 | 44s 4 1/2 | 44s 4 1/2 | 44s 4 1/2 | 44s 4 1/2 | 44s 4 1/2 | 44s 4 1/2 | 44s 4 1/2 |    |
| B. Cir. pre   | o 12 6          | Do        | Do        | Do        | Do        | Do        | Do        | Do        | Do        | Do        | Do        | Do        | Do        | Do        | Do        | Do        | Do        | Do        | Do        | Do        | Do        | Do        | Do        | Do        | Do        | Do        | Do        | Do        | Do        | Do |
| Wind at       | DEAL.           | W         | W         | W         | W         | W         | W         | W         | W         | W         | W         | W         | W         | W         | W         | W         | W         | W         | W         | W         | W         | W         | W         | W         | W         | W         | W         | W         | W         | W  |

| MARK-LANE.          | Basingstoke.   | Reading.    | Farnham.        | Henley.         | Guildford.      | Warminster. | Devizes.    | Gloucester.  | Birmingham.  | London.              |
|---------------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------|
| Wheat 40s to 47s Qu | 13 1/2 0s load | 13 00s load | 12 1/2 19s load | 13 1/2 00s load | 12 1/2 15s load | 40s to 49gu | 48s to 56qu | 8s od. bushl | 7s od. bushl | Wh. Peck Loaf 44d    |
| Barley 19s to 26s   | 17s to 24 q    | 19s to 26 q | 14s to 21 q     | 20s to 30 q     | 19s to 26       | 19s to 27   | 19s to 29   | 3s 6d        | 2s 6d.       | Hops 2 1/2 to 4 cwt  |
| Oats 14s to 18s 6d  | 13s to 18 od   | 11s to 21   | 14s to 19       | 17s to 20       | 15s to 19 6d    | 18s to 20   | 18s to 19   | 2s 6d to 3s  | 1s 9d.       | Hay per load 54s.    |
| Beans 19s to 20 od  | 20s to 29 od   | 20s to 32   | 20s to 29       | 21s to 32       | 24s to 42       | 38s to 44   | 32s to 40   | 3s to 4s 4d  | 2s 8d.       | Cattle per head 40s. |



# SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

## Gentleman's Magazine;

For the YEAR 1756.

### CONTAINING,

(Besides proper Indexes to the Volume, General Title, Preface, and Frontispieces, a Curious Plan of the Fort and Harbour of *Geriab*, communicated by Sir *Peter Thompson*.)

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| Fatal catastrophe of <i>Adam Fitz Adam</i>  | 603        |
| Narrative of an old gentleman's misfortunes:<br>A political allegory  | 604        |
| Genuine letter from a <i>Frenchman</i> at <i>Bordeaux</i><br>to his brother at <i>Guadaloupe</i> , on the con-<br>duct of the <i>English</i> and <i>French</i> ministry | 607        |
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The following Paragraphs relating to the Trial of Mr. Byng have been transmitted to the Press at different Times, perhaps by Persons very remote from the first reporter, who might himself either hear them imperfectly, or relate them hastily; for these reasons they must necessarily be defective, and probably in many particulars incorrect; however, as no better intelligence as yet can be obtained, we have inserted them to gratify the curiosity of the publick, which is too impatient to wait for an authentic account; when such an account can be obtained we shall communicate it to our readers with all possible accuracy.

St George, in Portsmouth harbour, Dec. 27.



Jack in the mizen shrouds was hoisted as signal for a court-martial; about 9 a gun fired for all captains in the harbour to come on board, the commission was read, and members of the court were

sworn.

Tuesday, 28. Adm. Byng was brought to the bar (a place fitted up to the right of the president for his sitting or standing) with his clerks and writers, the commission, with

the articles exhibited against him were read; to which, in a short decent speech of two or three minutes, he said, he thought himself happy in his present situation to have his conduct enquired into by gentlemen of their well known abilities and candour, and from thence hoped to answer for himself with honour.

Wedn. 29. Rear Adm. *West* was sworn and examined 'till near 5 in the evening: when the court was adjourning he begged they would complete his examination that night, because he was going out upon an expedition of great importance, by the king's special order; but as the court and Mr Byng had many questions to ask him, the court informed him they should be glad to go thro' but that there was not time, and then the court adjourned till next morning.

Thursday 30. Adm. *West* appeared, and finished his examination, some of the most material questions were, whether any unnecessary delay was made at *St Helen's*, or at *Gibraltar*? Answered in the negative. At what distance the *Ramillies* was from the *Buckingham* at the time of the engagement? he replied, about 3 miles. Whether the admiral and the rear could have come up to the assistance of the van, and come to as close an engagement with the enemy? he answered,



answered, he knew no impediment to the contrary, but that he would not be understood to mean there was none. How the wind and weather was? He replied, very calm and fine. Whether he could keep his lower ports open? he replied, yes; and that he knew but of one ship which could not, and that was the *Deptford*, who occasionally lowered her ports. How many men he had killed and wounded? he replied, 3 killed and 7 wounded. What damage he received in his hull, masts, yards and rigging? for an answer to which he referred them to a written account he had delivered into court thereof. He was asked in what condition the fleet was in, in regard to men, on the 20th of May, the morning of the engagement? he replied, in very good. Whether he saw any fire from the admiral's ship during the engagement? he said, that when he was looking towards the *Intrepid*, which was in distress a stern of her, he did see some smoke, which probably might be from the admiral's ship, or some of his division, but he could not discover at what ship it was directed. Whether on the 24 of May, the day of the council of war, his ship was repaired fit for a second engagement? he answered, yes: before that. When? he answered, the very next night after the engagement. Mr Byng asked him, whether it was not in the power of the enemy to decline coming to a close engagement, as the 2 fleets were situated? he replied, yes; but as they lay to for our fleet, he apprehended they intended to fight. Whether he was of opinion that the forces on board the fleet could have relieved *Minorca*? He said, he believed not. Whether some of the ships were not deficient in their complement of men; some of the ships out of repair; and whether not deficient in point of force with the enemy? To which he answered in the affirmative.

Lord Blakeney sworn. In the course of his examination he informed the court of the time the *British* fleet was discovered by the garrison, and the time of its disappearing; that upon sight of them he wrote a letter to be carried by Mr Boyd, his storekeeper, and aid-de-camp to Col. Jefferys, to inform the admiral of his situation, &c. a copy of which letter he had in his hand, and desired it might be read; but Mr Byng objecting thereto, as it was only a copy, and not the original, it was not read, as Mr Boyd was to be examined thereto, and could produce the original. Mr Byng asked the general whether he thought the forces could be landed? he answered, very easily. Whether there was not some fascines thrown in the way? He said, yes; but which might have been easily destroyed. Whether the attempting to land the men would not have been attended with danger? the general replied he had been upwards of 50 years in the service, and that he never knew any ex-

pedition of consequence carried into execution, but what was attended with some danger; but that of the all expeditions he ever knew, this was the worst. Mr Byng asked whether the *French* had not a castle at the point, which might have prevented their landing? the general answered, Not on the 20 of May; and said, that the enemy were then in such distress for ammunition, that they fired stones at the garrison. Mr Byng asked the general, whether he thought the officers and few men he had on board the fleet could have been of any great service to the garrison? he answered, yes, very great service, for that he was obliged at that time to set some of his men to plaister the breaches.

Friday, 31. Mr Boyd sworn. In the course of his examination, it appeared, that he was sent off with a letter, in a boat, to deliver to the admiral, but could not be particular to the time; that he kept out as long as he thought it probable to reach the admiral; but when he found it impracticable for him to close the admiral, as he was then going to the southward, he returned without delivering the letter. Mr Byng asked him, how long he waited before the boat was ready to bring him off? He could not recollect; but remembered he waited for it till he was very impatient. Whether he in the boat did not pass thro' some firings of the enemy? answered, there was some straggling fire of small arms, and about 3 or 4 cannon shot. Whether it did not do them some damage? he answered, no; he did not know that one of them so much as touched the boat. How long he might be off in the boat? About an hour and a half. Whether there was not a breeze of wind? answered, when he got from the land he found a breeze. Whether he thought the admiral could see the boat? answered, no; he believed not at that distance, and so late in the evening.

Capt. Everitt appeared, and desired to hear the articles of the charge, he not happening to be in court when they were formerly read, which was objected to by Mr Byng, as contrary to the custom of the court; but the captain requesting it, the same were read. Capt. Everitt being sworn, and having some papers in his hand, was asked what they were. He answered, they were minutes he had taken from the ship's log book and his own journal, to refresh his memory: to the using of which Mr Byng objected, the log-book not being proper testimony, whereupon the court was cleared to deliberate upon the point. Upon the court's being opened again, their opinion was, that those minutes might be used to refresh his memory upon such points only as fell immediately under his own observation. In the course of his examination it appeared, that there was all possible dispatch made, and no unnecessary delay in the sailing of the fleet from *St. Helens* to *Gibraltar*, and from thence to *Mabon*; that the



the *Buckingham's* men were healthy, having but two incapable of coming to their quarters; that they had about 90 or 100 tuns of water on board; that they got sight of the island of *Minorca* about 6 in the morning of the 19 of *May*; that about 11 in the forenoon they were two leagues distant from *St Philip's Castle*, and believed that was the nearest distance he was to it; that about two in the afternoon the *French* fleet was seen distinctly, standing to the westward, but could not say at what distance; that our fleet was standing to the S. E. the wind at S. S. W. moderate fine weather; that on the 20 of *May*, about 8 in the morning, they saw the *French* fleet preparing for engagement. The like questions were proposed to him as to rear *Adm. West*; and in his answers, was of opinion, that the admiral's division might have carried all their sail, and thereby assisted the van and prevented them from receiving so much fire from the enemy's rear. Mr *Byng* was ask'd whether he chose to ask *Capt. Everitt* any questions; to which he replied, he had no questions to propose then, but should have occasion to ask him some hereafter, therefore desired he might be kept in the way for that purpose. *Capt. Everitt* said he should have been very glad if those questions could then be asked, as he was under sailing orders with *Adm. West*. Mr *Byng* answered, he could not propose them at that time, but would as soon as possible; upon which *Capt. Everitt* was ordered to attend the court. Mr *Byng* then informed the court that he wanted to ask *Ld Blakeney* some questions; wherefore the general was ordered to attend next morning at 9 o'clock, to which time the court then adjourned.

*Sat: Jan. 1.* *Ld Blakeney* appeared in court, in consequence of Mr *Byng's* request, when the admiral proposed a question, the substance of which, and the answers, were as follow: Whether if the admiral had landed the troops it could have saved *St Philip's* from falling into the hands of the enemy? his lordship said, it was impossible for him to answer that question with any certainty; but was of opinion that had they been landed, he should have been able to have held out the siege 'till *Sir Edw. Hawke* had come to his relief.

Then the four first lieutenants of the *Buckingham* *Capt. Everitt*, *Adm. West's* own ship, were examined, and all agreed that they knew of no impediment to hinder the admiral and his division from coming to the assistance of the van, which was closely engaged, and raked by the enemy's rear as they came up, and that the admiral was not seen by them to go to a close engagement with the enemy, agreeable to his own signals.

Then the four first lieutenants of the *Buckingham* *Capt. Everitt*, *Adm. West's* own ship, were examined, and all agreed that they knew of no impediment to hinder the admiral and his division from coming to the assistance of the van, which was closely engaged, and raked by the enemy's rear as they came up, and that the admiral was not seen by them to go to a close engagement with the enemy, agreeable to his own signals.

*Monday, Jan. 3.* *Capt. Everitt* was cross-examined by the court and Mr *Byng*, and being asked how many guns the ships in the van

of the enemy carried, answered, that the sides of those next the *Buckingham* had 14 on the lower deck, all the others 13. Of what rate they were? answered, one a 74 gun ship, the others 64, and six in number. Whether, if *Adm. Byng* had come to a close engagement, a complete victory might have been obtained? answer, There was all the reason in the world to expect it, it being well known that *Adm. West* beat off two ships, tho' he had but 5 ships to their 6, and ours smaller ships than theirs, and their metal heavier. How the wind? answer, as fair a gale as could be wished for. Whether he had too much or too little? answer, Just enough and no more. What sail had Mr *Byng*? answer, his lower courses, top and top-gallant-sails full; but his main sail, main-top-sail, and top-gallant-sail, aback.

The court then asked Mr *Byng* if he should have occasion to ask *Capt. Everitt*, or any of the *Buckingham's* people, any more questions; and being answered in the negative, the captain and the rest of the officers of the *Buckingham* were discharged from any further attendance on the court, and were informed they might repair on board their ships.

*Capt. Gibrift* sworn. He acquainted the court, that he was situated opposite the rear admiral on the 20th of *May*, to repeat signals. In the course of his examination he said, every ship did not bear down at a proper distance to attack the enemy, according to signals thrown out for that purpose by the admiral, about half an hour past two o'clock; but that the rear admiral and his division bore down right before the wind, and hauled up opposite to their proper ships, and attacked the enemy, except the *Defiance*, which appeared to be rather a head, that the ships in the rear were in a line of battle a head; upon which the *Defiance* threw all a-back, and fell down upon her proper ship, the headmost ship of the enemy; that the admiral did not bear down before the wind upon the enemy, nor any of his division; that the *French* fleet, at the time of the signal for engaging, were all lying to with their maintop-sails to the masts; and that our van was in the same position: he could not take upon him to say whether the admiral ever engaged at a proper distance, on account of the smoke from the firings of the *Revenge*, *Pis Louisa*, and *Trident*, agreed that the wind, weather, and situation of the enemy's fleet, was such as to enable them to engage at a proper distance; that the ships in the rear did not make all the sail they could to close with the enemy, from the time the signal was given for battle till the action was over; but, that in the latter part of the action, Mr *Byng* set all his sail, except the top-gallant-sails; that the wind and weather was such that he could have carried all the sail in the ship that he commanded, and knew of no reason



reason why they could not do the same ; that the van of our fleet was engaged about an hour and a quarter ; that the admiral did not continue in the same position, but kept lasking away, angling from the enemy ; that he saw the *Ramillies* fire ; that the distance of some of the rear division from the van seemed to be about three miles ; that he made no doubt if the rear had carried sail, all along, but they might have prevented the enemy's rear from pouring some of their fire into our van ; and that the distance between our rear and their van was occasioned by our rear throwing their top-sails a back when they began to fire.

Capt *Hervey*, of the *Phoenix*, sworn. He was stationed a-breast the admiral to repeat signals ; that about 43 minutes after two, signal was made for the *Deptford* to quit the line ; and about 50 minutes after 2, the *Ramillies* began to fire upon the enemy, having before that received the fire of the 3 stern-most ships of the enemy for about 10 or 12 minutes, in which time he observed some of the enemy's shot to fall between the *Ramillies* and his ship the *Phoenix* ; about the same time he observed the *Intrepid's* foretop to be lost ; he observed then, that the quick motion of the *Intrepid* in bearing down, had occasioned her to be raked by the enemy, to lose her topmast, and run the risk of falling on board the admiral, who was then engaged, and might not see them time enough to prevent it. Some time after the *Ramillies* ceased fire, the 11th ship in the enemy's line bore away from the *Ramillies* fire, as was concluded by the people on board ; that the *Culloden* fired but a few times, and at a greater distance than the *Ramillies* ; that the whole fire ceased about five in the afternoon ; that the enemy seemed to go off from the fire of our van, some of them not damaged.

Tuesday, Jan. 4. Capt *Hervey* re-examined till near two, with very little variation from the narrative he had given the court the day before.

Capt *Amburst* was examined, which lasted a long time, and he and all the officers that have yet been examined, acquit the admiral of any unnecessary delays ; but could not speak positively as to the admiral's conduct during the engagement.

Wedn. Jan. 5. Mr *Loyd*, a Lieutenant, and Mr *Philips*, a volunteer on board the fleet, but now a captain, were examined ; in whose examination nothing particular appeared, further than has been already noted.

Thursday, Jan. 6. The lieutenant of the *Lancaster* was examined, and then a gentleman who was a volunteer on board ; their evidence seemed very clear and certain as to some particular facts which fell immediately under their observation, and which seem not much to be in favour of the admiral.

[To be continued.]

An Account of the Expences of Fifty New Churches, built in London, by Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN, communicated by JOSEPH AMES, F. R. S.

|  | L.     | s. | d. |
|--|--------|----|----|
| A 1 St Paul's Cathedral                  | 736752 | 2  | 3  |
| 2 All Hallows the great                  | 5641   | 9  | 9  |
| 3 All Hallows Bread Street               | 3348   | 7  | 2  |
| 4 All Hallows Lombard Street             | 8058   | 15 | 6  |
| 5 St Alban's Wood Street                 | 3165   | 0  | 8  |
| B 6 St Ann and St Agnes                  | 2448   | 0  | 10 |
| 7 St Andrew's Wardrobe                   | 7060   | 16 | 11 |
| 8 St Andrew's Holborne                   | 9000   | 0  | 0  |
| 9 St Antholin's                          | 5685   | 5  | 10 |
| 10 St Austin's                           | 3145   | 3  | 10 |
| 11 St Bennet's Grace-Church              | 3583   | 9  | 5  |
| 12 St Bennet's Paul's Wharf              | 3528   | 18 | 10 |
| 13 St Bennet Fink                        | 4129   | 16 | 10 |
| 14 St Brides                             | 11430  | 5  | 11 |
| C 15 St Bartholemew's                    | 5077   | 1  | 1  |
| 16 Christ's Church                       | 11778  | 9  | 6  |
| 17 St Clement's East Cheap               | 4365   | 3  | 4  |
| 18 St Clement's Danes                    | 8786   | 17 | 0  |
| 19 St Dionis Back Church                 | 5737   | 10 | 8  |
| 20 St Edmund the King                    | 5207   | 11 | 0  |
| 21 St George Botolph-lane                | 4509   | 4  | 10 |
| D 22 St James Garlick Hill               | 5357   | 12 | 10 |
| 23 St James Westminster                  | 8500   | 0  | 0  |
| 24 St Lawrence Jewry                     | 11870  | 1  | 9  |
| 25 St Michael Basing-Hall                | 2822   | 17 | 1  |
| 26 St Michael Royal                      | 7455   | 7  | 9  |
| 27 St Michael Queen Hithe                | 4354   | 3  | 8  |
| 28 St Michael Wood-street                | 2554   | 2  | 11 |
| 29 St Michael Crooked-Lane               | 4541   | 5  | 11 |
| E 30 St Martin's Ludgate                 | 5378   | 9  | 7  |
| 31 St Matthew's Friday Street            | 2301   | 8  | 2  |
| 32 St Michael's Cornhill                 | 4686   | 18 | 8  |
| 33 St Margaret's Lothbury                | 5340   | 8  | 1  |
| 34 St Margaret's Pattens                 | 4986   | 10 | 4  |
| 35 St Mary Ab-church                     | 4922   | 2  | 4  |
| F 36 St Mary Magdalane                   | 4291   | 12 | 9  |
| 37 St Mary Somerset                      | 6579   | 18 | 1  |
| 38 St Mary At-hill                       | 3980   | 12 | 3  |
| 39 St Mary Alderman-Bury                 | 5237   | 3  | 6  |
| 40 St Mary le Bow                        | 8071   | 18 | 1  |
| The steeple of it                        | 7388   | 8  | 7  |
| 41 St Nicholas Cole Abby                 | 5042   | 6  | 11 |
| 42 St Olave's Jewry                      | 5580   | 4  | 10 |
| G 43 St Peter's Cornhil                  | 5647   | 8  | 2  |
| 44 St Swithin's Cannon Street            | 4687   | 4  | 6  |
| 45 St Stephen's Wallbrook                | 7652   | 13 | 8  |
| 46 St Stephen's Coleman-street           | 4020   | 16 | 6  |
| 47 St Mildred Bread-street               | 3705   | 13 | 6  |
| 48 St Magnus London Bridge               | 9579   | 19 | 10 |
| H 49 St Vedast, alias Foster-lane Church | 1853   | 15 | 6  |
| 50 St Mildred Poultry                    | 4654   | 9  | 7  |
| The Monument, Fish-street Hill           | 8856   | 8  | 0  |



The WORLD. No. 209.

THE public will no doubt be a good deal astonished, that instead of the great name of *Adam Fitz-Adam* to this paper, they now see it written by a poor weak woman, its publisher, and dated from the globe in *Pater-Noster Row*. Alas ! Nothing but my regard and veneration for that dear good man could have got the better of my modesty, and tempted me to an undertaking, that only himself was equal to.

Before these lines can reach the press, that truly great and amiable gentleman will in all probability, be no more. An event so sudden and unexpected, and in which the public are so deeply interested, cannot fail to excite the curiosity of every reader ; I shall therefore relate it in the concise manner I am able, not in the least doubting but my defects in style will be overlooked, and that grief and concern will prevent criticism.

The reader may remember, that in the first number of the *WORLD*, and in several succeeding papers, the good old gentleman flattered himself that the profits of his labours would some time or other enable him to make a genteel figure in the world, and seat him at last in his *ONE-HORSE CHAIR*. The death of *Mrs Fitz-Adam*, which happened a few months since, as it relieved him from the great expence of house-keeping, made him in a hurry to set up this *EQUIPAGE* ; and as the sale of his paper was even beyond his expectations, I was one of the first of his friends that advised him to purchase it. The *EQUIPAGE* was accordingly bespoke and sent home ; and as he had all along promised that his first visit in it should be to me, I expected him last *Tuesday* at my country house at *Hoxton*. The poor gentleman was punctual to his appointment ; and it was with great delight that I saw him from my window driving up the road that leads to my house. Unfortunately for him, his eye caught mine ; and hoping (as I suppose) to captivate me by his great skill in driving, he made two or three flourishes with his whip, which so frightened the horse, that he ran furiously away with the carriage, dashed it against a post, and threw the driver from his seat with a violence hardly to be conceived. I screamed out to my maid, " Lord bless me ! says I, Mr *Fitz-Adam* is killed ! " and away we ran to the spot where he lay. At first I imagined that his head was cut off ; but upon drawing nearer to him, I found it

was his hat ! He breathed indeed, which gave me hopes that he was not quite dead ; but for other signs of life, he had positively none.

In this miserable condition, with the help of some neighbours, we brought him into the house, where a warm bed was quickly got ready for him ; which, together with bleeding and other helps, brought him by degrees to life and reason. He looked round about him for some time, and at last, seeing and knowing me, enquired after his *CHAISE*. I told him it was safe, though a good deal damaged. " No matter, madam, he replied ; It has done my business : it has carried me a journey from this world to the next : I shall have no use for it again." Here his speech failed him, and I thought him expiring ; but after a few minutes, recovering as it were from a trance, he proceeded thus : " Mrs *Cooper*, says he, you behold in the miserable object now before you, a speaking monument of the folly and madness of ambition. This fatal *CHAISE* was the ultimate end of all my pursuits ; the hope of it animated my labours, and filled me with ideas of felicity and grandeur. Alas ! how has it humbled me ! May other great men take warning from my fall ! The *WORLD*, Mrs *Cooper*, is now at an end ! I thought it destined to a longer period ; but the decrees of fate are not to be resisted. It would indeed have pleased me to have written the last paper myself ; but that task, madam, must be yours ; and, however painful it may be to your modesty, I conjure you to undertake it." He paused here for a minute or two, as if waiting for my answer ; and as well as I could speak for sorrow and concern, I promised what he asked. " Your knowledge as a publisher, madam, (proceeded he) and your great fluency of words, will make it perfectly easy to you. Little more will be necessary than to set forth my sudden and unhappy end ; to make my acknowledgements to the public for the indulgence it has shewn me, and above all, to testify my gratitude to my numerous correspondents, whose elegant pieces this paper has been principally indebted for. I am common indeed, but I shall with permission) to the public (with a list of names) but death prevented me from doing this monument to my friends. A violent fit of coughing, however,



feared the poor gentleman would have gone off, robbed him of his speech for more than half an hour: At last, however, he came again to himself, and, though more feebly than before, proceeded as follows: "I am thankful, madam, that I yet live, and that an opportunity is given me of confessing the frailties of my nature to a faithful friend." I winked at *Susan* to withdraw; but she would not understand me: Her stay, however, did not prevent Mr *Fitz-Adam* from giving me a full detail of the sins of his youth; which, as they only amounted to a few gallantries among the ladies, with nothing more heinous than a rape or two at college, we bid him be of comfort, and think no more of such trifles. "And now, madam, said he, I have another concern to trouble you with. When I was a boy at school, it always possessed my thoughts, that whenever I died I should be buried in *Westminster Abbey*. I confess freely to you, madam, that this has been the constant ambition of my riper years. The great good which my labours have done to mankind, will, I hope, entitle my remains to an interment in that honourable place; nor will the public, I believe, be disinclined to erect a suitable monument to my memory. The frontispiece to the *World*, which was the lucky thought of my printer, I take to be a most excellent design; and if executed at large in virgin marble, must have an admirable effect. I can think only of one alteration in it, which is, that in the back ground I would have, in relief, a one horse chair in the act of overturning, that the story of my death, as it contains a lesson for the ambitious, may be recorded with my name. My epitaph, if the public might be so satisfied, I would have decent and concise. It would offend my modesty, if after the name of *Fitz-Adam*, more were to be added than these words,

"He was the deepest PHILOSOPHER,  
"The wittiest WRITER,

AND

"The greatest MAN,  
"Of THIS AGE or NATION.

"I say, madam, of *this* age and nation, because other times and other countries have produced very great men; inasmuch, that there are names among the antients, hardly inferior to that of *Adam Fitz-Adam*."

The good old gentleman would have proceeded; but his speech failed him again, and he lay as if expiring, for two

whole hours; during which season, as I had no time to spare, and as all I had heard was then fresh in my memory, I sat myself down to fulfil the promise I had made. When I had written thus far, he again attempted to speak to me, but could not. I held up the paper to him, and asked, If he would hear it read? he nodded his assent; and, after I had gone through it, his approbation, I desired him to signify, by some motion of his hand, if there was any thing in it that he wished to have altered. He nodded his head again, and gave me a look of such complacency and regard, as convinced me I had pleased him. It is from a knowledge of this circumstance that I shall now send what I have written to the press, with no other concern than for the accident that occasioned it: An accident, which I shall never think of without tears, as it will probably deprive the public of a most able instructor, and me of a worthy friend, and constant benefactor.

MARY COOPER.

*Globe, Pater Noster Row,  
Tuesday, December 28, 1756.*

*The TEST, Saturday, Dec. 26 No. 7.*  
*A Narrative of an old Gentleman reduced to a very deplorable Situation by Cabals and Squabbles among his Servants.*  
(See p. 573.)

**M**R *St George* is an eminent merchant in *Thames-street*, and as honest a man as ever lived: He has cultivated almost every branch of trade, and is a very great dealer in the woollen manufacture, the corn-trade, and such like solid commerical advantages. His correspondents in all parts of the globe were used to entertain the highest respect for the old gentlemen, till lately he met with some losses, which have in some degree lessened his credit. His effects in *Minorca* have fallen into the hands of the *French*, and in *America* he has met with some very ugly rubs. He is naturally very good to his domestics, and hates new faces in his family; Of this disposition his servants took all advantages, and the decrease of his reputation is generally thought to be owing to their negligence and ill conduct.

His upper servant was an *Old woman*, who had great perquisites under him, and his supposed to have squandered her master's as well as her own substance. She was ever fond of good housekeeping, and entertained the servants of strangers with great hospitality. This circumstance



cumstance got her a good word among the lovers of good cheer, but she was a silly *Woman*, and of so meddling a temper, that she would neither do her own business, nor let the other servants do theirs as they should do, so that the house was never in thorough good order. Yet such was old *St George's* attachment to her that he would do nothing without her advice, and he gave her the care of his money, bills, &c. You may believe she was totally unfit for so weighty a trust, and not long since she paid a very considerable bill drawn upon her master by a factory in *Germany*, though she actually had then no effects of theirs in her hands.

*Philip* was employed as justice's clerk (*Mr St George* being a justice of the peace;) it is said in the neighbourhood that *Philip* drew warrants well; but he has the name of having encouraged litigiousness in all the poor people that came before him, and it was his way to keep them a long time before he would give them a positive answer to the most plain and simple question. He has a very strong aversion to matrimony, and was never easy but when regulating the family affairs with the *Old woman* in the pantry; by which means he enjoyed very great vails, and he got many a tit-bit for his kindred and followers.

*Harry* was first a cabin-boy on board a man of war, but he soon left that life, and went to service. He lived under several masters, but could never produce a certificate of his good behaviour. Most of the footmen gave him the character of a dirty, miserly, little fellow: However, he was a cunning dog, and wriggled himself into favour with the *Old woman*, who gave him the care of the *Tallies* on which the *Milk-score* and such things were generally kept.

*George* was bred a sailor; and on his return home from a long voyage, through *Philip's* influence, *Mr St George* gave him a *Waterman's Badge*, to prevent his going to sea again. It was *George's* business to attend the wharfs, the docks, and to give proper directions to the watermen; but, instead of this, he squandered away all his time late and early at the *Prince Arthur's Head* among gamblers, pick-pockets, and sharpers, where, however we must do him the justice to say, that he was never given to any tricks himself.

These were *Mr St George's* upper servants: *Henry* and *Will* were in the next degree. *Henry* (for so he was called to distinguish him from the above-mentio-

ned *Harry*) had formerly been a *Cocker*, *Smocker*, and *Foxhunter*; and *Will* was, in the beginning of his days, a common *Trooper*; but they both on a sudden took it into their heads to go to service. They were soon hired by *Mr St George*; *Henry* was charged with giving proper directions to all the game-keepers upon his master's manors, and *Will* was employed to pay them their wages. These two were looked upon by *Mr St George's* acquaintance as his two ablest servants, as in fact they were; they were both reputed honest, and both plainly saw the ill conduct of the upper servants: *Will* was persuaded that the heedlessness of the *Old woman* would some time or other set the house on fire: This, however, he resolved to keep to himself, knowing that then would be the time to supplant the *Old Bitch*, for so he emphatically called her. He used frequently to rise up in the servants hall to find fault with the house keeping, and was thought a very notable spokesman. It was often said that he spoke as well as a common-council-man; and he would frequently take a turn down to *Billingsgate*, to attend the eloquence of the *British Fishery*, from whence he was remarkable for transplanting his boldest figures in speech. *Henry* was fonder of doing than talking, though he had a great readiness for either. He proposed a scheme to *Will*, which was, that they two should join to discover the *Old woman's* negligencies: but *Will* rejected this proposal, on account of a cabal he was then engaged in with the servants of *Mr St George's* grandson. This refusal determined *Henry* to accept the conditions proposed by the *Old woman*, that he should write the foreign letters for the future; which he did to be in the way, and that he might thereby have an opportunity of preventing mischief: but in this he was deceived; the *Old woman*, *Phil*, and *George*, spent every night together in the pantry, and he never knew what they were about.

Complaints now rose very high, and reached the ears of the old gentleman, who was then embarrassed in settling an intricate account with a *French* merchant who had wronged him greatly, and sent him menacing letters, by every post, that he would give a letter of attorney to some of his clerks to come over and commence a suit against him, and take out an execution against all his effects; these letters were accompanied with some dark innuendo's, that some night or other his house should be burnt



to the ground. The old gentleman, upon this, consulted his son, (the most eminent lawyer in the temple) who had before made good his father's title in a vexatious suit, and who now assured him he would upon any other occasion carry his cause for him, though perhaps not with costs. The next step Mr *St George* took was to ensure his house, and he sent to his country-seat for a water-engine, which he knew would play well in case of need.

*Will* exclaimed among the other domestics against this prudent step; and *Harry*, who ought to have minded the *Tallies* of the milk-score, &c. had the assurance to give his opinion too against the engine: This fellow had never been a good servant; if desired to carry up a dish to his master, he was sure to dip his fingers in the sauce, to try whether it was good and fit for him; and if bid to carry a lanthorn before him at night, he did it so as to afford him very little light. He was indeed too low and little for any other but his first employment, and Mr *St George* was glad to part with him on this occasion. Affairs were thus circumstanced, when *Henry* seeing that the *Old woman's* cabal would ruin his master, desired to be discharged, lest he should bear the blame of what he could not prevent; but he assured his master, whom he loved, that if any thing should happen, he would be at hand and contribute his best aid: This was yesterday morning, and last night the house was all in confusion. On the first alarm the *Old woman*, *Philip*, and *George*, conscious that it was their fault, and frightened out of their senses, begged likewise to be paid off, and the *Old woman* with tears in her eyes said she would take nothing above her wages: But this was only a copy of her countenance; for it comes out that she has procured a letter with her master's largest seal to it, that will be of the lord knows what value to her eldest nephew, who had before the best bargain on the whole estate; and it is certain that she got no less than four very beneficial leases, signed even after the fire broke out, and since she had given warning.

*Will* having now gained his ends, began to laugh in his sleeve; he knew he should be called for, and resolved to keep out of the way as long as possible: His master began to call out *Who's there?* But that being nobody's name, he did not answer; but when he heard him cry out *Where's Will?* he immediately ran to him, and on condition that for

for the future he should write the foreign letters, and that his brother *Gauke* should be first waterman, &c. promised his endeavours to put out the fire. He likewise insisted that the water engine should be sent away, alledging that one of the fire-men had stole an handkerchief. The posture of things admitted no delay: Mr *St. George*, though he disliked *Will*, agreed to his proposal, and *Will* instantly went to bed in one of the out houses, complaining that he was very ill.

While matters went on thus within doors, a mob assembled without. Instead of falling to work to stop the progress of the flames, they enquired how it began; they damn'd the *Old woman*, they abused *Phil* and *George*, and even *Henry* fell under their displeasure for living in such a place. Many were amazed to see the water-engine going away, but the story of the handkerchief was spread among them, and they all roared out against the pickpocket. Then they huzza'd for *Will*.—*I have heard un talk in the servant's hall*, says one; *A does not love money*, says another; *I tell you what*, says a third, *A refused half o crown at the door from a foreigner*.—*Nay*, if a refused half o crown, he's able to p—ss out the fire.—And so they huzza'd, *Will* for ever.

About this time *Henry* seized a bucket of water, and was just going to discharge it on the flames, when *Will*, who happened to run to the garret window, cried out, *what the devil is that fellow at!*—*Lay down the bucket and be damn'd to you*,—*What are you about?*—*Do you want to throw the house down?*—*I'll see the whole street in a blaze before I'd work with such a fellow*. On this *Will* returned to his master, and told him he would have neither *Water*, nor the *Engine*, nor the busy fellow, and if he did not give them all up, *I won't seal your letters*, by G—d.

Mean while a knot of people got together in a corner of the street; I always love to hear these circular debates; the persons who formed the council, were a *Broker* from the alley, a *Whig*, to which party the old gentleman had always been a zealous friend, a *Tory*, and an honest citizen. 'Mr *St George* is a good deal in my debt,' says the broker, 'and also to several of my friends: He has lately taken up a good deal of money upon bonds, and I wish he may have effects to pay; I would not have him burnt out till I have got all I can by him—if he will give—per cent. we'll support his credit a little longer, and that's



that's all that can be done; for things will go on just the same way, I suppose, whether *Henry* or *Will* write the foreign letters. "I beg your pardon," says the *Tory*, "if *Will* is hired, old *St George* shall turn *Tory*, and that damn'd expensive engine shall never appear again:—"By G—d," says the *Whig*, "it's my opinion you'd be glad to see the good old man burnt in his bed; if the fire encreases, the water engine would have helped to put it out, and since *Will* will neither do one thing nor t'other, I wish *Henry* would take up his bucket again with all my heart."—"Truce with your damn'd disputes," cries the *honest citizen*; "don't you see how the flames spread—help neighbours, bear a hand, do—the whole town will be in a blaze—for heaven's sake, bestir yourselves—now is the time—you'll be surrounded with robbers and pickpockets presently—Pox o' your disputes about *Will* and *Henry*—I wish they'd both set their shoulders to work—D—n the *Old woman* and her companions that let the fire get a head before they gave the alarm—We'll toss her in a blanket, and duck the waterman, and the justice's clerk shall stand in the pillory or buy himself off with his *Cole*, which he's too fond of.—But for G—'s sake let us have no disputes; but fall to as becomes honest men and good citizens."

What effect this had on *Will* is not yet known; there is a prodigious smoke, and the flames have not subsided. If they should break out with redoubled fury, they have a great deal to answer for, who sent away the water engine. I sincerely pity good Mr *St George*, surrounded as he is, by such servants. It were to be wished there were a proper law to curb the insolence of those fellows in livery, who are made saucy by their exorbitant vails. I am sure their conduct will not stand the *Test*.

P. S. It is now ten o'clock in the morning, and the fire is not yet out: *Will* has done nothing towards it, and it is now said he will soon get into a *Tub* to hold forth; but what good that will do I can't imagine. Heaven preserve old Mr *St George*.

MR URBAN,

A French ship called *Le Jeune Pierre*, was taken, on the first of Nov. last, by Capt. Dyen in the *Defiance* privateer. On board this vessel, among many other letters, there was one from M. J. J. Poen the

younger, of Bourdeaux, to his brother at Guardaloupe. It is dated August 17, 1756, and contains the writer's opinion of the conduct of our nation, and his own. Mr Pope, in his *Art of Criticism*, advises, that we should avail ourselves both of the opinion of our friends and enemies, to discover and correct our faults; I have therefore sent it you for your Supplement, and you may assure your readers upon the highest authority that it is genuine. A. B.

Bourdeaux, Aug. 17, 1756.

I Wrote to you in my last, of the taking of *Fort St Philip*, since when our troops are returned to France, as also our Squadron; they have left only 11 battalions to guard the island. The *English* have sent a reinforcement of ships into the *Mediterranean*, under the command of Admiral *Hawke*, who is advanced as far as *Minorca* with 22 sail. Our Squadron is not disarmed, but, on the contrary, has taken in provisions for three months, and, according to the last advices from *Toulon*, is actually to go out to meet the *English*. It seems that our enemies have no other view than taking our merchant ships; they have suffered *Minorca* to be taken, the siege whereof was covered but by 12 ships of the line: They sent Admiral *Byng*, with 13 ships of the line, and his orders were to beat us, and raise the siege. This reminds me of *Tigranes*, who ordered a detachment of his troops to go, take, and bring to him bound, the *Roman* army commanded by *Lucullus*. The order to *Byng* was equally presumptuous, and equally ineffectual. Poor *Byng*, after having been beaten by M. de la *Galissoniere*, has, to heap disgrace and injustice upon him, been persecuted and harassed by his own nation, after having done his duty, and by a prudent retreat saved a Squadron which had been very roughly handled. The reinforcement which they have sent under the command of *Hawke*, came to *Mahon* a day after the fair. In April they also sent a Squadron to *Canada*, to intercept the ships laden with troops and ammunition, which we sent thither; but this scheme being planned after the same manner as that of the succours sent to *Minorca*, our troops and ammunition were landed before the *English* Squadron arrived. But if the *English* minister acts in too weak a manner, ours makes himself admired by the excellence of his conduct, at the same time that we labour with an expedient never before known in France, to re-establish our marine. The



formidable appearance of our troops along the sea coast, and of the *Brest* squadron, which has been ready to sail at a moment's warning ever since the beginning of *March*, strikes terror into *Great Britain*. The house of *Austria*, which has always hitherto been so intimately allied to *England*, has been taken off, and a treaty of friendship and defence, which was signed at *Versailles* the 1st of *May*, unites the house of *Bourbon* to the Queen of *Hungary*.

You see, my dear brother, that at present our affairs wear a favourable aspect; they reckon, that by next spring we shall have about 80 ships of the line to face the *English*, and endeavour to take from them the title of *sovereign of the sea*, which they would arrogate to themselves. *Spain* is as yet neuter, but if all *Europe* were so, *we alone* shall be strong enough to lower the pride of *England*: She sees it, and strives to set all *Europe* in a flame; God forbid she should succeed.

J. J. POEN.

MR URBAN,

THE risings of the people in several places of late, and the mischief done at those times, by pulling down and demolishing mills, breaking open granaries, stopping carriages and boats laden with corn for market, or going from one part of the nation to another where it was more wanted, and violently carrying away flour and grain of all kinds, in open defiance of the law, which was intended to secure to every man his property, are matters of melancholy consideration, and require the speediest and most effectual restraint, lest spreading further general confusion should (as it would inevitably) ensue.

If the civil magistrate's authority is not sufficient, the military force ought to be employed in suppressing such shameful and destructive practices. In these times of scarcity I know the farmers have been ill thought of. I have seen it, more than once, asserted in the papers, that they have kept their corn from the markets with a view to raise the price of it. Such a detention, could it be proved, is highly criminal, and deserves public resentment. But what little ground there is for such a charge will appear from what I have now to offer.

I live in the country, and can, from undoubted authority, assure you, that for several miles round me the crop upon the ground last harvest was not,

at an average, one half in bulk what it used to be, and because of the remarkable smallness of the ear and grain in it, the same apparent bulk did not produce half the quantity as formerly.

A Judge then how great must be the deficiency in the whole! I deny not, but in some parts the bulk might be as large this as it was the last, or for some years before, yet I can affirm, and affirm truly, that the prodigious smallness of the corn is a complaint all over the nation. Some of my neighbours, who commonly sold thirty quarters of wheat, and as many or more of barley, in a year, have scarce as much of the former as will serve the necessary occasions of their families, and of the latter they cannot vend, either in the market or amongst their poor neighbours at home, one third of that quantity. What adds to the misfortune is, their sheep are rotten, which, with the losses they lately sustained by the distemper amongst the horned cattle, the rents of their farms the same as in better times, and the excessive high wages of servants and labourers, have brought many an honest family, that lived in good credit and repute, into the most deplorable circumstances.

In short, though not a more useful body of men in the kingdom, I know none more truly objects of compassion, than many tillers of lands at this day are. I would not (God forbid I should) be an advocate for the hardships and sufferings of the poor mechanic, the manufacturer, or worker in the mines; I pity them with my whole heart, and shall, as far as I am able, reach out my hand to the relief of the necessitous of all denominations, and use all my influence with others to do the same. But the best provision for cases of this nature will be by gentlemen of fortune raising a fund by subscription to be laid out in corn, and distributed at prime cost to such as are able to pay for it, and to those who are not to give it in proper proportions *gratis*. What an excellent charity would this be, and how well would it become their rank and quality! It could not also but greatly redound to the honour of the Christian name, and in the day of recollection (as such a day, it is to be hoped, sometimes comes) afford much nobler, and an infinitely more lasting satisfaction, than the same sum expended in gaming-houses, at cock-fightings, or at a horse-race.

Dec. 28, 1756.

RUSTICUS.



*Reasons of the Misconduct and Miscarriages of the Navy. By the Author of three Letters, written in the Year 1747. (See p. 578.)*

OUR seamen were always thought superior not only in Skill, but in courage, to all others; from them therefore we expected not only protection but conquest. Yet, since the commencement of this war, we hear of continual disappointments and disgrace. We have no triumphs to boast but over merchant ships; and for them our enemies have had ample revenge: For our captains have not always expressed as much ardour to protect their friends, for which they were to expect no reward but thanks, as to enrich themselves by the capture of a defenceless enemy.

How contemptible this behaviour has made our fleet to the rest of *Europe*, may be concluded from the late conduct of the *K. of Naples*, and even of the little republic of *Genoa*, whose territory being upon the sea-coast, is all, as it were, within the reach of our cannon; yet they have joined our enemies, in violation of recent treaties, and in defiance of our power. Some efforts indeed were made to punish them, but so weakly, that they only added to our shame and their arrogance.

And what is still more, tho' the parliament, fully convinced that there had been faults of the most scandalous kind, addressed his majesty, that the guilty persons might be brought to justice, tho' in pursuance of this address, a court martial was appointed; yet, after a tedious and chargeable prosecution, tho' none doubted there had been great faults somewhere, none were capitally convicted; only a few were broke, and as they had already made their fortunes, a dismissal from the service was neither any punishment to them, nor reparation to the nation. And there are many, who to this day wanton in the spoils taken from merchant ships, and are honoured with commands in a service which they have disgraced by their cowardice and neglect, as if the members of court martials were conscious that they would have acted in the same manner, in the same circumstances, and could not condemn a misbehaviour in others, which they would have been guilty of themselves.

Men have from hence concluded,

that it was equally vain to expect from military commanders either courage in action, or justice on the bench; and, upon this presumption, have gone from one extreme to another, and instead of regarding the navy with affection and esteem, have listened to no proposals with greater approbation, than such as tend to lessen the pay, or fix marks of infamy and distrust upon sea-officers in general—such as trying delinquents at courts of common law—or joining an equal number of captains of merchantmen with captains of men of war in court martials; tho' the first of these, considering the intricacy of sea affairs, and how ignorant lawyers must be of them, would render it almost impossible for the guilt of a cunning offender to be detected, and the other would be such a standing reproach upon the navy in general, that no man of spirit would continue in the service.

But it is not by such methods as these, that the reputation of our fleet is to be recovered; on the contrary, the utmost endeavours ought to be used to revive a spirit of emulation among the officers. I believe that extraordinary severity is at this time necessary; but let that severity be shewed to those only who have deserved it. Others should be treated with all the respect which their station and their service may claim. It ought to be a general maxim in all governments, never to shew a distrust of any man, to whom any post of consequence is committed.

It ought to be remembered, that a fleet, as it is the most natural, so it is the safest bulwark of our nation. Strong garrisons and numerous armies are always burthensome, and too often prove fatal to the liberties which they ought to protect. And a regular militia is often rebellious and factious, of which that of *Poland* is a striking instance. But a fleet can neither be employed by a minister to destroy the liberty of the nation, nor by a faction to bring about a revolution; it can only be formidable to foreign enemies, and no otherwise fatal to its country, than by cowardice, treachery, or neglect.

It was my intention, Sir, at first, to have given you my sentiments upon every thing, which occurred to my observation concerning the navy; but I find this would be much longer than I imagined; that I may not be too tedious, I shall contract my first design, and only give you my opinion, what have been the principal causes of the



the scandalous behaviour of too many of our commanders lately, and what will be the best way to prevent the like for the future, and restore our navy to its ancient reputation. Whether I shall afterwards proceed any farther, will depend upon your opinion of the usefulness of this.

One cause of the ill behaviour of our naval commanders is the great force that parliamentary interest has in the promotions in the navy; but I can by no means allow it to be so fatal as some have said; nor indeed can the force of interest be entirely prevented. Men of large property, and in eminent stations must, and ought to have a superior influence in the country, in the welfare of which they are so deeply interested, and for whose defence they so largely contribute. Nor is there any reason to suppose, that their relations are more likely to want understanding, courage, and integrity, than others. *Ceteris, paribus*, therefore, they ought to be preferred to others, and all that is necessary to prevent such a preference from being detrimental to the public, is only to take notice of extraordinary merit wherever 'tis found, that the meanest may see, if they excel, they will surely be rewarded;—to lay down some rules, by which every person, before he is capable of having a command, shall be obliged to have served so long, that it may reasonably be supposed, he cannot be ignorant of his duty, or unfit for the station to which he is promoted—and always to punish with exemplary severity, without the least regard to birth or interest, all who are guilty of cowardice, ignorance, or tyranny. It is not so much the preferring officers by parliamentary interest, as screening offenders, that will hurt the public. But a very fatal cause of the misconduct of many of our commanders was, the cautious manner of waging war; for it is well known, that restraining orders were sent to some of our commanders at first, and that obedience to these orders cost one of the bravest admirals, that ever commanded a *British* fleet, more than his life, his reason. The motives of sending such orders were such as could not be made public, and therefore to justify so extraordinary and unexpected a behaviour, the friends of the admiral, and of the ministry, urged the importance of the fleet—the ill consequences that would happen to the nation, if it should be destroyed—the necessity there was for

taking care of the king's ships—and many other such arguments, which did not indeed satisfy the brave unfortunate admiral. But what was suggested at first by friendship or interest, coinciding with the fear of many, became the real opinion of their hearts. They considered every thing that might possibly happen against them, then supposed it really would happen, and conducted themselves accordingly. And, as our commanders grew more fearful, our enemies grew more courageous, and began to despise that force which they had been used to dread.

I will not say, that the ministry foresaw, much less designed such a thing; but I aver, that it was the consequence of the measures pursued and maxims propagated at that time, and ought to be a perpetual warning to all ministers never to wage war in jest.

To extinguish the effects of these fatal maxims, it ought to be strongly inculcated, that one resolute man will always get the better of two who are wavering and fearful.—That a determined and sedate courage, as it often surprizes an enemy, it often brings not only safety but conquest; whereas flight can only prolong life for a few days, to end it at last with ignominy on a scaffold; and to give this reflection force is the duty of court martials.

The courage of our common seamen is hitherto unsuspected; however, I am afraid, that some maxims favoured by their betters, have made an impression upon many of them. I am sure, nothing that will confirm or improve their bravery ought to be neglected. But perhaps you will laugh at one method I am going to propose to do this, which is, that some persons of genius should be employed to write, in a familiar and easy style, songs on some of the most heroic actions of the seamen, interspersed with sentiments of piety, virtue, and humanity, which are certainly the most likely means to inspire true courage to obtain, and moderation to use a victory: that these songs be set to easy but martial tunes, and singing them be encouraged in the fleet as much as possible, and tho' the lords of the admiralty could not give any formal order about singing these songs, yet they might easily recommend it in private to the captains; and, if they would sing them at their tables, the sailors would soon have them likewise; they would naturally be fond of songs, which they would



would think themselves in some measure interested in, and would consider them as auspicious omens, that they might themselves be the subject of some future song which even their mistresses might vouchsafe to sing. I am also of opinion, that such influence would extend to the officers also. And my opinion is confirmed both by history and experience. I myself heard the song about the battle of *La Hogue* sung by almost every man on board of one ship the day of the battle of *Toulon* with very good effect, till the infamous behaviour of some in the fleet put an end to their song, and changed the praises of the dead into curses of the living; and upon enquiry I had reason to believe it was sung in every ship in the fleet with the same effect. But I would have songs of this kind sung every day, and the names and gallant actions of common sailors mentioned, which I am confident would inspire a laudable enthusiasm, without some degree of which, no navy or army, will ever make any figure.

Another great reason of the misconduct of our navy is, an improper distribution of rewards, there are two sorts of rewards to encourage military men, pecuniary and honorary. As to the former, the nation has been liberal of them even to profusion, but I am afraid they have been so distributed that the largeness of them, has, like a vast weight in a wrong place, overset the service. Honorary rewards are scarcely known in our service, tho' they are not only cheaper, but more effectual. To know, whether pecuniary rewards are properly distributed, we must consider, for what ends, and upon what occasions they ought to be at all proposed. What is assigned for ordinary service, is not here considered as a reward, but as pay, and ought to be a sufficient compensation for time, labour, and ordinary dangers. If any further encouragement be thought requisite, it is, when some extraordinary hazards and fatigues are to be undergone. Now if the greatest rewards be given where there is little or no danger, and very small rewards, when the danger is great. If the desire of these rewards will sometimes produce neglect of duty. If many, who are in important stations, are almost totally excluded from reward. If this be an inducement to some to desire to serve in stations not so suitable for them, and leave the most important stations to others, not so well qualified. If the very nature of the rewards be such, as will make a dismissal

on from the service desirable, it must be confessed, that the distribution of these pecuniary rewards is improper.

How far this is true, will be best demonstrated by considering, what is the ordinary pay of a captain, and the manner in which prize money is shared. Now there are two degrees of captains. One has the command of sloops, bombs, fire ships, or any ship less than 20 guns; these are called masters and commanders, and take place among themselves according to the date of their first commission, but are commanded by all captains of larger ships, tho' their commissions be later. The other degree has the command of ships of 20 guns, or upwards, which are called post ships, and they take place, not according to the largeness of the ship they command, but the date of their first commission to a post ship, so that a captain of a first or second rate may be commanded by a captain of a twenty gun ship. In the distribution of prize money, both post captains and masters and commanders share alike; but their pay differs as follows.

|   |                              |    |    |    |          |
|---|------------------------------|----|----|----|----------|
| D | Captains of a first rate are | l. | s. | d. | Servants |
|   | allowed per diem             | 1  | 0  | 0  | 36       |
|   | —of a second                 | 0  | 16 | 0  | 30       |
|   | —of a 3d, or 80 and 70 guns  | 0  | 13 | 6  | 24 or 20 |
|   | —of a 4th, or 60 and 50 guns | 0  | 10 | 6  | 16 or 12 |
|   | —of a fifth, or 40 guns      | 0  | 8  | 0  | 10       |
|   | —of a sixth, or 20 guns      | 0  | 6  | 0  | 6        |

Captains of fireships, hospital ships, and store ships, tho' they rank only as masters and commanders, have yet the same pay with captains of a 5th rate, and captains of sloops the same with captains of a 6th rate, but the number of their servants differs. The rule is, every captain is allowed four servants, for every hundred men of his ship's compliment; every servant is about ten pounds a year profit to the captain. The reason why so many servants are allowed is, that young lads may be brought up in the service.

All ships taken from the enemy by the king's ships are given to the captors in the following manner. Three eights to the captain or captains who took or assisted in taking the prize, if under the command of an admiral, or a commodore with a captain under him, but if under the command of an admiral or commodore then one of these three eights belongs to such admiral or commodore; if there be two admirals, the commander in chief to have two thirds of the eight, if more than two, then the commander in chief to have one half, and the other half to be equally divided among the other admirals; one eight to the commission,



one eighth to the warrant, and one eighth to the petty officers; the other two eights to the common men; besides, the government gives to the captors five pounds for every man, on board the enemies ship, if a man of war or privateer when the engagement began, to be shared as the prize money. Likewise pensions and gratuities to every man wounded, and a years pay to the widows of those that are kill'd.

All ships are equally entitled to their share of prize money, which are in fight when the prize is taken; every ship in fight being esteemed to be aiding and assisting tho' not within gun shot. Admirals are entitled to their share, tho' not within sight, if the ships are taken within the limits of their command.

These are indeed munificent rewards and the head money and gratuities to the wounded men and widows are well judged; but if half of all merchant ships and cargoes was reserved to reimburse part of the expence of our fleet; all, who belong to the navy, would still have reason to be thankful, for no other nation in *Europe* gives so much; and if after this deduction the captors share should be divided into seven parts, and one seventh instead of two eighths given to the captains, they could not then complain that their share was too little, nor do I believe, they would do their duty the worse.

But without taking away any of the two eighths from the captains, their share may be disposed of among them, more equitably, as much to their satisfaction, and more for the advantage of the service.

Merchant ships, of considerable burthen, are of much more value than large men of war. A coward therefore, may without danger get an ample fortune; while a brave man, after a gallant action, full of danger, may not get the tenth part of it.

When men may enrich themselves at once with little hazard by taking merchant ships, and, when they engage a man of war, are sure of hard blows, little profit, and no honorary rewards, 'tis very natural to believe, that if they should meet with both men of war and merchant ships, they will try to avoid the former, and lay hold of the latter. And this supposition is supported by experience. A commodore very lately, who had under his command three ships of 70 and 60 guns, fell in with two *French* men of war and some merchant ships, and seeing a large merchant ship ma-

king sail to get away, he followed her, and left the two *French* men of war to his comrades. They, tho' of superior force to the *French*, yet for fear they should not be in sight, when the merchant ship was taken, went away likewise, and suffer'd the *French* men of war to go away unmolested \*

If a man of war, sent as a convoy, should see at a distance a ship of the enemy's, which he might suppose to be rich, would there not be a strong temptation to leave his convoy, and go after the prize? the convoy, 'tis true, is of great value, but what is that to him? if he takes care of them, he may have thanks perhaps, but, if he takes the prize, he makes his fortune: he will be glad of any pretence to quit the service, and will consider breaking as no punishment: he can cover himself from infamy in his laced cloaths and his coach and six.

'Tis certain this was the behaviour of some in the infamous battle of *Toulon*.

There is another ill consequence of this distribution of prize money, not so much taken notice of, yet very fatal. No ship is entitled to prize money, which is not in sight, when the prize is taken. Now as three deck'd ships are too large and unweildy to busk the seas, they must be as much at anchor, as the service will admit, and are thus in great measure excluded from prize money: tho' they may truly be said to be aiding and assisting to the cruising ships, tho' not with them. Thus, when the *English* three deck'd ships lay at anchor in *Hieres bay*, and kept the *Spanish* fleet in *Toulon*, the enemies merchant ships were forced to sail with little or no convoy, and fell a more easy prey to our single cruisers. I readily allow, that the cruisers, should have more prize money: But I cannot think that the capital ships should be totally excluded;

However, if they were the only sufferers by this, it might be passed over; but the public service is hurt; prize money may be much more considerable to captains than their pay, and the hopes of it much more alluring. A single prize of but two thousand pounds value, if taken by one ship, will be more to the captain's share than the difference is between the pay of a first and a sixth rate. For this reason old captains and gentlemen of interest, strive to get

\* None of these captains were punished, The Commodore has since been promoted to an higher station. (See Vol. xv. p. 105.)  
cruizing



cruizing ships, in hopes of making their fortunes at once, while the capital ships are given to young captains, or to captains in a bad state of health, who cannot bear the fatigues of cruizing. I have known some captains of 80 gun ships, who by the rules of the navy, were not old enough to be lieutenants. But in a general engagement, the chief dependance must be upon these ships, and it is of the utmost consequence, that they should be commanded by experienced officers; for the bad conduct of one of them may lose a victory.

It should also be observed here, that admirals who command squadrons in chief, except the first admiral, have but one captain, who takes rank according to the date of his commission, and, as he is much confined, and supposed to be out of the way of prize money, experienced captains decline the post, and it is generally conferred upon a young captain; yet if the admiral should be killed in an engagement, his captain may command the whole fleet during the greatest part of the action. For, if an admiral be killed, the instructions forbid his flag to be struck, for fear of discouraging the fleet, but order, that notice be sent to the person, who commands in the second post of the admirals deck, who is immediately to repair on board the admiral's ship, and take the command upon him; but before this can be done, the fate of the action may be determined. In the mean time all signals are to be given from the admiral's ship by the direction of the captain, and if any errors should be committed thro' want of experience or capacity, the whole fleet may be destroyed. This is a fault peculiar to ourselves; for the *French* have always several old officers on board their admiral's ships. The *Spanish* admiral, tho' he had only a rear admiral's flag, had no less than four captains on board his ship the day of the battle of *Toulon*, and it was owing to the experience and bravery of the third captain, the first and second being killed, and the admiral himself wounded, that the ship was saved. In the wars with the *Dutch*, when our navy made the greatest figure at sea, we have had two admirals on board one ship.

From this reasoning, and these facts it is clear, that prize-money, as it is now distributed, instead of promoting the benefit of the service, is a perpetual temptation to neglect and betray it. I shall now give my opinion, how these inconveniencies may be remedied.

First, it appears to me, that there ought to be more steps from the command of a ship to the rank of an admiral. When a man has the command of a twenty-gun ship, he can regularly rise no higher till he is a rear admiral, for a commodore has only an occasional dignity, and descends again to the rank of a private captain. This fault the *French* and *Spaniards* have avoided; they have several ranks of captains, according to the rates of the ships they command. And this is worthy our imitation. Suppose therefore, that all commanders of bombs, fire-ships, sloops, and hospital ships, and all who are called masters and commanders, should rank as majors; all captains of 20, 40, and 50 gun ships, as lieutenant colonels; of 60, 70, and 80, as colonels; of 90 and 100, as brigadiers. This might be done without any alteration in their pay, and would effectually prevent old captains from asking for small ships, unless they were willing to be commanded by officers who were their juniors; and as large ships are the most proper for old officers, so are cruizing ships for young ones, who are best able to bear fatigues, and will improve their skill in navigation.\*

All the ships in the same squadron may be truly said to be assisting to each other in distressing the enemy in those parts where the squadron is employed.

With regard to the captains, therefore I would propose, that when any prize money is to be paid, the two or three eights belonging to them should be divided into a number of shares according to that of the captains, who are entitled to it, and that all who serve in the squadron, should be entitled to their proportion of it according to the following rules. Every master and commander, who ranks as major, to one

\* To the many inconveniencies foreseen when this letter was written, which this regulation would prevent, another is since added, the great number of Yellow Admirals, as they are called. It has of late been much the custom to promote some captains to the rank of admirals, when many who were their seniors were passed by, and consequently could not with honour, according to the custom of the navy, serve any longer; to pacify them, therefore, they have been appointed rear admirals, without being named to any particular squadron, and intitled to half-pay, but are not to expect ever to be employed. This, if they have behaved well, is too little, if not, too much; however, it is a large expence to the public.

share;



share; every captain, who ranks as lieutenant colonel, a share and an half; every captain, who ranks as colonel, two shares; every captain, who ranks as brigadier, two shares and an half. This would make old captains willing to command great ships, and would shew a decent regard to their age and services; nor could young captains reasonably complain, tho' something be taken away from them for the present, since they also would one day reap an advantage from it.

But as the cruising ships must necessarily undergo more hazards, and their companies more fatigues than others, the following exceptions, or limitations to the above method, are offered.

I. If any merchant ship belonging to the enemy be taken by any of his majesty's ships of superior force, then the whole squadron to which the captors belong shall be entitled to share in the prize money, though not in fight; but the immediate captors, and all in fight when the prize is taken, shall be entitled to a double share of prize money, *i. e.* every captain, who ranks as major, shall receive two shares; every captain who ranks as lieutenant colonel three shares, and so on; likewise every lieutenant, master, warrant or petty officer, or private man, who are on board the captors, when the prize is taken, shall receive double the prize money, which others of the same station in the fleet, who were in ships not in fight, shall be entitled to. This, where no great danger is run, may well be thought a sufficient compensation to the captors.

II. If the ships taken be equal in number of guns and men, and in weight of metal with the captors, or if they be ships of war, or privateers, tho' of inferior force, then they are to belong to the captors only, and no other ships in the squadron, but those who are actually in fight, are to be entitled either to prize or head money.

III. If any ship be taken, which hath a letter of marque, and yet hath a cargo on board, it shall be considered as a merchant ship, and not as a privateer.

IV. If any of his majesty's ships of war shall take or destroy ships of war belonging to the enemy, of equal or superior force to the captors, then the captors shall not only be entitled solely and exclusively, to the prize and head money, but to a double share of all prize money arising from any merchant ships that shall be taken by any of that

squadron for a year to come, except such merchant ships as are comprehended in the second article, as equal to the captors in weight of metal, and number of guns and men. And to this double share, captains, officers, and men, shall each of them, in their respective degrees, be entitled. And if any of them shall be sent out of the limits of that squadron before the year be expired, yet still they shall be entitled to a single share after they have left the squadron, till the time mentioned be compleated.

V. When any captain shall receive any prize money for merchant ships only, he shall be obliged to give security for the whole sum; and if at any time thereafter he shall be convicted of cowardice, then all the prize money he hath received, or is due to him for merchantmen, except what he may be entitled to by the fourth article, shall by that conviction be forfeited, and shall be given among those captains of the fleet who have taken ships of war of equal or superior force with those they commanded. This may make some desirous of resigning, and leaving the service, when they are grown rich; but it will effectually keep them from drawing back in the time of danger.

In behalf of the men some further regulations may be made with regard to the agents, that their fees be fixed, and they not suffered to run away with all or most of the profits; that if any dispute should arise about the legality of the capture, there may be a summary way of determining it; that the agents may be obliged to make their payments with as little delay as possible; that the men, as well as officers, may have liberty to name agents; that no agent dare to pay any captain any part of his prize money, who has not first given in authentic files of his ship's company, by which every man in his ship may be able to receive his dividend, as well as the captain; and that the captains be required to act as the fathers of their ships companies; and that all frauds and embezzlements, and delay and stoppage of payment, be severely punished.

These regulations would make our pecuniary rewards useful. But honorary rewards are more consentaneous to virtue, and more productive of heroic actions.

I proceed to mention a few instances, in which I think honorary rewards might be conferred with great propriety.

I. Every captain of a man of war, who shall take or destroy an enemy's ship



ship of war of equal force with his own, to rank as if his first commission was of a year's older date than it is; and if by the addition of that year, he would be at the head of his own rank, then to be promoted immediately to an higher rank.

This I have heard objected to, as unjust, as it may put juniors over their seniors, who did not want courage, but only opportunity to have done the same. But I think one gallant action, crown'd with success, deserves more from the public than a year's inactive service; nor is it possible to reward latent merit, the public can only judge and reward what it sees; if this will make danger courted for the sake of glory, this is the very thing that is aimed at.

II. Every captain of a man of war, that shall take or destroy a ship of the enemies of superior force, shall from that day rank as commanding a ship of that force.

III. Every captain of a fire ship, that shall burn an admiral's ship, to rank from that day as a colonel; or, if any other ship, as a lieutenant colonel.

IV. After an engagement, if we have gained the victory, the admiral to have the power to reward as many captains as the enemy have lost ships, in the manner above mentioned, but still to be accountable to the higher powers for his nomination; if we lose the battle, that is soon as may be, a strict enquiry be made both into the conduct of the admirals and captains, the brave to be rewarded, and the faulty punished.

V. The captain of the admiral, who commands a squadron in chief, to take place of all other captains for the time, and if he continues long in that station, to have a year added to the date of his commission; if a battle be fought during that time, and a victory gained, to have another year added, unless the admiral himself be found guilty of cowardice.

VI. If any captain should be killed in an engagement, and the lieutenant who succeeds him in the command, behave well, and bring the ship off honourably from one of superior force, or take a ship of equal force, that lieutenant to take rank as master and commander from that day, or even an higher rank, if the merit of the action shall deserve it, and to have the first ship of that rate that shall be vacant, even before the admiral's lieutenants.

VII. Every lieutenant of a victorious ship to have a year added to the date of his commission; every master or war-

rant officer, who had on such occasions behaved well, to be considered from that day as belonging to a ship of a larger rate, with respect to being superannuated, or to have a year added to the date of his commission: every mate or midshipman not to be obliged to serve in a lower station in his majesty's navy, and every common seaman to have some mark of honour conferred on him, or leave for a month's absence when they come to an *English* shore. A year thus added to a commission, would be looked upon as the most honourable pretension to seniority, and an advancement or indulgence thus obtained would be the boast of a brave seaman.

If any captains should give repeated instances of their courage, by taking several of the enemies ships of war, would it be amiss, if the old order of bannerets was revived, they honoured with it, and permitted to wear a red ribbon on the left shoulder, and a star as the knights of the bath do? it should be done with great form; all the captains of the ships at the port should assist: and to stimulate people the more to exert themselves in an engagement, it ought to be a constant rule after an engagement, to make with great solemnity a strict enquiry into the behaviour of every ship, and publicly to applaud the brave and censure the faulty, and bring them afterwards to a court martial; and all partiality in this should be severely punishable. When this was known to be the constant method, a man must be a very great coward indeed, who would not fight.

If there should be a general engagement between two great fleets, and the victory clearly ours, I think the admiral deserves a greater honour than that of knighthood; a peerage cannot be thought too much.

I have often wondered, how few families have been enobled for military virtue, and how many have been enobled, without having filled any eminent station at all.

But I would not have honorary rewards confined to the royal navy, I would have it extend to the privateers also; if any of them took a ship of war from the enemy, I would have the captain of that privateer enrolled among the captains of the royal navy, and rank according to the bigness of the enemies ship that he took; the reward thus given, would, in comparison of the mischief that he did the enemy, cost the public but very little, and a brave officer



cer would be brought into the royal navy, which would be always a valuable acquisition. Nay I would have the men of that privateer, that had taken a ship of war from the enemy, exempted from being pressed for a year.

In short, as there may be some great actions performed, which can be provided for by no stated rules, it is to be wished, that every year, a strict enquiry was made, into the actions of the war; whether performed by the officers of the public, or of private persons; and every gallant action some way rewarded. With regard to the officers of the royal navy, I could wish the admiralty's invincible maxim was, pay well, and punish well.

To conclude this subject, if among the old Romans, religion was of such use and prevalency, when it was full of superstition, and gave but uncertain hopes of an hereafter, how powerful might it be made under the gospel dispensation, where life and immortality are set in so strong and clear a light! what can so much brighten and improve innate seeds of courage? what so strongly combat constitutional fear? this is not indeed, in the power of the public to bestow; but two things ought to be the care of the public, that religious worship be solemnly, decently, and regularly performed and that open and abandoned vice be punished; the former keeps religion in countenance, and often insensibly leads men from being formally, to become really good; the latter prevents actions, which, if reflected upon, will blunt their sword in the day of battle. I am sorry to say, that as far as I could observe myself, or learn from others, no nation in Europe is so much wanting, in both these respects, as ours. There is not always sufficient care taken in chusing such clergy for chaplains, as might, by their learning and example, recommend the practice of it to the men, or give a just idea of it to strangers. And there have been lately some notorious instances of vice publicly detected, and the criminals not only pardoned, but advanced. I could mention many, but shall give you only two, which happened very lately in two different ships. Two officers, the one a captain, the other a lieutenant, were detected of sodomy; the thing was so flagrant, that they both deserted, and run away, and yet the one was immediately made captain of a larger ship, and the other preferred to an higher commission.

Such are my thoughts, on the most likely methods to revive the glory of the navy, and to make rewards truly useful to the service.

A *An Account of the Articles in the last Vol. of the Philosophical Transactions, continued from p. 431.*

A RTICLE XXXIII. An extract of a letter of the magistrates of the city of *Mascoli* in *Sicily*, dated *March 12, 1755*, and sent to *Naples*, concerning a late eruption of *Mount Aetna*.

B On *Sunday* about noon, the 9th of *March, 1755*, *Aetna* began to cast forth flame and smoke, with a most horrible noise. At 4 in the afternoon the air became totally dark and covered with black clouds; and at 6 a shower of stones, each about 3 ounces weight, began to fall all over *Mascoli* and its whole neighbourhood, and lasted till a quarter after seven. These were succeeded by a shower of black sand, which continued all night. Next morning at 8, there sprung from the bottom of the mountain, as it were, a river of water, which in half a quarter of an hour overflowed the rugged lands near the foot of the hill, to a considerable distance, and upon its going off levelled all the inequalities, and made the whole a large plain of sand. A country fellow by touching the water, scalded his fingers. The stones and sand which remain have the saltness of those of the sea. After the flux of the water there issued from the same aperture a small stream of fire for 24 hours. On the third day, about a mile below this, there arose another stream of fire, 400 feet broad, like a river, overflowing the adjoining fields, and still continues the same course, having extended two miles, and seems to threaten the neighbourhood.

F XXXIV. Some account of the charr-fish, as found in *North Wales*.

G This species is called *Torgotch*, or *Red-belly*, which distinguishes the female; for the male has it not, but is marbled upon the back and sides with black streaks upon a kind of pellucid, light, sky-coloured ground. They appear only about the winter solstice, and their stay is but short. Three lakes, or large pools, at the foot of *Snowden* affording them subsistence; 'tis a common thing to take 20 or 30 dozen of them in a night in this place with one net, and scarce ten any where else. After *Christmas* they are seen no more till the following season. The shortness of their stay in the abovementioned waters is made some amends for in a pool called *Quellyn*; for here the charrs appear presently after *Christmas*, and some, tho' very few, at *Midsummer*. The whole number taken in the two pools of *Llanberris* does not amount to 100 dozen.

H XXXV. A method proposed to restore the hearing, when injured from an obstruction of the *Tuba Eustachiana*. By Mr *Jonathan Watson*, surgeon in *Devonshire Square*.

This method was some time ago proposed to the Royal Academy of Sciences by *Mont. Guyot*,



*Guyot*, but was rejected. Mr *Watben* first introduced a probe, a little bent at the end, thro' the nose into the tubes of several dead subjects, and having thus acquired a facility, did the same on a person that was very deaf, and on whom all other means had proved ineffectual. No sooner was the probe withdrawn, than he said he could hear much better. This excited his further endeavours, so that he had pipes of different sizes adapted to a syringe, with which he has since injected the *meatus internus* with success.

XXXVI. *Tentamen chemicum de calcis viva æ ætione in Salem volatilem alcalinum*, a *Johanne Alberto Schloffer*, *Utrojectino*, M. D.

This is a very long paper, full of experiments, which require a very nice and exact encheiresis, and therefore must needs suffer greatly by any abridgment that can be comprized within our bounds.

XXXVII. An account of a very remarkable case of a boy, who notwithstanding that a considerable part of his intestines were forced out, and cut off, recovered, and continues well. By Mr *John Needham*, of *North Walsham*, *Norfolk*.

Jan. 3, 1755, Mr *Needham* was called to *John Watts*, a boy aged 13 years, who was overturned in a cart, and thrown flat upon his face, with the edge of one side of the cart, (bottom upwards) whelmed across his loins. Thus he continued a good while, and was found with a very large portion of the intestines forced out at the anus, with part of the mesentery, and some loose pieces of fat (which Mr *Needham* took to be part of the cawl) hanging down below the hams double, like the reins of a bridle, very much distended and inflamed. He had a continual nausea, violent reachings, and threw up every thing he took. His pains exquisite, and attended with convulsions, his pulse low and quick, and he had frequently cold sweats. The parts were reduced, but to no purpose, the vomiting forcing them out again. Next day the symptoms were worse, and the parts livid and black, with strong signs of a mortification. On the third day Mr *Heath* cut off the intestine and mesentery close to the anus. He had no stool since the accident, but soon after the operation there was a very large discharge of blackish and extremely offensive fæces, which continued for several days, lessening by degrees. He soon grew easy, and the nausea and vomiting abated. He took tincture of the bark twice a day, and now and then vinous tincture of rhubarb, when he was griped; and thus he has recovered a good state of health. The intestine cut off measured 57 inches.

XXXVIII. An account of some experiments on the sensibility and irritability of the several parts of animals. By *R. Brocklesby*, M. D. F. R. S.

The doctor made these experiments in consequence of those mentioned in Professor *Haller's Dissertation upon the irritability of animal fibres*, lately published, and he says, that from the result of his repeated tryals, he is induced to coincide with most of the conclusions drawn by Drs *Haller*, *Castell*, and *Zimmerman*, that no part is sensible but the nerves only, and that

some parts are irritable without sensibility accompanying them in any great degree; whilst others are altogether without sense, at the same time that they are incapable of being irritated at all.

A XXXIX. *An account of worms in animal bodies*, by *Frank Nicholls*, M. D. Med. Reg. and F. R. S.

Fish are to appearance more subject to worms than other animals, the cod particularly and the bley, whose livers are frequently eaten by them. But there are two cases, among many others, which deserve our particular attention, as they are greatly prejudicial to the former, and may besides, when well known, lead to a method of successful cure.

The first is a species of dropsy incident to bullocks and sheep. In opening them, when dead of this rot, the liver is always found affected. A small flat worm, and often many of them resembling a sole, by the butchers termed flocks; this worm always builds a wall of stone for its defence, which is ramified like the gall duct within which it is formed, and thereby the passage of the gall is stopped, and this returning again into the blood, gives the yellow taint to the eyes, which is the first symptom of this disease. It seems probable, that whatsoever can increase the acrimony of the bile must be useful in preventing it, but when the stony pipe is formed, 'tis likely nothing can effect a cure.

The other is termed the *bulk*, to which young bullocks are very subject; the creature is seized with a continual dry cough, wastes in flesh, and grows weaker and weaker till he dies.

Dr *Nicholls* on opening a calf dead of this distemper, found the wind-pipe and its branches loaded with small taper worms about two inches long, crawling about many hours after the creature's death, and the farmer told him they always found them, and knew of no method of cure. The Doctor says, however, that he should have great hopes from fumigations, either with mercurials, as cinnabar, or with fœtids, as tobacco, properly used.

F XL. An account of some remarkable insects of the polype kind, found in the waters near *Brussels* in *Flanders*, in a letter from *T. Brady*, M. D. physician to prince *Charles* of *Lorraine*.

G There is a little plant found in moist ditches or stagnant waters in summer; white and transparent to the naked eye, and between one and a half and two lines long; viewed with a microscope of eight lines focus it appears with leaves branches and fruit. 'Tis indued with such sensibility, that the least noise made in the room, or any thing touching the table the microscope stands on, or the water in which it ties, it contracts itself with such activity and swiftness, that the eye cannot follow it in its motion, till it reduces itself to a little round globe. It can live in its own standing water for 8 or 10 days, and then looks as moist trees do in winter. The leaves which are like bells, live some time after they fall and retain the faculty of contraction and dilatation. We have not tried if it does not regenerate, when cut, like polypes.

Another



Another curious insect is found in the same standing waters, seen with the naked eye, like little flat round leaf, about a line and a half diameter: but in the microscope it shews a circle surrounded with crowned heads, tied by small thin tails to a common centre, from whence they advance towards the circumference, where they turn like a wheel with great vivacity and swiftness; when one of these little heads has wheeled a while, it rests, and another turns out, and sometimes 3 or 4 wheel at a time.

XLI. An account of some new astronomical and physical observations made in *Asia* and communicated by his excellency Mr Porter, his majesty's ambassador at *Constantinople*, and F. R. S.

The account was transmitted by the consul of *Aleppo* to Mr Porter, from a person of great abilities. Who is perfectly versed in most branches of physics, as well as medicine.

|                    |             |
|--------------------|-------------|
| Aleppo, lat. north | 36 d. 12 m. |
| Mount Cassius      | 36 4        |
| Seleucia in Syria  | 36 3        |
| Antioch            | 36 10       |
| Diarbeker          | 37 54       |
| Badgad             | 33 19 54 f. |

Immersion of  $\omega$  *Virginis* under the moon, observed June 10, 1753, at *Diarbeker*, near the bashaw's seraglio, at 9 h. 48 m. 4 f. emerfion at 10 h. 39 m. 47 f.

*Sina* or *Sneinne* lat. 34 d. 23 m. 35 f. this village is distant from *Hamadan* only 8 leagues whereof 25 to a degree.

Astronomical refractions are somewhat less here than in *Europe*.

Nitre is produced by combination of the universal acid, with the *natrum* of the ancients. *Alfa foetida* is drawn from a ferulaceous plant of the *Thapsia* kind. The small *Nardus Indica* is a grumeous plant, of which some bears spicacious flowers both male and female, and others only female ones.

This country is so dry that electrical experiments often succeed without any stand of bitumen, pitch, silk, glass &c. their carpets and bevers are mostly sufficient to retrain the electrical virtue, and prevent its spreading to the floor. Ten men standing upright, one before the other, have been made electrical, and, being touched, have produced sparks.

XLII. Some observations proving that a foetus is in part nourished by the *Liquor Amnii*, by *Malcolm Fleming*, M D.

The fundamental observation on which the Doctor grounds his proof occurred to him upon opening a calf of full maturity, just brought forth dead, and which had been alive, and appeared strong a very short time before its birth.

The thick intestines, especially the rectum, were extremely distended with an incredible quantity of meconium, which for several inches above the anus was formed into *Scybala* or balls. Upon making an incision into the rectum, he let out 25 or 30 of these balls which he laid on clean dry paper to examine at leisure. About 3 or 4 days after, when they were dry and brittle, he was surprized to find every ball stuck full of tough, thick, white hairs,

this unexpected appearance set him a considering, whence these hairs had come; how got they there? He concluded at length, that they belonged originally to the calves skin (which was white) and being loosened by maceration in the *Liquor Amnii*, were propelled into the stomach and intestines, till they were at length entangled in the meconium. From this persuasion it was natural to infer, that if hairs loosened from the skin of the foetus, and floating in the *Liquor Amnii*, can find a way into the intestines, and get entangled with the meconium, it is impossible but the *Liquor Amnii* must enter and pass through the whole alimentary passage along with them; as a fluid may certainly penetrate when hairs cannot: But no good reason can be assigned, why hairs should be admitted where the fluid is excluded.

After the doctor had gone thus far upon his own bottom, he casually found that two authors had been before hand with him in observing hairs in the meconium of ripe calves; *Aldes* and *Slade*, of *Amsterdam* and *Swammerdam*, the former barely mentions the observation without drawing any inference from it. The latter draws the same conclusion with *Dr Fleming*, but in his opinion, goes farther than the observation can well justify, maintaining that it evidently follows from thence, that a calf licks his own skin *in utero*, thereby loosening the hairs, and swallowing them down along with the *Liquor Amnii*, its nourishment.

[To be concluded in Jan. when Art. XVII. will be reprinted, a mistake having been made in copying the inscription, which mistake has somewhat embarrassed the sense of the whole article.]

MR URBAN,

I Think the learned are not entirely agreed about the appearance of the horizontal moon; at least if they be, I dare say there are several of your less knowing readers, quite at a loss how to account for that surprizing phenomenon. Therefore tho' the substance of the following solution is really borrowed,\* yet as it certainly is not generally known, and as great part of what has already appeared in publick, can only be understood by those who are acquainted with the sciences; I hope you will do me the favour of inserting this in your valuable collection.

Since the rays of light proceeding from the lower parts of that imaginary surface, the sky, are more obstructed, by passing thro' a greater portion of our atmosphere, than those proceeding from the upper parts of that surface; the latter must certainly appear considerably brighter than the former. And consequently those parts of the sky about the horizon, must necessarily appear at a greater distance from us than the higher parts of it. As every one may observe, it really does.

Now since we always imagine the moon to be placed in this sky, she must necessarily appear to us to be at a greater distance when in the horizon, than when in the meridian; (altho' in both situations the distances may be the same) because by daily experience we find,



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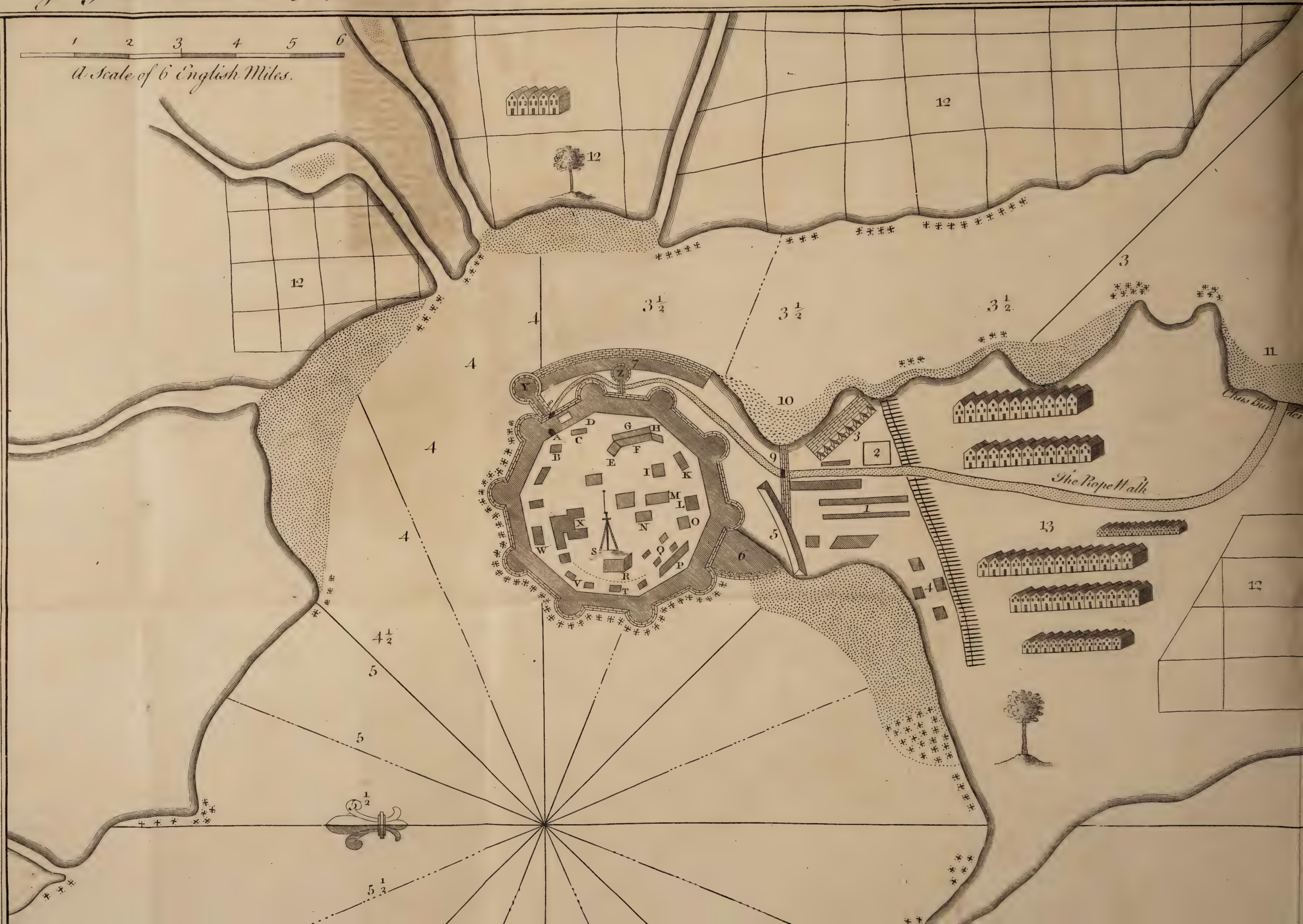


# A Plan of the Town & Fortress of GARLAH belonging to ANGRIA the Admiral to the Sahou Rajah on the Coast of MALLABAR

## EXPLANATION

A The Main Guard Gate, & the only one into the Fort. B A Paddy Godown or Store House. C A Cloth Godown. D A Square Tower on the Wall where Angria mostly lives. E A Pagoda House or place of Worship. F The Sheddais or Court of Justice. G Godowns where he keeps his Plunder. H His private Counsel Room. I Cloths or Godowns for Provision as Rice, Gun & Doll &c. K A Salt Petre Godown. L The Powder House. M The Powder Hoppers Houses. N The Moratties Houses. O The Morpound House. P A Paddy Godown. Q Four Tanks cut out of the Rocks to hold Water in case of a Siege, they having no Water in the Fort but what is brought in by hand. R The Viscera Punks House. S A large Mount with the Flagg Staff on it which may be seen far off at Sea. T The Magazine cover'd with Cadjan in the Rainy Season, & old Sails in the Dry Season & has always 4 or 500 Landys of Powder in it. V A Cheakre or Guard House to the Magazine. W The Horses Stables. X Angria's Palace. Y A Round Tower as high as the Fort mounting 8 Guns. Z A Round Stone Tower without Guns. 1 The Great Bazaar or Market place. 2 The Marine Yard. 3 A Strong Battery mounting 7 or 8 Guns. 4 Four Water Wells being the only ones in the Town. 5 A Dry Ditch cutt out of the Rocks. 6 A Strong Platform but has no Guns mounted on it. 7 A large Platform which has 15<sup>th</sup> Water close to it at low Water & can mount 20 Guns of any Size on it, but has none mounted. 8 The second Guard Gate. 9 The first Guard Gate where there is always a very strict Guard kept. 10 The place where he hauls his Gunbles & Callavats up in the Rains to clean, & can lay afloat within 20 Yards of the Shore at low Water. 11 The place where he haul'd the Derby Indiaman up to lay in the Rains. 12 Paddy Grounds &c. &c. 13 The Black Town. The Dotted Line within the Fort is the Ruins of an Old Wall.

Note. A Landy is 500 weight of any Goods.





that nearer objects appear bright, and distant ones obscure. But when we imagine an object to be farther off than it really is, its apparent size is encreased proportionably; and, through a deception of sight, we imagine we see it larger than we really do.

But as this does not seem sufficiently manifest to those who are unacquainted with optics, let such go to the theatre, where, upon account of the scenery, the farther end of the stage appears to be at a greater distance than it really is; and there they may observe, that the actors entering at a considerable distance appear prodigiously larger than their proper size, and seem to grow less and less as they come nearer and nearer to the front of the stage. The same principles which will account for this appearance, will, just in the same manner, account for the sun or moon's appearing so much larger in the horizon, than, upon stricter observation, they really are.

So that upon the whole, as the parts of the sky about the horizon appear farther from us than the upper parts of the same; and as the place of the moon always seems to be in this sky, she must necessarily appear farther from us at her rising or setting, than when she is in her meridian altitude, and consequently she must appear considerably larger at those times than at any other.

*Yours, &c.*

AL. SADAMATER.

*Some Account of ANGRIA the Pirate, and the taking of Geriah by Commodore Watson.*

**T**ULAGEE ANGRIA is a petty prince of *India* or *Indostan*, a vast extent of country in *Asia*, subject to the Great Mogul, who governs it by viceroys, called Nabobs, Chans, and Rajas, who act as absolute sovereigns over their several provinces, to which they succeed by hereditary right, and acknowledge the Mogul as supreme lord only by an annual tribute. These princes have frequently made war on each other, without permission from the Mogul, and have often refused to pay him their tribute. At this time they affect independance with impunity, as the Mogul was a few year since divested of almost all his power by *Kouli Kan*; and in the year 1754 was deposed by the *Moratees*, a people who inhabit a large inland tract of his dominions, and whose power has always made them insolent and rebellious. *Tulagee Angria's* dominion consists of several islands near *Bombay*, and an extent of land along the neighbouring continent of above 120 miles in length, and 60 in breadth, with several forts that were taken by his ancestors from *European* settlers. As many particulars concerning these ancestors, and the manner how their territo-

ry was acquired, as books or intelligence could furnish, will be found in the following narrative.

About the year 1643, an *Arabian* vessel was by stress of weather driven down the coast of *Concan* to the S. of *Bombay*, as far as *Choul*, and forced ashore in the dominions of a tributary to the Grand Mogul, called the *South Raja*. The people on board got on shore, but the crew, as soon as they had escaped shipwreck, accused the master of great cruelty and injustice, and the officers of the Raja upon this accusation, put him to death, and seized the vessel.

The principal man among this crew was one *Sambo Angria*, by extraction a *Cassree*, born in an island in the gulph of *Ormuz*, and by religion a Mahometan. It happened that at this time the South Raja was at war with the Mogul, and had been twice defeated; the crew of this vessel therefore, being 16 in number, were sent as recruits to his army, which was then encamped near *Surat*, escorted by an officer and 100 men. This party on the third day of their march fell in with an advanced party of the Mogul's troops, consisting of 500 men. The officer, seized with a sudden panic, immediately deserted his command, and the whole company would have been taken prisoners, if *Angria* had not, with a courage and audacity that often on sudden emergencies is implicitly obeyed, put himself at their head, and by taking advantage of some loaded carriages, which served as barricades against the first onset, and improving the situation of some neighbouring defiles and the approach of night, not only defended his party, but issuing unexpectedly upon their rear the next morning, from a defile thro' which he had silently marched in the night, totally defeated, and, except about thirty-six, cut them all to pieces. He then heaped the spoils upon the carriages which had served him for a bulwark, and proceeded in his rout.

The Raja received the first account of this atchievement from *Angria's* own mouth, and, as a reward for his bravery and conduct, immediately promoted him to a considerable command in his army. *Angria* soon after signalized himself in a general engagement with the Mogul's forces, over which he gained a compleat victory. He was advanced to be commander in chief, and soon after married the daughter of the Raja's first minister, by whom he had a son, named *Purah Angria*, who at the

age



age of 20 years had obtained, by his father's interest, a very considerable military command.

About two years afterward the South Raja died, and his successor refusing to pay the tribute demanded by the Mogul, the Mogul ordered the nabob of *Surat* to invade his dominions. The Raja, whether he had taken any displeasure against *Angria*, or whether he thought him too young for a command that required not only courage but experience, gave the post which *Angria* expected in this expedition, to another.

*Angria* was so much offended at this disappointment, that he took an opportunity to quit the Raja's dominions, and offer his service to the Nabob that was marching against him. The Nabob accepted the offer, and gave him a considerable command. The Nabob was victorious, and *Angria*, urged by his resentment and his pride, to shew that he was not unworthy the command which the Raja had refused, and that he was able to punish whoever should offend him, performed many feats of desperate bravery, and took the officer prisoner who had been appointed in his stead. *Angria* exulted in this instance of success with a savage and malicious joy, and commanding that his captive should be brought before him in the presence of the Nabob, he drew his sword, and, after insulting him with many opprobrious terms on his change of fortune, he turned to the Nabob, and told him, he should now see him sacrifice to his revenge a man to whom he owed his first disgrace. He then advanced furiously to the victim, in order to strike off his head, but the Nabob commanded his guards to interpose. He told him, that he would admit no prisoner of any man who had fought under his banners to be murdered in cold blood. *Angria* knew that it would be in vain to contend, and therefore sullenly put up his sword; but from that moment he conceived so violent a hatred against the Nabob, that he was perpetually contriving his ruin.

While his mind was in this state some emissaries of the Raja whom he had deserted made him offers of great advantage if he would return. These offers he secretly accepted, but would not withdraw, that he might improve the first opportunity that should offer of betraying the Nabob to his enemies.

In consequence of this resolution, he soon after advised the Raja to advance against the Nabob with his whole army,

promising to join him as soon as the troops should engage. The Raja confiding in *Angria*, and minutely following his instructions, came upon the Nabob with so much advantage, that being joined by *Angria* with 1500 foot and 300 horse, he obtained a compleat victory, killing near 6000 on the spot, and plundering the city of *Surat*.

This war was soon followed by a peace, greatly to the advantage of the Raja, who gave *Angria* his sister in marriage, by whom he had two sons, *Purah Angria*, and *Connagee Angria*.

*Angria* the father died in the infancy of these children, who were educated by the Raja their uncle with great kindness. *Purah* died a boy; and when *Connagee* was 20 years old, the Raja gave him the island of *Keneray*, being a rock of about a mile and a half in circumference, as a petty sovereignty, placing several officers of state about him, and giving him also a number of vessels called galley-wats, about the size of our *Gravesend* tilt-boat, carrying six swivel guns, and 60 men.

With this territory and this fleet *Connagee Angria* commenced pyrate. *Keneray* lies just in the mouth of *Bombay* harbour, so that no vessel could pass without coming into *Angria*'s reach; and the rock, besides its natural advantages, was fortified by an impregnable fort. After several years of successful rapine, in which he was abetted by the Raja and his successor, he obtained not only a more considerable naval force, but an army of the Raja's people, with 16000 auxiliary *Moratees*, with which he conquered the coast as far as *Dabul*, and took *Geriab*, where the *Portuguese* had built a strong fort, which he garrison'd and improved so as to render it one of the most formidable places in all *India*.

By a perpetual acquisition of new territory and new treasure, *Angria* obtained the power and state of a sovereign prince; and in the year 1712 he had 20,000 men constantly in his pay; he sent out his generals to fight his battles, and gave audience to ambassadors from the neighbouring states.

He now began to meditate the conquest of some parts of the dominions of his friend the South Raja, and having obtained powder and ball from the *Portuguese*, and formed many offensive alliances with the neighbouring princes, he suddenly invaded the territories of his friend, and took *Allabeg*, a place of great strength and importance. He

next



next seized upon *Hanarey*, a small island near *Kenercy* where he established a fishery. After many struggles between *Angria* and this prince, a treaty of peace, offensive and defensive, was made between them, the principle article of which was, that *Angria* in consideration of holding quietly all he had conquered, should attempt to conquer no more.

*Angria* having now founded a new kingdom, and being acknowledged as a sovereign by the neighbouring powers, became formidable even to the Mogul, with whom after many battles with various success, he concluded a peace. The *European* nations also thought it their interest to enter into treaty with him for the security of their trade, which it was so much in his power to annoy. A treaty was concluded with him by *England* in 1715, after an unsuccessful attempt both against *Geriab* and *Kenercy* by a very considerable naval force, with a numerous army on board, under the command of *Goy. Boone*.

*Angria* having soon after violated this treaty, as he did every other, another squadron was sent against him from *England*, under the command of the late Admiral *Matthews*, in 1721, but this expedition was rendered unsuccessful by the treachery or timidity of the *Portuguese*, who had engaged to assist *Matthews* with troops from *Goa*, but did not fulfil their engagement.

In 1734 *Connagee Angria* died, and was succeeded by *Sambajee Angria*, his son, who added to his hereditary dominions, and became the terror of all his neighbours, particularly the *South Raja*.

*Sambajee Angria* died in 1745, and leaving no children he was succeeded by *Tulagee Angria*, his brother, from whom *Geriab* his capital is now taken,

This man is now about 40 years of age, about five feet ten inches high, of an olive complexion, and a bold aspect. His dominions extended from *Bombay* to *Manio*, a seaport, distant about 120 miles S. and they extend 76 miles in length. He had the ports of *Ziwanchi*, *Antiguria*, *Dabul*, and *South Rook*, besides his islands of *Kenercy* and *Hanaray* and his forts of *Allabeg*, and *Golaby*. He generally kept up an army of 30,000 *Cassies*, *Sepoys*, and *Topasses*, and as many *Morattees* as he could seduce from their allegiance to the *South Raja*, their sovereign. His gunners and sea officers were mostly renegade *Europeans*; he had a large train of artillery, besides the

cannon of his forts and shipping, and 12 elephants. His island of *Kenercy*, is distant nine miles from any part of the continent; all the north, south, and west parts are rocky, but to the eastward there is a fine sandy cove, which the castle fronts, flanked by two bastions on each side mounted with six guns each, from which any boat attempting to land, may be sunk with great surety.

Fort *Geriab* has an excellent harbour, in which the tide rises and falls as regularly as in the river *Thames*. This harbour is one of the best upon the coast, and the fort might be rendered almost impregnable. The island of *Golaby* had a strong fort mounting 44 guns.

*Allabeg* lies between *Golaby* and *Choule*, about 14 leagues from *Bombay*, and 10 miles from *Choule*.

The naval force of *Tulagee Angria*, consisted of about 15 grabs, which carried six and nine pounders, and a great number of men at small arms; five ketches, two ships of 40 guns, and about 40 galleywatts, and other small craft.

*Tulagee Angria* has withheld his tribute two years, and, when the *South Raja* sent to demand it, he flit the ambassadors, noses, & sent them ignominiously back. The *South Raja* thus outraged sent last winter to *Bombay*, to desire the *English* would join him, to destroy *Angria*, and has ever since revaged his country, and blocked up his strong holds by land. The *English* promised to assist, and in October, 1755, Adm. *Walson* left the *Coromandel* coast with his squadron, and coming to *Bombay* to refit, informed governor *Bourchier*, he was ready to act against *Angria*, and, whilst things were preparing sent his first lieutenant, Sir *William Hewitt*, in an armed vessel, to sound the harbour of *Geriab*, and make proper observations. And

great part of our success was owing to his discoveries. On February 6, 1756, the land forces embarked, consisting of 700 *European* soldiers, 300 *Topasses*, or black foot soldiers, and 300 *Seapoys*, under the command of Col. *Clive*. On the 7th, the squadron set sail from *Bombay*, and joined the *Moratta* fleet, consisting of three or four grabs, and 40 or 50 galleywatts, commanded by *Narypunt*, in a creek to the northward of *Geriab*, called *Rajipour*, where stood a small fort, which they had just taken from *Angria*. On the shore lay encamped the *Moratta* army, consisting of 5000 foot and 4000 horse, under *Ramajeeput*. Here *Angria*



*geria* had been treating to surrender the fort to the *Morattes*, who had been sent against him by the South Raja upon certain private stipulations; but endeavouring to go by land from *Geriah* to *Golaby*, he was taken by a detachment of their army, and was at this time prisoner amongst them, having left his brother-in-law in the command of the fort.

WHEN the admiral arrived off the harbour, on the 11th, he summoned the castle to surrender; but was answered they would defend it to the utmost, and having great reason to suspect treachery from the *Morattes*, as they had not yet offered him any assistance, he stood into the harbour in the afternoon of the 12th. The fort fired briskly about half an hour; but the incessant fire from our ships, and bomb-ketches, not only lessened their fire, but destroyed the houses. At 4 o'clock the signal was made to cease firing, which raised the spirits of the enemy, and encouraged them to renew their cannonade. On this the bloody flag was hung out, and we continued firing till six o'clock, at which time a flag of truce was sent on shore, expecting the garrison would surrender. At nine o'clock our troops landed a mile and a half from the fort, and were joined by near 10,000 *Morattes*. In the morning, seeing the flag of truce hung over the walls, we marched towards the garrison; but as soon as we were got to the bottom of the hill near the fort, they fired upon us, though they killed only one man, and wounded an officer in the shoulder, on which we retreated to our former ground. Col. *Clive*, then went on board the admiral to concert measures for another attack. On this a signal was hung out for the line of battle ships only, and the bomb-ketches, to renew their fire, which was continued with such success for three hours, that the enemy capitulated, upon which a company of our soldiers took possession, and hoisted the *British* flag on the ramparts: But when the fort was surrendered, the *Morattes* attempted to take possession of it before us, which had they done, a very small part of the plunder would have fallen to our lot; and this they would have effected but for the gallant behaviour of Capt. *Forbes*, who commanded the company sent to take possession of the fort: He drew his broad sword, made his men face to the right about, and swore by his maker, that he would cut the *Moratta* General's head off, if he offered to ad-

vance a step further; which so terrified him and his men, that, without further molestation he left Capt. *Forbes* to take possession of the fort.

BEFORE the fort surrendered, a shell A fell into the *Restoration* grab, which *Angria* had taken from our company, by which accident his whole fleet at *Geriah* was soon in a blaze, consisting of eight grabs, one ship, a great number of galleywatts, and other small craft.

In the fort were 250 iron and brass cannon of all sizes, and a prodigious quantity of ammunition and provisions, of rich goods, and some money. The garrison consisted of about 300, tho' there was near 2000 in the fort, and *Angria's* mother, two wives, two children and brother-in-law, are among the prisoners, who have been treated by the admiral with generosity and humanity. In silver rupees we have found about 100,000*l.* and in other effects near 30,000*l.* but we are searching in expectation of a great deal more, so that I hope we shall share very considerably in the plunder of this notorious pyrate. We released 8 *English*, two *Scotch*, and three *Dutchmen* from imprisonment in *Geriah*, who had been taken in several vessels by *Angria*. (See p. 542.)

MR URBAN,

Many things have been lately published relating to the present dear-  
ness of corn; yet among the proposals for lowering its price, some, though well intended, would (I suspect) do more harm than good. A combination between buyer and seller is not, I think, the principal cause of its high price, but chiefly this year's crop not being so good as usual: and none need wonder it proved so, who observed how much blasted both wheat and barley looked in the cold and wet weather last May, which made the price of corn rise then so suddenly. As, therefore, God has thought fit to punish us with a degree of scarcity, we must strive to make the best of what we have. Some have proposed, as a remedy, that all Corn should be brought to Market, and none suffered to be sold at farmers houses or by sample; but this, I apprehend, is not required by any law now in force, and, for some reasons that will be mentioned presently, I hope never will. This act which (if any) is supposed to require this, is, I think, the 5th and 6th of *Edward VI.* but a careful reading will shew the contrary.

By



By that act, 1st, Whoever buys any thing *that is coming to Market*, or dissuades any one *who is coming*, from bringing his wares, shall be deemed a *Forestaller*; but here is nothing against buying in the open market, tho' the goods *are not delivered till afterwards*. 2dly, He who buys to sell again within 4 miles is a *Regrator*. 3dly, He *who goes about buying to sell again*, is an *Engrosser*; but one who buys at a farmer's house for his own use, I conceive, neither offends against the letter or design of the statute.

Some have urged the benefit market-towns would have, by obliging all corn to be brought to them; but surely the laws do, or ought to aim at the general good, not the particular profit of a few places. Now a market town can receive no benefit by it, but what the country must pay; and the farmers, who will pay most of it, are a more useful set of people than the innkeepers, who will receive the benefit. And the forcing all corn to come to market, would be a *great Inconvenience*, not to say an *Oppression*, both on buyer and seller; for instance, if a baker who wants corn for his trade be forced to hire a team (for most have none) to fetch corn 6 or 8 miles through almost impassable roads, which perhaps his next neighbour carried the *very same Road to sell*: and a village may be starved with plenty of grain in it, *because they cannot carry their corn to and from a market*, when the roads are actually impassable, either by a great snow, or the ways being torn up, by a great increase of carting in the depth of winter, for then the chief corn markets are. Again, this will *raise and not lower*, the *Price of Corn*; for the farmer will expect, and very justly, to be paid for the use of his team and servants, which he has always business enough for, *especially in both Seed Times, and above all in Harvest*, when he may lose more in one day if bad weather follows, than he can get at market. Also the poor, on whom the main burthen lies, will suffer by it; for shall he, whose 6 days work will but just maintain his family, and who cannot afford to buy a quantity at once, be forced to lose one day in a week in bringing on his back from market a bushel or two of corn, which he might have as cheap of a neighbouring farmer.

There are, doubtless, now some selfish farmers, who having plenty by them, hope, by keeping it, to make a still greater profit of the necessity of their poor

neighbours. What punishment is too great for such grinders of the face of the poor is hard to say, but I fear it will be difficult to find an effectual and reasonable remedy. A law to compel them to sell, will scarcely be executed in a country *where every one has been used to do what is right in his own Eyes*: Besides, how can the quantity each farmer should bring weekly be fixed? and to bring all at once, would only be a glut for a time, and occasion greater scarcity afterwards.

An *impossible Scheme* (see p. 534) was lately proposed in the papers, to fix by law the same price on corn whether plentiful or scarce, which is directly contradicting the nature of things. Besides, suppose wheat fixed at 5 shillings a bushel, an even price between buyer and seller in some countries; *that price at Gloucester is below the mean; at Stamford, &c. four shillings is above it*. Who then can determine the equitable price for every market in *England*? and if all markets were at the same price, no corn would be carried further than the nearest market, so that corn countries would not be able to sell their grain, and the great cities would be distressed, and many farmers ruined every scarce year.

Some of the ways to lessen the present want, seem to me the following: 1st, sixty years experience has shewn, that a plentiful exportation, by encouraging the raising a larger quantity of corn, has made it cheaper and not dearer in general; it should therefore be encouraged whenever grain is plentiful. But now we want all our corn ourselves, exportation should be strictly forbidden; and such an order carefully executed, so that none shall go abroad either in grain, meal, or flour. This would, I believe, do more towards lowering the price than any method yet proposed. 3dly, A *total Prohibition* of making malt spirits, which is *wasting Corn to make Poison*. 4thly, At this time of want, the rich ought certainly to help their poor neighbours: which I am glad to find has been done in several places. 5thly, Importing grain from abroad, if any cheaper markets can be found. Lastly, raising any sort of eatables is useful, especially what will come in before next harvest. Therefore every poor family which has any ground to their house, as is common in villages, should apply part of it to raising some sorts of garden-stuff. For instance, carrots



# 624 The Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.—On Court Martials.

carrots sowed next spring will be eatable near three months before harvest. Potatoes also are a very useful and nourishing root, and, though not so quick as carrots, may be set and used before the new corn is ripe, and would be of especial service next winter, if (which pray god prevent) next years crop should also fail. And I wish no cottage was without a cow-pasture and garden, and that the parliament would make it a rule to pass no act for inclosure, without allotting one close for maintaining the cottagers cows; for with a milch-cow, and a garden, a family may be maintained at a very small expence.

*The apparent Times of the Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites, which will be visible in England, in the Year 1757, computed to the Meridian of St Paul's, LONDON, from new Tables and new Equations.*

| 1757 D. H. M. S. |    |    |    |     | D. H. M. S.   |                   |    |    |     |
|------------------|----|----|----|-----|---------------|-------------------|----|----|-----|
| Jan. 1           | 17 | 6  | 47 | I 3 | Apr. 27       | 15                | 58 | 36 | I 1 |
|                  | 19 | 20 | 54 | E 3 |               | 28                | 15 | 15 | I 2 |
| 2                | 15 | 7  | 51 | I 1 |               | 29                | 10 | 27 | I 1 |
| 9                | 16 | 57 | 41 | I 1 | May 3         | op. sun & Jup.    |    |    |     |
| 13               | 16 | 26 | 49 | E 2 |               | 6                 | 14 | 29 | 46  |
| 16               | 18 | 47 | 56 | I 1 |               | 7                 | 9  | 40 | 59  |
| 20               | 16 | 24 | 23 | I 2 |               | 8                 | 8  | 58 | 28  |
|                  | 18 | 59 | 5  | E 3 |               | 14                | 12 | 14 | 57  |
| 25               | 15 | 6  | 46 | I 1 |               | 15                | 10 | 53 | 35  |
| Feb. 1           | 16 | 58 | 30 | I 1 |               | 21                | 14 | 48 | 38  |
|                  | 6  | 14 | 56 | E 3 |               | 22                | 12 | 48 | 40  |
| 10               | 13 | 18 | 19 | I 1 |               | 29                | 14 | 41 | 29  |
| 13               | 16 | 40 | 55 | I 3 |               | 31                | 9  | 9  | 55  |
| 14               | 15 | 56 | 35 | E 2 | June 7        | 11                | 3  | 35 | E 1 |
| 17               | 15 | 12 | 49 | I 1 |               | 8                 | 9  | 11 | 12  |
| 21               | 15 | 56 | 38 | I 2 |               | 10                | 37 | 36 | E 3 |
| 24               | 17 | 6  | 43 | I 1 |               | 14                | 12 | 57 | 4   |
| Mar. 5           | 13 | 30 | 27 | I 1 |               | 15                | 11 | 43 | 54  |
| 12               | 15 | 25 | 58 | I 1 |               | 23                | 9  | 18 | 58  |
| 18               | 13 | 0  | 36 | I 2 |               | 30                | 11 | 12 | 36  |
| 19               | 17 | 21 | 40 | I 1 | July 10       | 8                 | 39 | 14 | E 2 |
| 21               | 11 | 50 | 36 | I 1 |               | 16                | 9  | 29 | 14  |
|                  | 12 | 35 | 33 | I 3 |               | 21                | 8  | 10 | 20  |
| 25               | 15 | 36 | 12 | I 2 |               | 10                | 25 | 29 | E 3 |
| 28               | 13 | 46 | 23 | I 1 | Aug. 8        | 9                 | 44 | 2  | E 1 |
|                  | 16 | 35 | 33 | I 3 |               | 11                | 8  | 15 | 49  |
| Apr. 4           | 15 | 42 | 28 | I 1 |               | 24                | 8  | 6  | 28  |
|                  | 6  | 10 | 11 | I 1 | Sept. none    |                   |    |    |     |
| 12               | 10 | 4  | 54 | I 2 | Oct. 8        | 6                 | 38 | 19 | E 3 |
| 13               | 12 | 17 | 24 | I 1 | Nov. and Dec. | Jupiter           |    |    |     |
| 19               | 12 | 40 | 4  | I 2 |               | too near the sun. |    |    |     |
| 20               | 14 | 3  | 6  | I 1 |               |                   |    |    |     |

These computations are addressed to such persons only as are provided of good telescopes and time-keepers well regulated, either to the apparent or mean time, in hopes of verifying or correcting the elements of the tables. Such are requested to transmit their observations, and the circumstances thereof, with an account of their instruments, and method of obtaining their time, to the proprietors of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, in November or December, in order to be published.

MR URBAN, THE attention of the public is fixed upon the event of Mr B—'s trial, and indeed not without reason; very much depends upon it; if strict justice is not done, the glory of the *English* navy is no more: much is to be hoped for from the known candour and integrity of the worthy president; his humanity will not suffer him to condemn where guilt is not evident, and his zeal for his king and country, so often manifested on former occasions, will prevent him from shewing an ill judged and unmerited compassion to an individual, to the prejudice of the honour and safety of his king and country. But the long time this trial has already been depending verifies an observation made in a pamphlet lately published, entitled, *Three letters to a member of parliament, relating to the Navy, Gibraltar, and Minorca.* The second of these letters is about naval court martials, and many of the observations there made will appear to be true from the present trial. Indeed, as there are some observations not very common, permit me to offer one or two of them to the public thro' your *Magazine*.

In the first letter he takes notice, that to palliate the conduct of the ministry at that time, who, he thinks, had sent restraining orders to Adm. Haddock, the way of reasoning common among the fleet was, "That the king's ships were to be taken care of; every thing was to be considered, that possibly might happen, then to conclude it actually would happen, and to act accordingly." And now we find Mr B— asked Ld Blakeney, whether the attempting to land men would not have been attended with some danger? Ld Blakeney's answer was that of a soldier, and worthy his character, "That he had been upwards of 50 years in the service, and never knew any expedition of consequence carried into execution, but what was attended with danger; but of all the expeditions he ever knew, this was the worst."

Another favourite argument of many of the officers of the navy after the battle of Toulon, he observes, was "That people in the fleet ought not to see the faults committed by their brethren—at least, they ought not to publish them, but conceal them with the utmost care.—That every body was liable to errors, and the who had behaved ill, would anothe



"time" behave better." And he observes, "That the captains censured for their behaviour at the battle of Toulon seemed to think it a sufficient justification of themselves, if they could prove, that they were, during any time of the engagement, within point blank shot of the enemy; whereas, if they had been all the time of the engagement within that distance, they would yet have deserved death, since they could not so far off do their duty." And Mr B— seems to endeavour to prove, that he was engaged, though, by all the evidence hitherto given, if engaged at all, it must have been at a very great distance, and a very short time. And what confirms this is, that notwithstanding the dreadful weight of metal of the *Foudroyant*, the ship Mr B— pretends to have engaged, he had not one man killed or wounded.

In the preface the writer takes notice of the fallaciousness of the queries proposed by Mr B— to the council of war, and offers some others, as more proper to have been proposed at that time. (See p. 581.) I shall only add, that he assigns several reasons for the frequent misconduct of the officers of our navy in the last war, which still subsist, and lays down some regulations to prevent the like faults for the future.

Whether the methods he proposes are right, or not, the causes of the misconduct of our sea officers, and how the most effectually to remove them, certainly merits the greatest attention of those in power. Yours, &c. A. B.

Mr URBAN,  
THE prohibition of distilling from corn, has been proposed with great confidence and great zeal, as an equitable and adequate remedy against the distress which our poor now suffer from the high price of corn. But I beg leave by your means, to request of these proposers an answer to the following queries;

1. Will not the suspension of the British distillery greatly increase the price of all distilled liquors?
2. Would not this increased price, and the scarcity which causes it, afford such an encouragement to smuggling as would greatly increase that practice.
3. Would not foreigners undersell us in these commodities at our own doors; and would not this be a very considerable loss to the nation?

4. Where would the government find an equivalent for the duties now raised from the distillery; and how are the supplies to be raised without such equivalent.

5. How is our navy to be supplied with spirits and with pork. If only such corn is suffered to be distilled as will furnish the navy, the distiller will be able to fatten a very inconsiderable number of hogs.

That these queries may not be evaded by an insinuation, that they are fallaciously put by a malt distiller in favour of his own interest; I shall relate a particular which sufficiently proves the contrary. A contract has lately been made between the malt distillers and the *Victualling Office*, to deliver 10,000 hogs at 1000 a week. By this contract the distiller had it in his power to receive his own price; for none but distillers could deliver such a number in so short a time, and they actually did obtain more than the market price, at which great numbers would have been ready to deliver them, if instead of 1000, two or three hundred only had been delivered per week, which would have been sufficient for the purposes of the navy, and have been a considerable saving to the publick; an encouragement to many honest traders, whose industry is now disappointed, and a check to an injurious monopoly.

B—K—P T S.

Rd Slader, of Newport in the Isle of Wight, cornfactor.  
John Richman, of Lowestoft, Suffolk, merchant.  
Robert Hart, of Mile End, Midd. dealer & chapman.  
Jn Gathen, of St Botolph, Bishopsgate, London, brewer.  
Thomas Pearson, of Lemon Street, Goodman's Fields, silk-throwster.  
Robert Rust, of Spire Lane, Middlesex, haberdasher.  
Wm Collins, of Bedford Court, Cov. Garden, victualler.  
George Jones, of Drayton, Salop, hatmaker.  
John Arthur, of Gloucester, whitewasher.  
Thomas Sumnerfield, of Snow Hill, London, grocer.  
Ed. Havers and J. Rogers, of Norwich, worsted-weavers.  
Sam. Nutt, of Market Harborough, Leicester, chapman.  
Rob. Hannington, of Caister, Lincolnsh, chapman.  
George Holroyd, of Christ Church, Surry, dyer.  
Jn Willins and Jo. Smith, of Norwich, worsted weavers.  
Rd Sidwell, of St M. Magd. Bermondsey, carpenter.  
Robert Bright, of Calow, Hereford, scrivener.  
Jn Bingley, of Knottingley, York, scrivener.  
Jn May, of Brightingalea, Essex, tailor.  
Edw. Turpin, of St Ann, Westminster, tallowchandler.  
Joshua Yarrow, of Chichester, Kent, baker.  
G. Hale of Pell Alley, Coleman Street, London, merch.  
Geo. Hughes Worsley, of Mile End, broker.  
Wm Spicer, of Kettering, Northampton, grocer.  
James Smith of London, cheesemonger.  
John Lett, of Battersea, Surry, carpenter.  
Jn Webb, of Theobald's Row, Middlesex, watch-maker.  
Giles Powell, of St George, Hanover Square, apothecary.  
Wm Glover, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, watch-maker.  
Rowland Battie, of St George Bloomsbury, merchant.  
Owen Frichard, of Live pool, merchant.  
Christopher Little, of Helstone, Cornwall, dealer.



626 Yearly Bill of Mortality at London and Northampton.

The LONDON GENERAL BILL of

CHRISTENINGS and BURIALS from December 16, 1755, to December 14, 1756.

|                           |      |           |      |            |      |     |   |   |     |   |   |
|---------------------------|------|-----------|------|------------|------|-----|---|---|-----|---|---|
| Died under 2 Years of Age | 7466 | 20 and 30 | 1523 | 60 and 70  | 1412 | 100 | - | 0 | 105 | - | 0 |
| Between 2 and 5           | 1973 | 30 and 40 | 1982 | 70 and 80  | 976  | 101 | - | 0 | 106 | - | 0 |
| 5 and 10                  | 605  | 40 and 50 | 2069 | 80 and 90  | 451  | 102 | - | 0 | 107 | - | 0 |
| 10 and 20                 | 572  | 50 and 60 | 1788 | 90 and 100 | 55   | 103 | - | 0 |     | - |   |

| DISEASES.               |      |                        |      |                      |      | CASUALTIES:           |  |  |  |  |  |
|-------------------------|------|------------------------|------|----------------------|------|-----------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
|                         |      |                        |      |                      |      | BIT by mad Dogs       |  |  |  |  |  |
| Abortive and Stillborn  | 588  | Evil                   | 17   | Miscarriage          | 0    | Broken Limbs          |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aged                    | 1512 | Fever, malignant       | 17   | Mortification        | 196  | Bruised               |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agee                    | 6    | Scarlet Fever, Spot-   |      | Palsy                | 51   | Burnt                 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Apoplexy & Sudden       | 260  | ted Fever, and Pur-    |      | Pleurisy             | 18   | Choaked               |  |  |  |  |  |
| Asthma & Tifick         | 313  | ples                   | 2579 | Quinly               | 14   | Drowned               |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bedridden               | 6    | Fistula                | 6    | Rash                 | 2    | Excessive Drinking    |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bleeding                | 5    | Flux                   | 9    | Rheumatism           | 10   | Executed              |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bloody Flux             | 7    | French Pox             | 68   | Rickets              | 6    | Found Dead            |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bursten & Rupture       | 8    | Gout                   | 60   | Rising of the Lights | 6    | Killed by Falls, and  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cancer                  | 42   | Gravel, Strangury, and |      | Scald Head           | 0    | several other Acci-   |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canker                  | 2    | Stone                  | 26   | Scurvy               | 2    | dents                 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Childbed                | 180  | Grief                  | 5    | Small Pox            | 1608 | Killed themselves     |  |  |  |  |  |
| Choaked with Fat        | 1    | Headach                | 2    | Sores and Ulcers     | 12   | Killed in the Pillory |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cholick, Gripes, Twist- |      | Headmouldshot, Hor-    |      | Sore Throat          | 8    | Murdered              |  |  |  |  |  |
| ing of the Guts         | 68   | shoehead, and Water    |      | St Anthony's Fire    | 6    | Overlaid              |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cold                    | 1    | in the Head            | 43   | Stoppage in the Sto- |      | Scalded               |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption             | 4459 | Jaundies               | 112  | mach                 | 19   | Self-Murder           |  |  |  |  |  |
| Convulsions             | 5718 | Imposthume             | 12   | Surfeit              | 1    | Smothered             |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cough, and Hooping-     |      | Inflammation           | 86   | Swelling             | 7    | Stabbed               |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cough                   | 199  | Itch                   | 2    | Teeth                | 887  | Starved               |  |  |  |  |  |
| Droply                  | 944  | Leprosy                | 3    | Thrush               | 84   | Suffocated            |  |  |  |  |  |
|                         |      | Lethargy               | 4    | Tympany              | 0    | Total                 |  |  |  |  |  |
|                         |      | Livergrown             | 4    | Vomiting and Loose-  |      |                       |  |  |  |  |  |
|                         |      | Lunatick               | 79   | ness                 | 5    |                       |  |  |  |  |  |
|                         |      | Measles                | 156  | Worms                | 9    |                       |  |  |  |  |  |

Christened 14879 } Males 7591 } Buried 20872 } Males 10284 } Decreased in the Burials  
Females 7248 } Females 10588 } this Year 1045.

The Yearly Bill of Mortality for the Town of NORTHAMPTON, from December 18, 1755, to December 21, 1756.

| Parishes                            | Christened |            |           | Buried   |            |           |
|-------------------------------------|------------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|
| All Saints*                         | Males 57   | Females 43 | Total 100 | Males 68 | Females 72 | Total 140 |
| St Sepulchre's                      | 16         | 16         | 32        | 12       | 10         | 22        |
| St Giles's                          | 18         | 19         | 37        | 20       | 24         | 44        |
| St Peter's                          | 1          | 1          | 2         | 3        | 11         | 14        |
| At the Meeting in St Peter's Parish |            |            |           | 3        | 2          | 5         |
| In the whole Town                   | 92         | 79         | 171       | 106      | 119        | 225       |

\* Including 2 buried from the Infirmary, 7 in the Quakers ground; meeting on the Green 1. Meeting in College-Lane 4.

| DISEASES.            |    |             |    |               |   |                      |    |  |  |  |  |
|----------------------|----|-------------|----|---------------|---|----------------------|----|--|--|--|--|
|                      |    |             |    |               |   |                      |    |  |  |  |  |
| Abortive & Stillborn | 5  | Consumption | 24 | Droply        | 4 | Small Pox            | 31 |  |  |  |  |
| Aged                 | 21 | Convulsion  | 28 | Fever         | 9 | Measles              | 1  |  |  |  |  |
| Apoplexy & sudden    | 3  | Chincough   | 1  | Jaundice      | 1 | Teeth                | 4  |  |  |  |  |
| Cholick              | 1  | Childbed    | 2  | Mortification | 0 | Twisting of the Guts | 1  |  |  |  |  |
|                      |    | Cancer      | 1  | Palsy         | 3 | Casually drowned     | 0  |  |  |  |  |

Whereof have Died,

|                   |    |           |    |           |    |            |   |
|-------------------|----|-----------|----|-----------|----|------------|---|
| Under 2 Years old | 54 | 10 and 20 | 5  | 40 and 50 | 4  | 70 and 80  | 5 |
| Between 2 and 5   | 12 | 20 and 30 | 13 | 50 and 60 | 11 | 80 and 90  | 7 |
| 5 and 10          | 9  | 30 and 40 | 7  | 60 and 70 | 15 | 90 and 100 |   |

Christened. Buried.  
Bill of Mortality for } Males 300 Fem. 322 Total 622 | Males 305 Fem. 237 Total 542  
Newcastle } Increased in the Christenings 22 Increased in the Burials 38  
Ipswich Males 617 Fem. 623 Total 1240 | Males 665 Fem. 608 Total 1278





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